

Rex Insurance Limited

(Formerly Royal Exchange General Insurance Company Limited)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2024

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Corporate Information

Head Office

26E, Abdulrahman Okene Close
Off Ligali Ayorinde Street
Victoria Island, Lagos
Nigeria

Directors

Dr. Ike Chioke	Chairman of the board/Independent Director
Alhaji R.M Gwarzo, OON	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Nnamdi Oragwu	Non-Executive Director
Ms. Isioma Ogodazi	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Ernesto Costa	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Adeyemo Adejumo	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Mehdi Gharbi	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Owolabi Salami	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Lofti Baccouche	Independent Director
Mrs. Ebelechukwu Nwachukwu	Managing Director/CEO
Mr. Sunny Uwagboi	Executive Director (Business Development)
Mrs. Adesola Akintayo	Executive Director (Technical) - Appointed on December 10, 2024

Company Secretary

Sheila Ezeuko
FRC/2013/NBA/000000004059

Company registration number

RC: 725727

Preparation supervised by

Abayomi Kayode
Chief Finance Officer
(FRC/2017/PRO/ICAN/00000017633)

Reinsurers

Nigerian Reinsurance Corporation
Africa Reinsurance Corporation
Continental Reinsurance Plc
WAICA Reinsurance Corporation
Swiss Reinsurance Corporation
NCAE Reinsurance
Aveni Reinsurance
Score Reinsurance

Auditors

Deloitte & Touche
Civic Towers,
Plot GA 1, Ozumba Mbadiwe Avenue
Victoria Island, Lagos
Nigeria

Bankers

Access Bank Plc
Union Bank Plc
Guaranty Trust Bank Limited
First Bank of Nigeria Limited
First City Monument Bank Limited
Sterling Bank Plc
Zenith Bank Plc
Fidelity Bank Plc
Ecobank Nigeria Limited

Rex Insurance Limited
(Formerly Royal Exchange General Insurance Company Limited)

Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the period ended 31 December 2024

Wema Bank Plc
Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited
United Bank for Africa Plc

Actuary

Ernst & Young
FRC /NAS/00000000738

Logic Professional Services
FRC/2017/NAS/00000017548

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors of Rex Insurance Limited are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at December 31, 2024, and the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended, in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, the Insurance Act CAP I17 LFN 2004, relevant guidelines and circulars issued by the National Insurance Commission ("NAICOM") and Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amended) Act 2023

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for:

- * properly selecting and applying accounting policies;
- * presenting information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- * providing additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the Company's financial position and financial performance; and
- * making an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Going Concern

The directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the company will not remain a going concern in the year ahead.

The Directors are responsible for:

- * designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal controls throughout the company
- * maintaining adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclosure with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company, and which enable then to secure that the financial statements of the Company comply with IFRS
- * maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with the legislation of Nigeria and IFRS;
- * taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Company; and
- * preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities

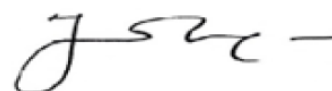
The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 August 2025

Signed by order of the Board of Directors:



Dr. Ike Chioke
Chairman
(FRC/2013/IODN/00000003960)

26 August 2025



Ebelechukwu Nwachukwu
Managing Director
(FRC/2013/PRO/003/00000002768)

26 August 2025

Directors' Report

The Directors are pleased to submit to the Members of the Company their report on the affairs of Rex Insurance Limited together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December, 2024.

1 Legal form and principal activities

The Company was incorporated as a private limited company on January 16, 2008.

The principal activities of the Company include general insurance underwriting, risk management, insurance claims payment, business acquisition and investment.

2 Results for the year

The highlights of the Company's operating results for the year ended 31 December 2024 are as follows:

For the year ended 31 December	2024 N'000	2023 N'000
Insurance Revenue	<u>26 632 626</u>	<u>15 417 643</u>
Profit before taxation	880 745	4 115 255
Income taxes/minimum tax	<u>(103 823)</u>	<u>(924 799)</u>
Profit after taxation	776 921	3 190 456
Transfer to contingency reserve	<u>(863 009)</u>	<u>(638 091)</u>

3 Directors and directors' interest and shareholding

A Board of 11 (Eleven) Directors determined the general policy of the Company in the year under review

3.1 The Directors of the Company who held office during the year were as follows:

Dr. Ike Chioke	Chairman of the board/Independent Director
Alhaji R.M Gwarzo, OON	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Nnamdi Oragwu	Non-Executive Director
Ms. Isioma Ogodazi	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Ernesto Costa	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Adeyemo Adejumo	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Mehdi Gharbi	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Owolabi Salami	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Lotfi Baccouche	Independent Director
Mrs. Ebelechukwu Nwachukwu	Managing Director
Mr. Sunny Uwagboi	Executive Director (Business Development)
Mrs. Adesola Akintayo	Executive Director (Technical) – Appointed December 10, 2024

3.2 Director's interest and shareholding

The Directors did not have any interest in the issued share capital of the company.

3.3 Director's Disclosure

The Directors interest in contracts with the Company during the year.

Mr. Nnamdi Oragwu is a Partner at Punuka Attorneys and Solicitors the Company's Legal Retainers.

Mr. Adejumo Adeyemo is a director on the Board of WAICA RE, the Company's Reinsurers.

Directors' Report - continued

3,4 Retirement

Mrs. Jane Ekomwereren retired from the employment of the Company and also from the board as a director effective February 2024.

3,5 Re-elections, re-appointment and appointment of directors

3.5.1 Re-elections of directors

- i. In accordance with Section 285(2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, Mr. Adeyemo Adejumo, is retiring by rotation. He has attained the age of 70 years and being eligible, offers himself for re-election by a Special Resolution in accordance with Section 278(1) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020.
- ii. In accordance with Section 285(2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, Mr. Nnamdi Oragwu, is retiring by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-election by an Ordinary Resolution."

3.5.2 Appointment of directors

The Regulator, the National Insurance Commission approved the appointment of the following director in the course of the year:

Mr. Adesola Akintayo - Executive Director (Technical)

4 Share Capital and shareholding

4,1 Authorized Share Capital

The authorised share capital of the Company is ₦10,046,511,573 (2023: ₦10,046,511,573) made up of 10,046,511,573 (2023: ₦10,046,511,573) ordinary shares of ₦1.00 each.

4,2 Called Up, Issued and Fully Paid Share Capital

The issued and paid-up share capital of the Company currently is ₦10,046,511,573 (2023: ₦10,046,511,573) made up of ₦10,046,511,573 (2023: ₦10,046,511,573) ordinary Shares of N1.00 each. An analysis of the shareholding interest in the issued share capital of the Company is disclosed below:

	2024		2023	
	No. of Ordinary Shares	% Holding	No. of Ordinary Shares	% Holding
Royal Exchange Plc 31, Marina, Lagos	3 939 629 604	39,21%	3 939 629 604	39,21%
Insuresilience Investment Fund Sicav-Raif (with Respect to Its Equity Sub-fund) 2, Rue D'alsace L-1112, Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	3 053 440 983	30,39%	3 053 440 983	30,39%
Africinvest Financial Inclusion Vehicle LLC c/o Trident Trust Company (Mauritius) Limited, 5th Floor, Barkly Wharf Le Caudan Waterfront, Port Louis Republic of Mauritius	3 053 440 983	30,39%	3 053 440 983	30,39%
Mr. K.E. Odogwu No 12 Raymond Njoku Street, Ikoyi, Lagos	3	0,00%	3	0,00%
	10 046 511 573	100%	10 046 511 573	100%

Directors' Report - continued

5 Property and equipment

Information relating to changes in property and equipment during the year is shown in Note 14 to the financial statements. In the opinion of the Directors, the fair value of the Company's properties is not less than the value shown in the accounts.

6 Donation/Sponsorship

The Company made a donation of ₦41,294,000 during the year (2023: ₦ 19,675,000). The donations are listed below:

	₦'000
Sponsorship support for Rotary - RYLA 2024	500
Sponsorship for CHINET Aviation & cargo Conference	1 500
Sponsorship for the AIWA Conference 2024	5 000
Sponsorship for Inside Front Page Advert and Full-Page Congratulatory Message	300
Sponsorship of Business Today Annual Conference reqID:Pk8kUrKuH4T6	1 000
Sponsorship of Inспенonline Retirement Summit	500
GOLDCREST family center sponsorship to widows and vulnerable children	500
Sponsorship She Leads conference to spotlight successful women leaders.	700
Sponsorship of Investiture of the 52nd president of the CIIN	5 300
Sponsorship of Investiture of 15th PILA president	500
Honourarium during Head office dedication	250
NTA News Building commissioning for external launch.	796
Promotional items for the change of name launch	9 461
Partnering with NMO Management and Lagos Chamber of Commerce and industry for the celebration of International Women's Day	2 688
Sponsorship of PUNUKA Foundation charity walk	300
sponsorship of CIIN 2024 insurance industry PARLEY	500
Sponsorship National Risk Compendium tom motivate the future generation risk professionals	1 500
Partnership with Lagos area committee on the NCRIB 2024 general meeting	2 000
Sponsorship of Investiture of the 26th NIA chairman	1 200
Sponsorship of 2024 Nigerian Association of Insurance and pension Editors annual conference	300
Support for building of a modern recreation for female patients in Abeokuta.	500
Sponsorship of 2024 ALMOND Insurance industry awards.	1 000
Sponsorship of Ministry of Agriculture workshop as part of Insurance Joint working committee	5 000
	41 294

7 Events after reporting date

Nigeria Insurance Industry Reform Act, 2025 was assented to on 31 July 2025. The Act included a wide range of reforms, including higher minimum capital for Insurance Companies, maintenance of a certain level of solvency standards, and a capital adequacy ratio at all times. Consequently, the minimum capital requirement for Non-Life Insurance companies as relates to the company is now N15billion. All insurers are supposed to take immediate steps to comply with requirements on or before 30 July,2026.

8 Agents, brokers and intermediaries

The Company maintains a network of licensed agents throughout the country. The Company also renders services to its customers through a varied network of brokers licensed by the National Insurance Commission.

Directors' Report - continued

9 Employers' involvement, training and welfare

9,1 Employment of Physically Challenged Persons

It is the policy of the Company that there will be no discrimination in the consideration of all applications for employment. As at 31 December 2024, there was no disabled person employed by the Company (2023: nil).

9,2 Health and Safety at Work and Welfare of Employees

The Company is concerned about the health, safety and welfare of its employees as well as safety of all visitors. The Company provides medical services to its staff through health insurance with a registered Health Management Organization.

9,3 Involvement and Consultation

The Company's consultation medium was fully used in the year to disseminate management policies and encourage the employees' involvement in its affairs.

9,4 Training

The Company recognizes that the acquisition of knowledge is constant. The Company recognizes also that to foster commitment its employees need to hone their awareness of factors, economic, financial or otherwise, that affects its growth. To this end, the Company, in the execution of its training programs encourages and provides the opportunity for its staff to develop and enhance their skill awareness and horizon.

10 Auditors

The Auditors, Messer Deloitte & Touche (Chartered Accountants) was re-appointed during the year as Auditors of the company in line with S.401(2) of CAMA 2020. The auditors having satisfied the requirement of NAICOM and the company, have indicated their willingness to continue in office during the year.

11 Compliance with the code of best practices on corporate governance

The Directors confirm that they have reviewed the structure and activities of the Company in view of the Code of Best Practices on Corporate Governance for the Insurance Industry in Nigeria published in March, 2001. The Directors confirm that the Company has substantially complied with the provisions of the Code of Best Practices on Corporate Governance with regards to matters stated therein concerning the Board of Directors, the Shareholders and the Audit Committee.

By order of the Board



Sheila Ezeuko
Company Secretary
Lagos, Nigeria.
FRC/2013/NBA/000000004059

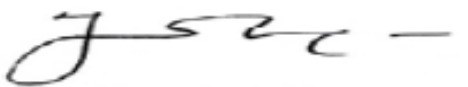
26 August 2025

Certification of Management's assessment on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting for the year ended 31 December 2024

To comply with the provisions of Section 1.3 of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

I, Ebelechukwu Nwachukwu, certify that;

- a. I have reviewed the Management's assessment on internal control over financial reporting of Rex Insurance Limited;
- 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 is made known to us by others within the entity, 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 for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards;
 - 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.



Ebelechukwu Nwachukwu
MD/CEO
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000002768

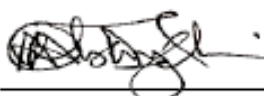
Dated: 26 August 2025

Certification of Management's assessment on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting for the year ended 31 December 2024

To comply with the provisions of Section 1.3 of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

I, Abayomi Kayode, certify that;

- a. I have reviewed the Management's assessment on internal control over financial reporting of Rex Insurance Limited;
- 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 is made known to us by others within the entity, 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 for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards;
 - 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.



Abayomi Kayode
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2017/PRO/ICAN/001/00000017633

Dated: 26 August 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of REX Insurance Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **REX Insurance Limited** set out on pages 18 to 181 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of financial position of **REX Insurance Limited** as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and statement of cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board, the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Insurance Act CAP I17 LFN 2004, circulars and guidelines issued by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the 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 Company 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 the financial statements in Nigeria.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide the basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matter is the matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. The matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on the matter.



Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
<p>Valuation of Insurance Contracts Liabilities</p>	<p>Our procedures included the following among others:</p>
<p>IFRS 17 requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfilment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. In line with the standard, the Company has adjusted the carrying amount of the liability for the 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 the remaining coverage. In estimating the claims payment pattern for liability for incurred claims, the Company sets assumptions regarding the future timing of the claims settlement and determines the best estimate for claims development or payment.</p> <p>As disclosed in note 23 to the financial statements, the insurance contract liabilities for the Company amounted to N33.52 billion (2023: 6.1 billion). This represents about 90.7% of the Company's total liabilities as at 31 December 2024.</p> <p>Estimating insurance contract liabilities under IFRS 17 involves high estimation uncertainties and requires management to apply significant judgment and assumptions over uncertain future outcomes. Provisions for insurance contracts primarily comprise unexpired coverage provision (liability for remaining coverage, LRC) and claims provisions (liability for incurred claims, LIC). The Company applied the IFRS 17 Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) for the measurement of groups of insurance contracts for its businesses.</p> <p>Accounting estimates in respect of provisions for insurance contracts is an experience-based estimate involving use of historic claims data and complex actuarial methods and models, which involve significant assumptions on the frequency and extent of insurance events relating to the insurance contracts. The level of complexity, the significant judgments and assumptions applied by management in estimating these insurance contract liabilities is of significance to our audit.</p> <p>The Company has an in-house actuary who assesses, on a quarterly basis, an estimate of the insurance liabilities for the various portfolio managed by the Company.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reviewed the product classification, IFRS 17 policy and methodology papers. ▪ Reviewed the Actuarial models and IFRS 17 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. ▪ 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 a 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 tested entity's control around reserving process and maintenance of data for valuation of insurance contract liabilities. ▪ We validated the data used in the valuation of the insurance contract liabilities. <p>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</p>

<p>At the end of each financial year, management employs the services of an external actuary in the determination of its insurance liabilities after considering the accuracy and integrity of data used in the valuation.</p>	<p>liabilities recognized in the company's books and the related disclosures in the financial statements to be adequate.</p>
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Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Report of the Directors, Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in Relation to the Preparation of the Financial Statements, Certification of Financial Statements, Certification of Management's assessment on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and Other National Disclosures as required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other Information and we do not and will 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 Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023 and the Insurance Act CAP 117LFN 2004, circulars and guidance Issued by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM), 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable; matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 Company 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.

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, related safeguards.

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 benefits derivable by the public from such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the Fifth Schedule of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, (CAMA) 2020, and section 28(2) of the Insurance Act 117 LFN 2004, 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 Company has kept proper books of account, so far as appears from our examination of those books.
- iii. The Company's financial position and its statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account and returns.

Contraventions

The Company has complied with the requirements of the relevant circulars and guidelines issued by the National Insurance Commission ("NAICOM").

Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN) Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, we performed an 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** (this Guidance), and we have issued an unmodified conclusion in our report dated 2 September 2025. That report is included on page 15 to Page 17 of the financial statements.

Restriction on redistribution

The opinion expressed in these financial statements is to enable the company to comply with the requirement for the submission of its financial statements to the Nigerian Insurance Commission in accordance with the Insurance Act 117 LFN 2004. Consequently, these financial statements should not be distributed or made available to any third party in whole or in part pending final approval by the Nigerian Insurance Commission and subsequent auditors' opinion thereon.



David Achugamonu, FCA

FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/00000000840



For: **Deloitte & Touche**

Chartered Accountants

Lagos.

2 September 2025



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Assurance Report of Independent Auditor

To the Shareholders of REX Insurance Limited

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 REX Insurance Limited 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 FRC Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. REX Insurance Limited 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 company and our report dated 2 September 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 company did not establish and maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, as of the specified date, based on the FRC 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 company.
- 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 company'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. Our limited assurance report is subject to these inherent limitations.

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 (Amendment) Act 2023 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 behaviour.

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 company 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 company 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 provide a basis for our report on the internal control put in place by management over financial reporting.



David Achugamonu, FCA

FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/00000000840



For: **Deloitte & Touche**

Chartered Accountants

Lagos.

2 September 2025

Company information and statement of accounting policies

1 Reporting Entity

Rex Insurance Limited Limited ("REX" or "the Company") is a private limited liability company registered in Nigeria by the Corporate Affairs Commission with registration number 725727 and registered office at 26E, Abdulrahman Okene Close, Off Ligali Ayorinde Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. It was licensed to transact general insurance business by the National Insurance Commission ("NAICOM") on July, 9th 2008.

The company is jointly owned by Royal Exchange Plc, Insuresilience Fund Investment Fund, and Africinvest Financial Inclusion Vehicle LLC issued and fully paid share capital of 3,939,629,604, 3,053,440,983 and 3,053,440,983 ordinary shares of N1.00 each respectively.

Its principal activities include general insurance underwriting, claims payment, and investments.

These services, supported by outstanding customer service, are primarily undertaken in Nigeria.

2 Basis of preparation

2,1 Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements comply with the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023, the Insurance Act CAP 117 LFN 2004, and National Insurance Commission of Nigeria ("NAICOM") circulars and guidelines.

These financial statements comprise of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement and the accompanying notes.

2,2 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statement is presented in Naira, which is the Company's functional currency. Financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest thousands except where indicated.

2,3 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern principle and on a historical cost basis except for the following:

Measurement basis

(i)	At fair value	Details
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss;
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income;
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> investment properties.
(ii)	Measured at present value	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retirement benefit obligations are measured in terms of the projected unit credit method;
(iii)	Measured at amortised cost	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> financial liabilities at amortised cost;
(iv)	Measure at actuarial value	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insurance contract liabilities Reinsurance contract assets
(v)	Cost plus share of profit	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in associates

2,4 Reporting period

The financial statements have been prepared for the 12-month period ended 31 December 2024.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

2,5 Use of estimates and judgment

In preparing the financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainties and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

2,6 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and revised IFRSs/IFRICs affecting amounts reported and/or disclosures in these financial statements

2.6.1 Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1). Effective 1 January 2024.

The first amendment clarifies how to classify debt and other liabilities as current or non-current. The objective of the amendment is aimed to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping entities determine whether, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current. The amendment also includes clarifying the classification requirements for debt an entity might settle by converting it into equity. These are clarifications, not changes, to the existing requirements, and so are not expected to affect entities' financial statements significantly. The impact on the annual financial statements has not yet been fully determined, however not expected to have a significant impact on the company.

The second amendment to IAS 1 requires a company to classify debt as non-current only if the company can avoid settling the debt in the 12 months after the reporting date. However, a company's ability to do so is often subject to complying with covenants. For example, a company might have long-term debt that could become repayable within 12 months if the company fails to comply with covenants in that 12-month period.

The amendments specify that covenants to be complied with after the reporting date do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the reporting date. Instead, the amendments require a company to disclose information about these covenants in the notes to the financial statements and the aim of the amendments therefore is to improve the information companies provide about long-term debt with covenants.

The adoption of this standard did not affect the company's previously reported financial results significantly, disclosures or accounting policies and did not impact the company's results materially upon transition.

2.6.2 Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16). Effective 1 January 2024.

The amendments add to requirements explaining how a company accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. IFRS accounting standards 16 had not previously specified how to measure the transaction when reporting after that date. The amendments add to the sale and leaseback requirements in IFRS accounting standards 16, thereby supporting the consistent application of the standard. These amendments will not change the accounting for leases other than those arising in a sale and leaseback transaction.

The adoption of this amendment did not affect the company's previously reported financial results significantly, disclosures or accounting policies and did not impact the company's results materially upon transition.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

2.6.3 Amendment to IAS 7 and IFRS accounting standards 17 (Supplier Finance Agreements)

The amendments introduce new disclosures relating to supplier finance arrangements that assist users of the financial statements to assess the effects of these arrangements on an entity's liabilities and cash flows and on an entity's exposure to liquidity risk.

The adoption of this amendment did not affect the company's previously reported financial results significantly, disclosures or accounting policies and did not impact the company's results materially upon transition.

2.6.4 Impact of the initial application of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In September 2020, the IASB issued Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7). These amendments modify specific hedge accounting requirements to allow hedge accounting to continue for affected hedges during the period of uncertainty before the hedged items or hedging instruments affected by the current interest rate benchmarks are amended as a result of the on-going interest rate benchmark reforms.

The amendments also introduce new disclosure requirements to IFRS 7 for hedging relationships that are subject to the exceptions introduced by the amendments to IFRS 9.

2.6.5 Impact of the initial application of Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions Amendment to IFRS 16

In May 2020, the IASB issued Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16) that provides practical relief to lessees in accounting for rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19, by introducing a practical expedient to IFRS 16. The practical expedient permits a lessee to elect not to assess whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election shall account for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19-related rent concession the same way it would account for the change applying IFRS 16 if the change were not a lease modification.

The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19 and only if all of the following conditions are met.

1. The change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
2. Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021 (a rent concession meets this condition if it results in reduced lease payments on or before 30 June 2021 and increased lease payments that extend beyond 30 June 2021); and
3. There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

The amendment is not applicable to Rex Insurance Limited as the company does not have operating leases qualified for the application of IFRS 16, hence it was not applied.

Impact of the initial application of new and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year

2.6.6 Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of material -

The Company has adopted the amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 in the current year. The amendments make the definition of material in IAS 1 easier to understand and are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in IFRS Standards. The concept of 'obscuring' material information with immaterial information has been included as part of the new definition. The threshold for materiality influencing users has been changed from 'could influence' to 'could reasonably be expected to influence'. The definition of material in IAS 8 has been replaced by a reference to the definition of material in IAS 1.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

2.7 Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective and [in some cases] have not yet been adopted by the Company:

- Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods, except if indicated below.

2.7.4 IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (amendments). Effective date deferred indefinitely

The amendments address an inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28, in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. The amendments will be applied prospectively and are not expected to have impact on the Company's financial statements as it is not a group entity.

2.7.5 Amendment to IAS 21 (Lack of Exchangeability). Effective 1 January 2025

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued 'Lack of Exchangeability' to require an entity to apply a consistent approach to assessing whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, to determining the exchange rate to use and the disclosures to provide. These amendments will assist companies and investors by addressing a matter not previously covered in the accounting requirements for the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates. The amendments will be applied retrospectively. The impact on the annual financial statements has not yet been fully determined."

2.7.6 Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. Effective 1 January 2025

The amendment settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system; and assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those with environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features. The amendments will be applied retrospectively. The impact on the interim financial statements has not yet been fully determined."

2.7.7 IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements and IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures. Effective 1 January 2027

The standard set out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements (financial statements) to help ensure they provide relevant information that faithfully represents an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses.

2.7.8 IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures. Effective 1 January 2027

The standard specify the disclosure requirements an entity is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards.

Annual Improvement to IFRS Standards 2018 - 2020

The annual improvements include amendments to four Standards

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

2.7.9 IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards.

The amendment provides additional relief to a subsidiary which becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent. In respect of accounting for cumulative translation differences. As a result of the amendment, a subsidiary that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16(a) can now also elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS Standards, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

2.7.10 IFRS 16 Leases

The amendment removes the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements. As the amendment to IFRS 16 only regards an illustrative example, no effective date is stated.

3 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

The Company consistently applied the following accounting policies to the periods presented in the financial statements.

3.1 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates on the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):

- unquoted equity investments (except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss).

3.2 Summary of Measurement Model

Rex Insurance Limited ("the company") issues the following types of contracts that are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 17 Insurance contracts:

Agriculture: the company issues insurance policies for compensate against loss, damage, or destruction of farm, crop, livestock with coverage of mostly 12 months or less

Bonds Guaranty policies: the Company issues insurance policies to indemnify against all actions, proceedings, damages, costs, claims demands expenses or losses through either an advance payment bond or performance bond with coverage of one year or less.

Engineering insurance policies: the Company issues policies to compensate and indemnify against loss, damage or theft of plants, pieces of equipment, vessels and others with coverage of mostly 12 months or less.

Fire insurance policies: the Company issues policies to compensate and indemnify against loss, damage or destruction of plants, buildings, pieces of equipment, or properties due to fire with coverage of mostly 12 months or less.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

Motor insurance policies: the Company issues fully comprehensive and third-party liability car insurance policies with coverage of mostly 12 months or less.

General Accident insurance policies: the Company issues policies to compensate and indemnify against loss, damage, or destruction due to an accident, misfortune, or circumstances with coverage of mostly 12 months or less.

Oil and Gas insurance policies: the Company issues insurance policies for Offshore Upstream, owned, operated, leased, chartered property, all risk indemnity against loss, damage or destruction with coverage of mostly 12 months or less.

Marine / Aviation insurance policies: the Company issues insurance policies for the hull, spaces and pieces of equipment, cargo allied perils risks, and aviation liability with coverage of mostly 12 months or less.

The Company accounts for all these products by applying the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) for contracts with duration of 12 months or less. Following our assessment for contracts of more than a year, the gross written premium of contract with more than one year duration is insignificant when compared to the entire Gross written premium.

Based on the above we haven't perform any further test on those contract as the cost of performing this would outweigh the benefit.

3.3 Definition and classification

Products sold by the company are classified as insurance contracts when the company accepts significant insurance risk from a policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder.

This assessment is made on a contract-by-contract basis at the contract issue date. In making this assessment, the company considers all its substantive rights and obligations, whether they arise from contract, law or regulation.

The company determines whether it contains significant insurance risk, by assessing if an insured event could cause the company to pay to the policyholder additional amounts that are significant in any single scenario with commercial substance even if the insured event is extremely unlikely or the expected present value of the contingent cash flows is a small proportion of the expected present value of the remaining cash flows from the insurance contract.

The company assesses, on a contract-by-contract basis, whether participating contracts meet the definition of insurance contracts with direct participation features, which need to satisfy all three of the following criteria:

- the contractual terms specify that the policyholder participates in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items;
- the company expects to pay to the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the fair value returns from the underlying items; and
- a substantial proportion of the cash flows that the company expects to pay to the policyholder should be expected to vary with the cash flows from the underlying items.

In assessing whether the conditions above are met, the company uses its expectations at the issue date of the contracts.

The company holds reinsurance contracts to mitigate certain risk exposure. These are quota share reinsurance and facultative reinsurance contracts. A reinsurance contract is an insurance contract issued by a reinsurer to compensate the company for claims arising from one or more insurance contracts issued by the company.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

3.4 Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

None of the insurance contracts issued by the Company has several components in addition to the provision of the insurance coverage service for which the company would need to separate.

3.5 Level of aggregation

The company identifies portfolios by aggregating insurance contracts that are subject to similar risks and managed together. In grouping insurance contracts into portfolios, the company considers the similarity of risks rather than the specific labelling of the product lines. The company determines that all contracts within each product line, as defined for management purposes, have similar risks and, therefore, represent a portfolio of contracts when they are managed together.

Each portfolio is sub-divided into groups of contracts to which the recognition and measurement requirements of IFRS 17 are applied. At initial recognition, the company segregates contracts based on when they were issued. A portfolio contains all contracts that were issued within a 12-month period. Each portfolio is then further disaggregated into three groups of contracts:

- a) contracts that are onerous on initial recognition;
- b) contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- c) any remaining contracts in the portfolio.

All groups include only contracts issued within a 12-month period. The composition of groups established at initial recognition is not subsequently reassessed.

In determining the appropriate group, the company measures a set of contracts together using reasonable and supportable information. The company applies significant judgement in determining at what level of granularity the company has sufficient information to conclude that all contracts within a set will be in the same group. In the absence of such information the company assesses each contract individually.

The company determines the appropriate level at which reasonable and supportable information is available to assess whether the contracts are onerous at initial recognition and whether the contracts not onerous at initial recognition have a significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently.

Considering that all the company's portfolios are measured using the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA), the company determines that the contracts are not onerous on initial recognition, unless there are facts and circumstances indicating otherwise. The company assesses the likelihood of changes in applicable facts and circumstances to determine whether contracts not onerous on initial recognition belong to a group with no significant possibility of becoming onerous in the future.

The following indicators are what Rex Insurance Limited has used to assess onerous group of contracts:

- Unfavorable loss ratio or combined ratio
- Inadequate premiums as supported by financial analysis available as part of management information
- Relevant market-wide based information indicating that the portfolio of business Rex Insurance Limited is underwriting is unprofitable
- Aggressive underwriting or pricing
- Unfavorable experience trends
- Unfavorable changes in external conditions

All these indicators has been assessed to confirm Rex Insurance Limited position on this section and also these indicators will be assessed subsequently.

If the facts and circumstances indicate that some contracts are onerous, the company performs an additional assessment to determine whether some contracts are onerous. In making the assessment, the company uses information about estimates provided by its internal reporting.

Reinsurance contracts held are assessed separately from underlying insurance contracts issued.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

3.6 Recognition

The company recognizes groups of insurance contracts issued from the earliest of the following dates:

- the beginning of the coverage period of the company of contracts;
- the date when the first payment from a policyholder in the company becomes due (in the absence of a contractual due date, this is deemed to be when the first payment is received); and
- when the company determines that a group of contracts becomes onerous."

The Company recognizes only contracts issued within a one-year period meeting the recognition criteria by the reporting date. Subject to this limit, a group of insurance contracts can remain open after the end of the current reporting period and new contracts are included to the Company when they meet the recognition criteria in subsequent reporting periods until such time that all contracts expected to be included within the Company have been recognised.

3.7 Measurement of insurance contracts issued

3.7.1 Insurance contracts under the premium allocation approach (PAA)

The Company applied the PAA measurement to all groups of insurance contracts with a coverage period of one year or less.

In addition, the company applied PAA measurement for other groups that meet the PAA eligibility requirement i.e. where the Liability for remaining coverage when measured under PAA is not materially different when measured under General Measurement Model ("GMM"). Rex Insurance Limited currently applies PAA to all portfolios."

The carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage (LRC) at the end of each subsequent reporting period represents the carrying amount at the start of the reporting period adjusted for the following:

- (i) the premiums received in the period (i) and the amount recognised as insurance revenue for insurance contract services provided in that period;
- (ii) any amounts relating to the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows recognised as an expense in the reporting period.

The Company has determined that there is no significant financing component in group of insurance contracts with a coverage period of one year or less and as such has elected not to discount the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and financial risk for such insurance contracts."

"The carrying amount of the Liability for Incurred Claims (LIC) is measured similar to GMM, however for those claims that the Company expects to be paid within one year or less from the date of incurring, the Company elect not adjust future cash flows for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk. However, claims expected to take more than one year to settle are discounted.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

3.8 Reinsurance contracts held

3.8.1 Recognition

The Company uses reinsurance to mitigate some of its risks exposures. Reinsurance contracts held are accounted under IFRS 17 when they meet the definition of an insurance contract, which includes the condition that the contract must transfer significant insurance risk.

Reinsurance contracts transfer significant insurance risk only if they transfer to the reinsurer substantially all the insurance risk relating to the reinsured portions of the underlying insurance contracts, even if a reinsurance contract does not expose the issuer (reinsurer) to the possibility of a significant loss. The effect of non-performance risk of the reinsurer is assessed at each reporting date and the effect of changes in the non-performance risk is recognised in profit or loss.

Reinsurance contracts held are accounted for separately from underlying insurance contracts issued and are assessed on an individual contract basis. In aggregating reinsurance contracts held, the Company applies the general approach and disaggregates a portfolio of its reinsurance contracts held into three groups of contracts:

- a) contracts that on initial recognition have a net gain;
- b) contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of resulting in a net gain subsequently; and
- c) any remaining reinsurance contracts held in the portfolio.

The Company assumes that all reinsurance contracts held in each portfolio will not result in a net gain on initial recognition unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise.

In determining the timing of initial recognition of a reinsurance contract, the Company assess whether the reinsurance contract's terms provide protection on losses on a proportionate basis. the Company recognizes a group of reinsurance contracts held that provides proportionate coverage:

- (i) at the same time as the onerous group of underlying contracts is recognised, or
- (ii) for all the other reinsurance contracts held that provide proportionate coverage, at the start of the coverage period of that group of reinsurance contracts; or at the initial recognition of any of the underlying insurance contracts, whichever is later.

The Company recognises a group of non-proportional reinsurance contracts at the earliest of the beginning of the coverage period of the group and the date an underlying onerous group of contracts is recognised given that the company entered into the related reinsurance contract held in the group of reinsurance contracts held at or before that date.

3.8.2 Reinsurance contracts held measured under the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA)

The Company measures its reinsurance contracts applying the Premium Allocation Approach. Under the (PAA), the initial measurement of the asset equals the reinsurance premium paid. The Company measures the amount relating to remaining service by allocating the premium paid over the coverage period of the Company. For all reinsurance contracts, held the allocation is based on the passage of time or expected incidence of claims.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

3.9 Presentation

The Company presents separately in the statement of financial position the carrying amount of portfolios of insurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, portfolio of reinsurance contracts held that are assets and those that are liabilities.

The Company disaggregates the amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income into an insurance service result sub-total that comprises insurance revenue and insurance service expenses and, separately from the insurance service result, the insurance finance income or expenses.

The Company includes any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised before the corresponding groups of insurance contracts are recognised in the carrying amount of the related portfolios of insurance contracts issued.

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.

3.10 Insurance revenue

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

When applying the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA), the Company recognizes insurance revenue for the period based on the passage of time by allocating expected premium receipts including premium experience adjustments to each period of service and excluding any investment component.

3.11 Insurance service expense

Insurance service expense arising from group insurance contracts issued comprises of:

- changes in the Liability for Incurred Claims (LIC) related to claims and expenses incurred in the period;
- changes in the Liability for Incurred Claims (LIC) related to claims and expenses incurred in prior periods (related to past service);
- other directly attributable expenses incurred in the period;
- amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows, which is recognised at the same amount in both insurance service expense and insurance contract revenue; and
- changes in the liability for remaining coverage related to future service that do not adjust the contractual service margin, because they are changes in the loss components of onerous groups of contracts."

3.12 Income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held

The Company presents income or expenses from a group of reinsurance contracts held and reinsurance finance income or expenses in profit or loss for the period as a net.

The Company presents cash flows that are contingent on claims as part of the amount recovered from reinsurers. Ceding commissions that are not contingent on claims of the underlying contracts are presented as a deduction in the premiums to be paid to the reinsurer which is then allocated to profit or loss."

3.13 Insurance finance income and expenses

Insurance finance income or expenses present the effect of the time value of money and the change in the time value of money, together with the effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

3.14 Transition

The Company applied the modified retrospective approach to all insurance contracts.

The Company assessed historical information available and determined that all reasonable and supportable information necessary for applying the full retrospective approach was not available for groups of insurance contracts issued prior to the transition date. The Company elected to apply the modified retrospective approach, which was intended to achieve the closest possible outcome to the full retrospective application maximising the use of available information.

3.15 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand, and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value. Cash equivalents comprise investments with original maturities of three months or less and used by the Company to manage its short - term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are net of outstanding overdrafts. "

3.16 Financial assets and liabilities.

Measurement methods

Amortised cost and effective interest rate

The amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the 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, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

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, but 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. For originated credit impaired financial assets i.e. assets that are credit impaired at initial recognition, the Company calculates the credit-adjusted effective interest rate, which is calculated based on the amortised cost of the financial asset instead of its gross carrying amount and incorporates the impact of expected credit losses in estimated cashflows. The company does not purchase credit impaired assets."

When the company revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognised in profit or loss.

Interest income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets except for:

- Originated credit impaired assets for which the original credit adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset.
- financial assets that are not originated credit impaired but have subsequently become credit-impaired (or stage 3), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the interest rate to their amortised cost (i.e. net of expected credit loss provision).

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI as described in note 5(ii)(b) which results in an accounting loss being recognised in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the entity recognises the difference as follows:

- (a) When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognised as a gain or loss.
- (b) In all other cases, the difference is deferred and the timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortised over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realised through settlement.

3.17 Financial assets

3.17.1 Classification and subsequent measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Amortised cost

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below:

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans and government treasury bills.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- (i) the Company's business model for managing the asset; and
 - (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.
- i) **Business model:** the business model reflects how the company manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the company's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other business model' and measured at FVTPL. Factors considered by the company in determining the business model for a entity of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated.
 - ii) **SPPI:** Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the company assesses whether the financial instruments' cash

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the 'SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Based on these factors, the company classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

- 1) **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured as described in note 5(ii)(b). Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Net investment income' using the effective interest rate method.
- 2) **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Net investment income' using the effective interest rate method.
- 3) **Fair value through profit or loss:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented in the profit or loss statement within 'Net fair value gain/(loss) on financial assets' in the period in which it arises, unless it arises from debt instruments that were designated at fair value or which are not held for trading, in which case they are presented separately in 'Investment and other income'. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Investment and other income' using the effective interest rate method. As at the reporting date, the company has no debt instruments within this category.

The Company reclassifies debt investments 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 none occurred during the period.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets. Equity instruments held by the Company include ordinary shares of other entities.

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, except where the Company's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company designates equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income on an equity by equity basis. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including on disposal. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

As at the reporting date, the company designated all its unlisted equity investment at fair value through comprehensive income.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

Gains and losses on equity investments at FVPL are included in the statement of profit or loss within 'fair value gains and losses on assets.'

3.17.2 Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses ('ECL') associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The company has no exposures arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Company recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Note 5(ii)(b) provides more detail of how the expected credit loss allowance is measured.

3.17.3 Modification of loans

The Company sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. When this happens, the Company assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The Company does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay.
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as a profit share/equity-based return that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan.
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.
- Significant change in the interest rate.
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

Where the terms are substantially different, the Company derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Company also assesses whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognised in profit or loss as a gain or loss on derecognition.

Where the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate (or credit adjusted effective interest rate for originated credit-impaired financial assets).

3.17.4 Derecognition other than on a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Company has not retained control.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

3.17.5 Financial liabilities

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

In both the current and prior period, financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost. The company has no financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Fair value measurement

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 in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

If an asset or liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Company measures the assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The fair value of a non-interest bearing liability is stated at the invoice amount if the impact of discounting is not material.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets not classified as at fair value through profit or loss, including an interest in an equity accounted investee, are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impairment could include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counter party;
- Breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- It becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial re-organization;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

For an investment in an equity security, objective evidence of impairment includes a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost. The Company considers a decline of 20% to be significant or a period of nine months to be prolonged. However, in specific circumstances a smaller decline or a shorter period might have been appropriate.

(iv) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, The Company continues to recognize the financial asset and financial liability separately.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

On de-recognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognized and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is no longer recognized on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.17.6 Impairment of other non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than deferred tax assets and investment property) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.18 Investment in associates (equity-accounted investees)

Associates are those entities in which the Company has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is primarily presumed to exist when the Company holds between 20% and 50% of the voting power of another entity. However, where other factors are involved, these are taken into consideration in exercising judgment.

"Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognised at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

The Company's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognised in the income statement; its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income, with a corresponding adjustment to the amount of the investment. When the Company's share of losses in an associate equal or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the impairment amount in the income statement.

3.19 Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes) or for both purposes, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Recognition and measurement

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

Investment properties are measured initially at fair value, including all transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Fair values are evaluated and assessed annually by an external valuer who is accredited by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

De-recognition

An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in the profit or loss in the period of de-recognition.

Transfers

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. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Company accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of change. Subsequently, the property is re-measured to fair value and reclassified as investment property.

3.20 Property and Equipment

Recognition and measurement

All property and equipment used by the Company is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. If significant parts of a property and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditures are recognized in the carrying amount of the asset or as a separate asset as appropriate if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be reliably measured. The costs of the day-today servicing of property and equipment are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized so as to allocate the cost of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Leasehold land is not depreciated

The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	50 years
Computer equipment	4 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years
Motor vehicles	4 years
Leasehold land	nil

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of profit or loss of the year that the asset is de-recognized.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

3.21 Intangible Assets

Acquired computer software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Computer software is stated at cost less amortization and impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognized as an expense as incurred.

Amortization

Computer software costs, whether developed or acquired, are amortized for a period of five years using the straight line method.

Intangible assets which are not available for use are tested for impairment annually. Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate

An intangible asset shall be derecognized by the Company on disposal; or when no future economic benefit are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the assets (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period the asset is recognised.

3.22 Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the Company's statement of profit or loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The current taxes include: Company Income Tax at 30% of taxable profit; Education Tax at 2% of assessable profit; Capital Gain Tax at 10% of chargeable gains; and Information Technology Development levy at 1% of accounting profit.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Company's financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill (arising in a business combination) or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets for properties held for sale that are measured using the fair value model, the carrying amount of such properties are presumed to be recovered entirely through the sale unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale.

Statutory Deposits

Statutory deposits are cash balances held with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) in compliance with the Insurance Act, CAP 117, LNF 2004 for the general insurance companies.

The deposits are only available as a last resort to the Company if it goes into liquidation. Statutory deposits are measured at cost.

Hypothecation of Assets

The Company structured its assets to meet the requirements of the Insurance Act 2003 wherein the policyholders' assets and funds are not co-mingled with assets and funds that belong to shareholders and other funds.

In particular, investment properties, inequities and rights (equities and fixed income securities) and insurance funds hypothecated to policyholders are distinguished from those owned by the shareholders.

The assets hypothecated are shown in Note 23(f) to the financial statements.

Borrowings

Borrowings by way of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Borrowing costs comprise interest payable on loans and bank overdrafts. They are charged to profit or loss as incurred, except those that relate to qualifying assets. Arrangement fees in respect of financing arrangements are charged to borrowing costs over the life of the related facility.

Deferred income

Deferred income relates deferred rental income.

Deferred Rental Income relates to rents received in advance. These are amortized and transferred to the statement of profit or loss over the periods that they relate.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and assets

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

A contingent liabilities 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 not wholly within the control of the Company or the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event. It is not recognized because it is not likely that an outflow of resources will be required to settled the obligation or the amount cannot be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities normally comprise of legal claims under arbitration or court process in respect of which a liability is not likely to occur.

Finance and operating lease obligations

These are the corresponding liabilities on assets acquired under finance lease. Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognized in the year which they relate in profit or loss.

Lease assets - lessee

Assets held by the Company under leases that transfer to the Company substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The leased asset is initially measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Assets held under other leases are classified as operating leases.

Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Lease assets - lessor

If the Company is the lessor in a lease agreement that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset to the lessee, then the arrangement is classified as a finance lease and a receivable equal to the net investment in the lease is recognised and presented within loans and advances

3.29 Employee Benefits

3.29.1 Short-term benefits

Staff benefits such as wages, salaries, paid annual leave allowance, and non-monetary benefits are recognized as employee benefit expenses. The expenses are accrued when the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Company.

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

3.29.2 Defined Contribution Plans

The Company operates a defined contribution plan in accordance with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014. The Company contributes 10% and employees contribute 8% each of the qualifying monthly emoluments in line with the Pension Reform Act.

The Company's monthly contribution to the plan is recognized as an expense in profit or loss.

The Company pays contributions to privately administered pension fund administration of employees' choice on a monthly basis. The Company has no further payment obligation once the contributions have been paid. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or reduction in the future payments is available. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

3.29.3 Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either: terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

(a) Defined Benefit Plan

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, are recognised immediately in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Pension

The Company operated a funded pension scheme for its employees prior to the Pension Reform Act 2004. It therefore has continuing pension obligation to its staff who retired prior to the commencement of the contributory pension scheme.

Pensioners are entitled to 3% annual increment. Over 90% of the pension assets are being managed by a pension fund administrator while the balance is invested in marketable securities and bank placement."

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(c) Other Long term benefits

The Company operates a long service award plan for eligible staff who have rendered continued service to the organization.

Benefits accrue after a minimum of 10 years and a maximum of 35 years. The main benefits payable on the scheme are both cash and gift items which vary according to the number of years of service.

The liability is valued annually by a qualified actuary (Logic Professional Services) under the supervision of Mr Ganiu Shefiu with FRC number (FRC/2017/NAS/00000017548) using the projected unit credit method.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

Remeasurements of the obligation, which comprise actuarial gains or losses, are recognized immediately in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense(income) on the obligation for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the liability, taking into account any changes in the liability during the period as a result of benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to obligation are recognized in profit or loss.

The Company meets benefits on a pay-as-you-qualify basis as the plan is an unfunded scheme.

3.30 Capital and Reserves

3.30.1 Share capital

The equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of an equity instrument.

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized as the proceeds are received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

3.30.2 Share premium

This represents the excess amount paid by shareholders on the nominal value of the shares. This amount can be utilized as provided in Section 120(3) of Companies Allied Matters Act. The share premium is classified as an equity instrument in the statement of financial position.

3.30.3 Contingency reserve

The Company maintains Contingency reserves for the general business in accordance with the provisions of S.21 (1) of the Insurance Act 2003.

In compliance with the regulatory requirements in respect of Contingency Reserve for general business, the Company maintains contingency reserve at the rate equal to the higher of 3% of gross premium or 20% of the total profit after taxation until the reserve reaches the greater of minimum paid up capital or 50% of net premium.

2.30.4 Retained Earnings

The reserve comprises undistributed profit/ (loss) from previous years and the current year. Retained Earnings is classified as part of equity in the statement of financial position.

3.30.5 Fair value reserves

Fair value reserves represent the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets at the reporting date.

3.30.6 Asset revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve relates to the surplus on revaluation of land and building at the end of the financial period. Increases in the value of these assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in assets revaluation reserve until the assets are derecognised.

3.30.7 Other reserves - employee benefit actuarial surplus

Actuarial (surplus)/deficit on employee benefits represent changes in benefit obligation due to changes in actuarial valuation assumptions or actual experience differing from experience. The gains/losses for the year, net of applicable deferred tax asset/liability on employee benefit obligation, are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

3.30.8 Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders. Dividends for the year that are declared after the end of the reporting period are dealt with in the subsequent period.

Dividends proposed by the Directors but not yet approved by shareholders are disclosed in the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Company and Allied Matters Act 2020.

3.31 Operating Income

3.31.1 Investment Income

Investment income consists of dividends and interest income on loans and receivables, realized gains and losses as well as unrealized gains and losses on fair value assets.

3.31.2 Interest income

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

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated 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 financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Where the estimated cash flows on financial assets are subsequently revised, other than impairment losses, the carrying amount of the financial assets is adjusted to reflect actual and revised estimated cash flows.

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 recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

3.31.3 Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established.

3.31.4 Realized and Unrealized gains and losses

Realized gains and losses on investments include gains and losses on financial assets and investment properties. Gains and losses on the sale of investments are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and the carrying value as recorded on occurrence of the sale transaction.

Unrealized gains or losses represent the difference between the carrying value at the year end and the carrying value at the previous year end or purchase value during the year, less the reversal of previously recognized unrealized gains and losses in respect of disposals during the year.

3.31.5 Other operating income

Other operating income represents income generated from sources other than premium revenue and investment income. It includes rental income, profit on disposal of fixed assets. Rental income is recognized on an accrual basis.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

4 Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and major sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in the related notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

4.1 Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for the company's financial assets measured at amortised cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses).

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing entities of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

4.2 Investment in Associates

Management applies its judgement to determine whether the Company should equity account for its' investment in associates. According to IAS 28, a 20% or more interest in an investee leads to a rebuttable presumption that the investor has significant influence over the investee. However, the Company does not have Investment in Associate as at the end of the period.

4.3 Assessment of significance of insurance risk

The company applies its judgement in assessing whether a contract transfers to the issuer significant insurance risk.

A contract transfers significant insurance risk only if an insured event could cause the company to pay additional amounts that are significant in any single scenario and only if there is a scenario that has commercial substance in which the issuer has a possibility of a loss on a present value basis upon an occurrence of the insured event, regardless of whether the insured event is extremely unlikely.

The assessment of whether additional amounts payable on the occurrence of an insured event are significant and whether there is any scenario with commercial substance in which the issuer has a possibility of a loss on a present value basis involves significant judgement and is performed at initial recognition on a contract-by-contract basis.

The type of contracts where this judgement is required are those that transfer financial and insurance risk and result in the latter being the smaller benefit provided.

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

4.4 Combination of insurance contracts

Determining whether it is necessary to treat a set or series of insurance contracts as a single contract involves significant judgement and careful consideration. In assessing whether a set or series of insurance contracts achieve, or are designed to achieve, an overall commercial effect, the Company determines whether the rights and obligations are different when looked at together compared to when looked at individually and whether the Company is unable to measure one contract without considering the other. The Company does not have contracts that require combination.

4.5 Consideration whether there are investment components

Rex Insurance Limited considers all terms of contracts it issues to determine whether there are amounts payable to the policyholder in all circumstances, regardless of contract cancellation, maturity, and the occurrence or non-occurrence of an insured event. Some amounts, once paid by the policyholder, are repayable to the policyholder in all circumstances. The Company considers such payments to meet the definition of an investment component, irrespective of whether the amount repayable varies over the term of the contract as the amount is repayable only after it has first been paid by the policyholder. The company does not have any contracts with investment component.

4.6 Separation of non-insurance components from insurance contracts:

The Company currently does not issue insurance contracts that include aspects other than insurance coverage services. In the event that Rex Insurance Limited issues a contract or contracts of this type, some of these parts may need to be separated and accounted for by applying other relevant Standards, while others remain inside the insurance measurement model. The Company apply significant judgement in determining whether components meet the criteria for separation and should be separated.

4.7 Identification of portfolios

The company defines a portfolio as insurance contracts subject to similar risks and managed together. Contracts within the same product line are expected to be in the same portfolio as they have similar risks and are managed together. The assessment of which risks are similar and how contracts are managed requires the exercise of judgement.

4.8 Level of aggregation

The company applies judgement when distinguishing between contracts that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous and other profitable contracts.

4.9 Level of aggregation for determining the risk adjustment for non-financial risk

IFRS 17 does not define the level at which the risk adjustment for non-financial risk should be determined. The level of aggregation for determining the risk adjustment for non-financial risk is not an accounting policy choice and requires judgement. The Company considers that the benefits of diversification occur at an entity level and therefore determines the risk adjustment for non-financial risk at that level. The diversification benefit is then allocated to all groups of insurance contracts for which it has been considered in aggregate.

4.10 Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 December 202 is set out below in relation to the impairment of financial instruments and in the following notes in relation to other areas:

4.10.1 Fair value of financial instruments

The directors use their judgment in selecting an appropriate valuation technique for some financial assets.

Impairment for financial assets carried at amortized costs as well as the amount of impairment for trade receivables. The significant estimates applied in determination of fair value of financial assets are as shown in the statement of accounting policies note 3 (c)(v).

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

4.10.2 Determination of fair value of investment property

Management employed the services of estate surveyors and valuers to value its investment properties. The estimated open market value is deemed to be the fair value based on the assumptions that there will be willing buyers and sellers. Recent market prices of neighborhood properties were also considered in deriving the open market values. The Company does not have Investment Property at the end of the period.

4.10.3 Defined benefit plan

The present value of the employee benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined in an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of obligations. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pensions include the discount rate.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of the reporting period. In determining the appropriate discount rate, reference is made to the yield on Nigerian Government Bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the related pension liability. Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions as disclosed in Note 17.

4.10.4 Current income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on taxable income on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The Company applies general tax rules and the Directors have adopted current tax practices in computing the tax liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates based on the interpretation by the tax authorities. The Directors acknowledge that changes in the application of the current tax practices can have a significant impact on the tax expense and tax liabilities recorded in the financial statements.

4.10.5 Deferred tax assets

Recognised deferred tax assets (See note 18) are measured at the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and represents those amounts that are probable of realisation taking into account management's estimates of future taxable profits. In determining estimates of future taxable profit against which deductible amount can be utilised, management has considered the existence of taxable temporary differences that will reverse in the same year that deductible amounts will reverse. Management's estimate of future taxable profits has been determined on the basis of a five year profit forecast. Management affirms that assumptions underlying the five year forecast is reasonable given the Company's restructured operations and there are no objective indicators to suggest that the projected earnings level will not be achieved.

4.10.6 Determination of impairment of property and equipment, and intangible assets excluding goodwill

Management is required to make judgements concerning the cause, timing and amount of impairment. In the identification of impairment indicators, management considers the impact of changes in current competitive conditions, cost of capital, availability of funding, technological obsolescence, discontinuance of services and other circumstances that could indicate that impairment exists. The Company applies the impairment assessment to its separate cash generating units.

This requires management to make significant judgements and estimates concerning the existence of impairment indicators, separate cash generating units, remaining useful lives of assets, projected cash flows and net realisable values. Management's judgement is also required when assessing whether a previously recognised impairment loss should be reversed.

4.10.7 Depreciation and carrying value of property and equipment and intangible assets

The estimation of the useful lives of assets is based on management's judgement. Any material adjustment to the estimated useful lives of items of the assets will have an impact on the carrying value of these items. Depreciation and amortisation is recognised on the basis described in accounting policies note 3(l) and 3(m)

Company information and statement of accounting policies - continued

4.10.8 Estimate relating to discounting

In determining discount rates for different products, the Company used the bottom-up approach for cash flows of contracts of the underlying items. Applying this approach, the Company used the monthly yield curve published by Nigerian Actuarial Society (NAS).

	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years	30 years
Agriculture	11,5%	15,2%	15,9%	20%	22,1%
Bond	11,5%	15,2%	15,9%	20%	22,1%
Engineering	11,5%	15,2%	15,9%	20%	22,1%
General Accident	11,5%	15,2%	15,9%	20%	22,1%
Fire	11,5%	15,2%	15,9%	20%	22,1%
Motor	11,5%	15,2%	15,9%	20%	22,1%
Marine/Aviation	11,5%	15,2%	15,9%	20%	22,1%
Oil and Gas	11,5%	15,2%	15,9%	20%	22,1%

4.10.9 Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation the Company requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows arising from insurance risk and other non-financial risks such as lapse risk and expense risk. It measures the degree of variability of expected future cash flows and the Company-specific price for bearing that risk and reflects the degree of the Company's risk aversion.

The company has adopted the Value at Risk (VAR) Approach to measure the Risk Adjustment (RA) for its insurance contracts and portfolios and has selected a 75% confidence level for its estimations. Non-financial risk factors are the primary sources of estimation uncertainty since they affect estimations of future cashflows and the probability associated with them.

Notes to the financial statements

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2024

	Note	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	7 341 569	31 213 141
<i>Financial assets:</i>			
- Fair value through profit or loss	7	631 950	505 345
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	7	5 284 014	930 989
- Amortised cost	7	10 714 867	4 429 691
Premium receivables	8	237 740	50 195
Reinsurance Contract assets	9	25 270 572	1 543 617
Other receivables and prepayments	10	1 434 154	1 453 158
Property and equipment	13	4 169 162	3 495 098
Right of use asset	13	9 171	19 368
Intangible asset	14	111 216	157 845
Statutory deposit	15	340 000	340 000
Employees retirement benefits	16	563 621	434 189
		56 108 039	44 572 637
Total assets			
LIABILITIES			
Insurance contract liabilities	21	33 525 924	6 134 524
Employee benefit liability	16	49 816	43 352
Deferred tax liabilities	17	263 637	511 470
Deferred income	18	-	414
Other Insurance Contract Liabilities	19	243 605	10 771 278
Other liabilities	20	2 423 371	8 749 144
Current income tax liabilities	25	449 009	652 849
		36 955 362	26 863 032
Total liabilities			
EQUITY			
Share capital	26	10 046 512	10 046 512
Contingency reserve	27	5 153 943	4 290 934
Retained profits	29	1 872 434	3 292 880
Unrealized exchange gain/(loss)	38(b)	1 034 370	7 053
Other component of equity	30	1 045 418	72 226
		19 152 677	17 709 605
Total equity			
Total equity and liabilities			
		56 108 039	44 572 637

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 26/08/2025 and signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:


Additional Certification



Abayomi Kayode
Chief Finance Officer
FRC/2017/PRO/ICAN/001/00000017633



Dr. Ike Chioke
Chairman
FRC/2013/IODN/00000003960



Ebelechukwu Nwachukwu
Managing Director
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000002768

Notes to the financial statements

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Note	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Insurance Revenue	32	26 632 626	15 417 643
Insurance service expenses	33	<u>(40 948 167)</u>	<u>(10 039 023)</u>
		(14 315 541)	5 378 620
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	34	<u>10 059 614</u>	<u>(6 123 556)</u>
Insurance service result		<u>(4 255 927)</u>	<u>(744 936)</u>
Investment income	35	3 268 194	1 769 948
Net Income from managed pension fund	16(c)	55 775	44 843
Loss on disposal of investment in associates	36	-	(120 604)
Unrealized exchange gain	39(b)	1 034 370	7 053
Unrealized fair value gain	36(a)	220 806	169 870
ECL Impairment Allowance	37	124 929	(219 094)
Realised exchange gain	39	<u>1 551 212</u>	<u>4 996 383</u>
Net Investment Income		<u>6 255 285</u>	<u>6 648 399</u>
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	34	(381 749)	(57 358)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	34	<u>55 875</u>	<u>15 192</u>
		<u>(325 873)</u>	<u>(42 166)</u>
Net Insurance and Investment Result		1 673 485	5 861 297
Other operating income	38	1 967 561	23 172
Management expenses (Non-Attributable)	40	<u>(2 760 301)</u>	<u>(1 769 214)</u>
Profit before Tax		<u>880 745</u>	<u>4 115 255</u>
Income Tax Expense	25	<u>(103 823)</u>	<u>(924 799)</u>
Profit for the Year		<u>776 921</u>	<u>3 190 456</u>
Other comprehensive income / (expense)			
Items that will never be classified to profit or loss			
Net actuarial gains on employee benefits	16(c)	67 193	18 794
Fair value gain	7(d)	<u>905 999</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		<u>973 192</u>	<u>18 794</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>1 750 114</u>	<u>3 209 250</u>
Earnings Per Share	29(a)	0.08	0.35

Notes to the financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity
As at 31 December 2024

2024	Share capital N'000	Share Premium N'000	Contingenc y Reserve N'000	Retained Earnings N'000	Actuarial Gain/(Loss) Reserve N'000	Fair value reserve N'000	Unrealised Exchange Gain N'000	Total N'000
At 1 January	10 046 512	-	4 290 934	3 292 880	38 664	33 562	7 053	17 709 605
Profit for the year	-	-	-	776 921	-	-	-	776 921
Other comprehensive income:								
Net actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	67 193	-	-	67 193
Fair value changes on FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	905 999	1 027 317	1 933 316
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	776 920	67 193	905 999	1 027 317	2 777 431
Transactions within Equity:								
Transfer to Contingency Reserve	-	-	863 009	(863 009)	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid within the year	-	-	-	(299 989)	-	-	-	(299 989)
Transfer to unrealised FX reserves	-	-	-	(1 034 370)	-	-	-	(1 034 370)
Total contribution and distributions to equity holders	-	-	863 009	(2 197 367)	-	-	-	(1 334 358)
31 December	10 046 512	-	5 153 943	1 872 435	105 857	939 561	1 034 370	19 152 677

Notes to the financial statements

2023	Share capital N'000	Share Premium N'000	Contingency Reserve N'000	Retained Earnings N'000	Actuarial Gain/(Loss) Reserve N'000	Fair value reserve N'000	Unrealised Exchange Gain N'000	Total N'000
At January 1	8 314 355	1 277 616	3 652 843	1 397 055	19 870	33 562	-	14 695 301
Transition Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8 314 355	1 277 616	3 652 843	1 397 055	19 870	33 562	-	14 695 301
Profit for the year	-	-	-	3 190 456	-	-	-	3 190 456
Net actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	18 794	-	-	18 794
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	3 190 456	18 794	-	-	3 209 250
<i>Transactions within Equity:</i>								
Transfer to Contingency Reserve	-	(1 277 616)	638 091	(638 091)	-	-	-	(1 277 616)
Dividend paid within the year	-	-	-	(194 946)	-	-	-	(194 946)
Transfer to unrealised FX reserves	-	-	-	(7 053)	-	-	7 053	-
Issue of new shares for cash	1 732 157	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 732 157
Issue of new shares-retained earnings for share allotment	-	-	-	(454 541)	-	-	-	(454 541)
Total contribution and distributions to equity holders	1 732 157	(1 277 616)	638 091	(1 294 631)	-	-	7 053	(194 946)
31st December	10 046 512	-	4 290 934	3 292 880	38 664	33 562	7 053	17 709 605

Notes to the financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows
As at 31 December 2024

	Note	31-Dec-24 ₦'000	31-Dec-23 ₦'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Insurance premium received from customers	47(a)	9 593 614	5 928 274
Premium received in advance	47(c)(ii)	-	18 985 811
Insurance benefits and claims paid to customers	47(b)	(6 778 672)	(4 308 708)
Outward reinsurance premium paid	47(c)(i)	(18 795 921)	(8 919 530)
Fees and commission received	47(d)	1 212 406	788 562
Claim recoveries made from reinsurers	47(e)	3 628 816	2 110 714
Commissions paid and other underwriting expenses	47(f)	(7 447 029)	(4 079 131)
Cash payment to employees	47(g)	(2 444 722)	(1 227 061)
Other cash payments to intermediaries and supplier	47(g)	(2 484 979)	(1 575 647)
Other operating income	38	1 967 561	23 172
Income tax paid	25	(557 097)	(273 296)
Unutilized Cash in the cash book	47(l)	1 821 219	(140 009)
Net cash flow from Operating activities		(20 284 804)	7 313 150
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	13	(1 952 645)	(1 391 068)
Purchase of intangible asset	14	-	(71 569)
(Loss)/Proceed from sale of property and equipment	47(hi)	1 536 039	(302)
Proceed from sale of Assets held for Sales	35	-	700 000
Purchase of financial assets	7(d)	(9 713 219)	1 277 189
Rental income from investment properties	47(j)	33 397	(33 397)
Investment related expenses	39	(193 867)	(65 522)
Proceed on disposal of Equity	35(a)	430 772	-
Interest income	47(k)	2 713 318	1 642 340
Dividend income	47(i)	122 690	93 100
Proceeds on redemption/disposal of financial assets	7(d)	94 201	-
Net cash flow from investing activities		(6 947 315)	2 150 771
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of finance lease liabilities	21(a)	-	(686)
Proceeds from the issue of shares	26(ii)	-	-
Share issue expenses paid	26(ii)	-	-
Dividend paid	29	(299 989)	(194 946)
Net cash flow from financing activities		(299 989)	(195 632)
Net cash increase in cash and cash equivalents		(27 532 107)	9 268 288
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		31 213 141	16 948 470
Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	39(a)	3 660 535	4 996 383
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		7 341 569	31 213 141

Notes to the financial statements

5 Financial risk management

Factors relating to general economic conditions, such as consumer spending, business investment, government spending, the volatility and strength of both debt and equity markets, and inflation, all affect the profitability of businesses in Nigeria.

In a sustained economic phase of low growth, characterized by higher unemployment, lower household income, lower corporate earnings, lower business investment and lower consumer spending, the demand for financial and insurance products could be adversely affected.

The Company's risk management process includes the identification and measurement of various forms of risk, the establishment of risk thresholds and the creation of processes intended to maintain risks within these thresholds while optimizing returns on the underlying assets and minimizing costs associated with liabilities. Risk range limits are established for each type of risk, and are approved by the Board's Investment Committee and subject to ongoing review.

The Company's risk management strategy is an integral part of managing the Company's core businesses, and utilizes a variety of risk management tools and techniques such as:

- Measures of price sensitivity to market changes (e.g., interest rate and foreign exchange rate);
- Asset/Liability management;
- Periodic Internal Audit and Control, and;
- Risk management governance, including risk oversight committee, policies and guidelines, and approval limits.

In addition, the company monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the organization through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Financial asset 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 in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. Fair values are determined at prices quoted in active markets. In our environment, such price information is typically not available for all instruments measured at fair value 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 are used within the valuation model. There is no standard model and different assumptions could 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. The Company has minimal exposure to financial assets which are valued at other than quoted prices in an active market.

Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable input reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the company's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges.

Level 2 - Valuation techniques based on observable inputs. This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

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

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Company considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, analysed into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable

31 December 2024		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<i>Financial Assets:</i>					
Fair value through profit or loss:-					
Quoted equity shares	7(bi)	631 950	-	-	631 950
Non Current Asset Held for Sale	19				
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		631 950			631 950
<i>Fair value through (OCI)</i>					
Unquoted equities	7(bii)		1 391 269		1 391 269
Treasury bills and commercial paper	7(bii)	3 893 718	-	-	3 893 718
Government bonds	7(bii)	10 656 100	-	-	10 656 100
ECL Impairment	7(bii)	(973)			(973)
Total financial assets measured at fair value through OCI		14 548 844	-	-	15 940 113
Total financial assets measured at fair value		15 180 794	-	-	16 572 063
31 December 2023		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<i>Financial Assets:</i>					
Fair value through profit or loss:-					
Quoted equity shares	7(bi)	505 345	-	-	505 345
Non Current Asset Held for Sale	19	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		505 345	-	-	505 345
<i>Fair value through (OCI)</i>					
Unquoted equities	7(bii)		568 032		568 032
Treasury bills and commercial paper	7(bii)	372 825	-	-	372 825
Government bonds	7(bii)	4 417 255	-	-	4 417 255
ECL Impairment	7(bii)	(44 286)			(44 286)
Total financial assets measured at fair value through OCI		4 745 794	-	568 032	5 313 825
Total financial assets measured at fair value		5 251 139	-	568 032	5 819 170

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from its clients; hence, exposures The company accepts receipt of premiums in foreign currency, in addition to Naira, from its clients; hence, exposures.

The Company has minimal exposure to currency risk as the Company's financial assets are primarily matched to the same currencies as its insurance and investment contract liabilities. However, foreign exchange risk arises from other recognized assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are as follows:

31 December 2024	Pounds sterling N'000	Euro N'000	US Dollars N'000	Total N'000
Assets (Cash & Cash Equivalent)	989	25 029	1 743 009	1 769 028
Liabilities	-	-	-	-
	989	25 029	1 743 009	1 769 028

31 December 2023	Pounds sterling N'000	Euro N'000	US Dollars N'000	Total N'000
Assets (Cash & Cash Equivalent)	-	(833)	10 570 595	10 569 762
Liabilities	-	-	(10 569 492)	(10 569 492)
	-	(833)	1 103	271

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in foreign currency rates against the Naira. A 10% sensitivity rate is used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. For each sensitivity scenario, the impact of change in a single factor is shown, with other assumptions or variables held constant.

The following tables show the effect on the profit before tax as at 31 December 2024 from N1,941.77/£, N1,608.70.95/Euro and N1,538.25/\$ closing rate. These closing rates were determined from the Nigeria Autonomous Foreign Exchange Fixing (FMDQ) rate as at 31 December 2024.

31 December 2024	Pounds sterling N'000	Euro N'000	US Dollars N'000	Total N'000
10% increase	99	2 503	174 301	176 903
10% decrease	(99)	(2 503)	(174 301)	(176 903)

Impact of increase on:

Pre-tax Profit	-	-	-	2 618 113
Shareholders' Equity	-	-	-	21 158 591

Impact of decrease on:

Pre-tax Profit	-	-	-	2 264 308
Shareholders' Equity	-	-	-	20 981 688

The tax impact of foreign exchange results is generally 30% of the result. This is not included in the impact on shareholders equity as the final impact will depend on the tax status of the Company when it realises the impact of the foreign exchange results for tax purposes.

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31 December 2023

	Pounds sterling N'000	Euro N'000	US Dollars N'000	Total N'000
10% increase	(83)	(83)	110	27
10% decrease	83	83	(110)	(27)
Impact of increase on:				
Pre-tax (loss)/profit	-	-	-	723 524
Shareholders' Equity	-	-	-	14 228 604
Impact of decrease on:				
Pre-tax Profit	-	-	-	723 524
Shareholders' Equity				14 228 604

The tax impact of foreign exchange results is generally 30% of the result. This is not included in the impact on shareholders equity as the final impact will depend on the tax status of the Company when it realises the impact of the foreign exchange results for tax purposes.

Interest Rates Risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to the market price and cash flow variability of assets and liabilities associated with changes in interest rates.

Insurance liabilities and employee benefits do not form part of this profile. Although they are significant liabilities subject to interest rate risk, they are not financial instruments within the scope of IFRS 7.

Changes in interest rates result to reduction in income 'spread' or the difference between the amounts that the Company is required to pay under the contracts and the rate of return the Company is able to earn on investments intended to support obligations under the contracts. Investment spread is, arguably, one of the key components of the net income of insurers.

The Company's mitigation efforts with respect to interest rate risk are primarily focused on maintaining an investment portfolio with diversified maturities that has a weighted average duration or tenor approximately equal to the duration of our liability cash flow profile.

Also, the Company manages this risk by adopting close asset/liability matching criteria, to minimize the impact of mismatches between asset and liability values arising from interest rate movements. Furthermore, the Company uses sensitivity analytics to measure the impact of interest rate changes and movements on the value of our financial assets scenarios.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as it invests in fixed income and money market instruments.

Interest rate profile

At the end of the reporting period the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments as reported to the Management of the Company are stated below.

Financial instruments	Notes	2024 N'000	2023 N'000
<i>Fixed Interest rate Instruments:</i>			
Cash and Cash equivalents	6	5 026 591	28 930 118
Government bonds	7(b)	10 656 100	4 417 255
Treasury bills	7(b)	2 630 755	-
Mortgage loans	7(c)	73 735	61 979
		18 387 180	33 409 352

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Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The tax impact of foreign exchange results is generally 30% of the result. This is not included in the impact on shareholders equity as the final impact will depend on the tax status of the Company when it realises the impact of the foreign exchange results for tax purposes.

	Fixed Interest Rate Analysis	
	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
Increase in interest rate by 50 basis points (+0.5%)	91 936	106 284
Decrease in interest rate by 50 basis points (-0.5%)	(91 936)	(106 284)
Impact of increase on:		
Pre-tax profit/(loss)	972 680	829 781
Impact of decrease on:		
Pre-tax profit/(loss)	788 809	617 213

The tax impact of interest rate movement is not included in the impact on shareholders equity as the final impact will depend on the tax status of the Company when it realises the impact of the interest rate results for tax purposes.

Equity price risk management

The Company is exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments primarily from investments not held for unit-linked business. The shares included in financial assets represent investments in listed securities that present the Company with opportunity for return through dividend income and capital appreciation.

Equity investments designated as fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) are held for strategic rather than trading purposes. The Company has no significant concentration of price risk.

The carrying amounts of the Company's equity investments are as follows:

		2024	2023
		N'000	N'000
Equity Securities; - unquoted (fair value through OCI)	7(bii)	1 391 269	568 032
Equity Securities; - quoted (fair value through profit or loss)	7(bi)	631 950	505 345
		2 023 219	1 073 378

Equity price sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses set out below show the impact of a 10% increase and decrease in the value of equities on profit before tax based on the exposure to equity price risk at the reporting date.

		2024	2023
		N'000	N'000
10% increase		202 322	106 975
10% decrease		(202 322)	(106 975)
Impact of increase on:			
Pre-tax profit/(loss)		1 083 066	830 472
Impact of decrease on:			
Pre-tax profit/(loss)			616 523

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The equity price risk is managed via an in-house stoploss limit approach.

The tax impact of interest rate movement is not included in the impact on shareholders equity as the final impact will depend on the tax status of the Company when it realises the impact of the interest rate results for tax purposes.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Company's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Company. Credit risk arises mainly from interbank, commercial and consumer loans and advances, and loan commitments arising from such lending activities, but can also arise from credit enhancement provided, such as credit derivatives (credit default swaps), financial guarantees, letters of credit, endorsements and acceptances.

The Company is also exposed to other credit risks arising from investments in debt securities and other exposures arising from its trading activities ('trading exposures') including non-equity trading portfolio assets and derivatives as well as settlement balances with market counterparties and reverse repurchase agreements.

Credit risk is the single largest risk for the Company's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. The credit risk management and control are centralised in a credit risk management team which reports regularly to the Board of Directors and head of each business unit.

a Credit quality analysis

Credit risk grading

The Company uses internal credit risk gradings that reflect its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties. The Company use internal rating models tailored to the various categories of counterparty.

Borrower and loan specific information collected at the time of application (such as disposable income, and level of collateral for retail exposures; and turnover and industry type for wholesale exposures) is fed into this rating model. This is supplemented with external data such as credit bureau scoring information on individual borrowers. In addition, the models enable expert judgement from the Credit Risk Officer to be fed into the final internal credit rating for each exposure. This allows for considerations which may not be captured as part of the other data inputs into the model.

The credit grades are calibrated such that the risk of default increases exponentially at each higher risk grade. For example, this means that the difference in the PD between an A and A- rating grade is lower than the difference in the PD between a B and B- rating grade.

The following are additional considerations for each type of portfolio held by the Company:

b Expected credit loss measurement

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- (i) A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Company.
- (ii) If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired. Please refer to note b(i) below for a description of how the Company determines when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.

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- (iii) Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. Please refer to note b(iii) below for a description of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL.
- (iv) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

Further explanation is also provided of how the Company determines appropriate entityings when ECL is measured on a collective basis.

The following diagram summarises the impairment requirements under IFRS 9 (other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets):

Change in credit quality since initial recognition

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
(Initial recognition)	(Significant increase in credit risk since intial recognition)	(Credit-impaired assets)
12 month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses

- (i) Significant increase in credit risk

The Company considers a financial instrument to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met:

Quantitative criteria:

Lifetime PD Assessment

Changes in the lifetime PDs of exposures are evaluated and applied as one of the criterions for determining a significant increase in credit risk.

The Entity determines a change in the lifetime PDs by comparing the remaining lifetime PDs expected at initial recognition with the remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date. A lifetime PD threshold of 50% is used to assess changes for the determination of significant increase in credit risk. Exposures with changes above the preseleceted threshold are deemed to have experienced a significant increase in their credit risk.

Credit risk grades

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower.

Significant increase in credit risk is also determined through the use of notch differences.

Credit risk grades are defined and calibrated such that the risk of default occurring increases exponentially as the credit risk deteriorates so, for example, the difference in risk of default between credit risk grades 1 and 2 is smaller than the difference between credit risk grades 2 and 3.

Each exposure is allocated to a credit risk grade at initial recognition based on available information about the borrower. Exposures are subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in an exposure

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being moved to a different credit risk grade. The monitoring typically involves use of the following data.

Qualitative criteria:

- (i) Significant adverse changes in business, financial and/or economic conditions in which the borrower operates
- (ii) Actual or expected forbearance or restructuring
- (iii) Actual or expected significant adverse change in operating results of the borrower
- (iv) Employment Status (for loans only)
- (v) Early signs of cashflow/liquidity problems such as delay in servicing of trade creditors/loans (Days Past Due)

The assessment of SICR incorporates forward-looking information and is performed Periodically at a portfolio level for all financial instruments held by the Company. The criteria used to identify SICR are monitored and reviewed periodically for appropriateness by the independent Credit Risk team.

Backstop

A backstop is applied and the financial instrument considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk if the borrower is more than 30 days past due on its contractual payments.

(ii) Definition of default

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default which is fully aligned with the credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria

The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments .

Qualitative criteria

The borrower meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:

- (i) The borrower is in long-term forbearance
- (ii) The borrower is deceased
- (iii) The borrower is insolvent
- (iv) The borrower is in breach of financial covenant(s)
- (v) An active market for that financial asset has disappeared because of financial difficulties
- (vi) Concessions have been made by the lender relating to the borrower's financial difficulty
- (vii) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy
- (viii) Financial assets are purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments held by the Company and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss given Default (LGD) throughout the Company's expected loss calculations.

(iii) Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is measured on either a 12-month (12M) or Lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Given Default (LGD), defined as follows:

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- (i) The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per “Definition of default and credit-impaired” above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.
- (ii) EAD is based on the amounts the Company expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD). For example, for a revolving commitment, the Company includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.
- (iii) Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the Company’s expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and Lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof."

(iv) Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. The Company has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each portfolio.

These economic variables and their associated impact on the PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instrument. Expert judgment has also been applied in this process. Forecasts of these economic variables (the “base economic scenario”) are provided by the Company’s Economics team on a quarterly basis and provide the best estimate view of the economy over the next five years. After five years, to project the economic variables out for the full remaining lifetime of each instrument, a mean reversion approach has been used, which means that economic variables tend to either a long run average rate (e.g. for unemployment) or a long run average growth rate (e.g. GDP) over a period of two to five years. The impact of these economic variables on the PD, EAD and LGD has been determined by performing statistical regression analysis to understand the impact changes in these variables have had historically on default rates and on the components of LGD and EAD.

In addition to the base economic scenario, the Company’s Economics team also provide other possible scenarios along with scenario weightings. The number of other scenarios used is set based on the analysis of each major product type to ensure non-linearities are captured. The number of scenarios and their attributes are reassessed at each reporting date. At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021, for all but two portfolios the Company concluded that three scenarios appropriately captured non-linearities. For portfolios [X] and [Y], the Company concluded that two additional downside scenarios were required. The scenario weightings are determined by a combination of statistical analysis and expert credit judgement, taking account of the range of possible outcomes each chosen scenario is representative of. The assessment of SICR is performed using the Lifetime PD under each of the base, and the other scenarios, multiplied by the associated scenario weighting, along with qualitative and backstop indicators (see note b(i)). This determines whether the whole financial instrument is in Stage 1, Stage 2, or Stage 3 and hence whether 12-month or lifetime ECL should be recorded. Following this assessment, the Company measures ECL as either a probability weighted 12 month ECL (Stage 1), or a probability weighted lifetime ECL (Stages 2 and 3). These probability-weighted ECLs are determined by running each

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scenario through the relevant ECL model and multiplying it by the appropriate scenario weighting (as opposed to weighting the inputs). As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Company considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes and has analysed the non-linearities and asymmetries within the Company's different portfolios to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of possible scenarios."

c Credit risk exposure

Maximum exposure to credit risk – Financial instruments subject to impairment

For ECL purposes, the bank's financial asset is segmented into sub-portfolios are listed below

- Mortgage loans
- Premium receivables
- Intercompany receivables
- Investment securities
- Placements with other banks

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial instruments for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The gross carrying amount of financial assets below also represents the entity's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

		2024				2023	
ECL staging		Stage 1 12-month ECL N'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL N'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL N'000	Purchased credit- impaired N'000	Total N'000	Total N'000
Credit grade							
Investment grade	7(c)	73 735				73 735	65 659
Standard monitoring							
Special monitoring							
Default							
Gross carrying amount		73 735	-	-	-	73 735	65 659
Loss allowance	7(c)	(5 256)				(5 256)	(5 256)
Carrying amount		68 479	-	-	-	68 479	60 403

		Investment Securities and Placements with other banks				2024		2023	
ECL staging		Stage 1 12-month ECL N'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL N'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL N'000	Purchased credit- impaired N'000	Total N'000	Total N'000	Total N'000	
Credit grade									
Investment grade		10 708 565				10 708 565		10 708 565	
Standard monitoring									
Gross carrying amount		10 708 565	-	-	-	10 708 565		10 708 565	
Loss allowance		(2 171)				(2 171)		(2 171)	
Carrying amount		10 706 395	-	-	-	10 706 394		10 706 394	

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Maximum exposure to credit risk – Financial instruments not subject to impairment

The following table contains an analysis of the maximum credit risk exposure from financial assets not subject to impairment (i.e. FVTPL):

	Maximum exposure to credit risk N'000	billion
Trading assets		
• Debt Securities	-	
• Derivatives	-	
Equity Investment	-	
Financial assets designated at fair value	-	
• Debt securities	-	
• Loans and advances to customers	-	
Total exposure	-	

Investment securities

The entity holds investment securities measured at amortised cost with a carrying amount of ₦10.71 billion and at FVTOCI with a carrying amount of ₦5.28billion. The investment securities held by the entity are sovereign bonds and corporate bonds, which are not collateralised.

d Loss allowance

The loss allowance recognised in the period is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments de-recognised in the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs in the period, arising from regular refreshing of inputs to models;
- Discount unwind within ECL due to the passage of time, as ECL is measured on a present value basis;
- Foreign exchange retranslations for assets denominated in foreign currencies and other movements; and
- Financial assets derecognised during the period and write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period (see note ii(e)).

e Write-off policy

The entity writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include (i) ceasing enforcement activity and (ii) where the entity's recovery method is foreclosing on collateral and the value of the collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full.

f Modification of financial assets

The entity sometimes modifies the terms of loans provided to customers due to commercial renegotiations, or for distressed loans, with a view to maximising recovery.

Such restructuring activities include extended payment term arrangements, payment holidays and payment forgiveness. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria which, in the judgement of management, indicate that payment will most likely continue. These policies are kept under continuous review. Restructuring is most commonly applied to term loans.

The risk of default of such assets after modification is assessed at the reporting date and compared with the risk under the original terms at initial recognition, when the modification is not substantial and so does not result in derecognition of the original asset (refer to notes 3(d)(iv)). The entity monitors the

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subsequent performance of modified assets. The entity may determine that the credit risk has significantly improved after restructuring, so that the assets are moved from Stage 3 or Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL) to Stage 1 (12-month ECL). This is only the case for assets which have performed in accordance with the new terms for six consecutive months or more.

The entity continues to monitor if there is a subsequent significant increase in credit risk in relation to such assets through the use of specific models for modified assets.

g Financial assets based on credit risk

The Company has adopted a policy of dealing with only creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company transacts with only entities that have an investment grade rating and above.

This information is supplied by independent rating agencies, where available, and if not available, the Company uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major policyholders and reinsurers

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 periodically.

The credit risk on liquid funds and other near cash financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

The majority of debt securities are investment grade and the company has very limited exposure to sub-standard credits.

Reinsurance assets are reinsurers' share of outstanding claims and reinsurance receivables. They are allocated below on the basis of ratings for claims paying ability.

Loans and receivables from policyholders, agents and intermediaries generally do not have a credit rating.

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The following table shows aggregated credit risk exposure for assets with external credit ratings:-

Analysis of financial assets based on credit risk grades

31 December 2024	Notes	AAA N'000	AA N'000	A+ N'000	A N'000	BBB N'000	B N'000	Not rated N'000	Carrying Amount N'000
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)									
- Government bonds	7(b)	-	10 656 100	-	-	-	-	-	10 656 100
- Treasury bills (> 90 days)	7(b)	-	3 893 718	-	-	-	-	-	3 893 718
		-	14 549 818	-	-	-	(1)	-	14 549 817
Financial assets at amortised cost:									
- Mortgage Loans	7(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	73 735	73 735
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73 735
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)									
- Unquoted equities	7(b)	-	-	-	-	-	1 391 269	-	1 391 269
		-	-	-	-	-	-	(159 449)	(159 449)
Cash and cash equivalents:									
- Bank balances	6	-	-	2 319 138	-	-	-	-	2 319 138
- Tenor Deposits (0-30 days)	6	-	-	5 026 591	-	-	-	-	5 026 591
		-	-	7 345 730	-	-	-	-	7 345 730
Reinsurance contract assets:									
Reinsurance claims recoverable	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 843 634	21 843 634
Trade/Insurance receivables	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	237 740	237 740
		-	-	-	-	-	-	22 081 374	22 081 373
- Statutory deposit with CBN	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	340 000	340 000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	340 000	340 000
									45 622 474

Notes to the financial statements

31 December 2023	Notes	AAA N'000	AA N'000	A+ N'000	A N'000	BBB N'000	B N'000	Not rated N'000	Carrying Amount N'000
Fair value through other comprehensive income(oci)									
- Government bonds	7(b)	-	-	-	-	-	4 417 255	-	4 417 255
- Treasury bills (> 90 days)	7(b)	-	-	-	-	-	372 825	-	372 825
		-	-	-	0	0	4 790 079	0	4 790 080
Loans and receivables:									
- Mortgage Loans	7(c)	-	-	-	-	-	65 659	-	65 659
		-	-	-	-	-	65 659	-	65 659
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)									
- Unquoted equities	7(b)	-	-	-	-	-	568 032	-	568 032
Cash and cash equivalents:									
- Bank balances	6	-	2 365 878	-	-	-	-	-	2 365 878
- Tenor Deposits (0-30 days)	6	-	28 930 118	-	-	-	-	-	28 930 118
		-	31 295 996	-	-	-	-	-	31 295 996
Reinsurance contract assets:									
Reinsurance claims recoverable	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 017 082	1 017 082
Trade/Insurance receivables	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 195	50 195
		-	-	-	-	-	-	1 067 277	1 067 277
- Statutory deposit with CBN	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	340 000	340 000
									38 127 042

Notes to the financial statements

Analysis of financial assets based on past due status
31 December 2024

Past due status	Notes	Assets carried	Held to	receivables less	Financial assets	Recoverable	Insurance/trade
		at fair value					
		other					
		comprehensive					
		income					
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Past due and impaired	11 (c)	-	-	912 704	-	-	-
Past due more than 90 days	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past due 31 to 90 days	8	-	-	-	-	-	899 609
Past due less than 30 days		-	-	-	-	-	-
Neither past due nor impaired	7,11,9,8	2 630 755	-	(159 449)	10 714 867	21 351 493	237 740
Total Carrying Amount		2 630 755	-	753 255	10 714 867	21 351 493	1 137 349

31 December 2023

Past due status	Notes	Assets carried	Held to	receivables less	Financial assets	Recoverable	Insurance/trade
		at fair value					
		other					
		comprehensive					
		income					
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Past due and impaired	11 (c)	-	-	766 753	-	-	-
Past due more than 90 days	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past due 31 to 90 days	8	-	-	-	-	-	899 609
Past due less than 30 days		-	-	-	-	-	-
Neither past due nor impaired	7,11,9,8	1 228 129	-	-	4 522 630	1 043 761	89 695
Total Carrying Amount		1 228 129	-	766 753	4 522 630	1 043 761	989 304

Notes to the financial statements

(iii) Liquidity risk

The Company's principal objective in managing our liquidity and our capital resources is to maximize the returns on capital to shareholders, while enabling us to pay claims, pay dividends, pay staff and fulfill our statutory obligations to our regulators and the different tiers of government in the environment in which we operate. Effective and prudent liquidity is a priority across the company.

Management monitors the liquidity of Royal Exchange General Insurance Limited on a daily basis and projects her financial needs over a multi-year time horizon through our quarterly budget and review process. We believe that the cash flows from the sources of fund available to the Company are sufficient to satisfy the current liquidity requirements of the Company, including under reasonably foreseeable stress scenarios.

In managing our liquidity (and of course our capital), we seek to:

- Match the profile of our assets and liabilities, taking into account the risks inherent in each line of product;
- Maintain financial strength to support new business growth whilst still satisfying the requirements of policyholders and regulators;
- Retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity, and;
- Allocate liquid resources efficiently to support growth while we pay claims and other commitments promptly.

Sources of Liquidity

In managing our cash flow position, we have a number of sources of liquidity, including the following principal sources:

- Premium Income;
- Investment income
- Investment assets

Application of funds

The principal uses of our liquidity include:

- Payment for normal running of operations
- Payment of Claims

- Payment of Staff benefits;
- Purchase of investments' and;

- Payment in connection with financing activities.

The company's assets are mainly made up of cash and bank balances.

Maturity Profile

The following table shows the company's expected maturity for its non-derivative assets. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the assets including interest that will be earned on those assets except where the company anticipates that the cash flow will occur in a different period.

It also shows details of the expected maturity profile of the company's undiscounted obligations with respect to its financial liabilities and estimated cash flows of recognized insurance contract liabilities. It includes both interest and principal cash flows. It is noted that all equity investments have an undetermined maturity.

Notes to the financial statements

It should be noted that reinsurers' share of unearned premiums are excluded from this analysis.

31 December 2024	Notes	Carrying amount N'000	Contractual cashflow N'000	< 1 month N'000	1 - 3 months N'000	3 - 12 months N'000	1 - 5 years N'000	> 5 years N'000
Non-derivative financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	6	7 341 569	7 341 569	7 131 164	3 191 494	296 801	-	-
Fair value through other comprehensive income	7(b)	2 630 755	-	-	-	2 630 755	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	7(c)	10 714 867	-	-	-	10 714 867	-	-
Trade receivables	8	237 740	237 740	-	237 740	-	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets - recoverable from reinsurers	9	21 843 634	-	-	-	21 843 634	-	-
Statutory deposits	16	340 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
		43 108 565	7 579 309	7 131 164	3 429 234	35 486 057	-	-
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Bank overdrafts	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	20	243 605	-	-	243 605	-	-	-
Finance lease obligations	22(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	21	2 423 371	2 423 371	2 423 371	-	-	-	-
		2 666 976	2 423 371	2 423 371	243 605	-	-	-
Gap (asset - liabilities)		40 441 589	5 155 938	4 707 792	3 185 628	35 486 057	-	-
Cumulative liquidity gap		81 501 996	41 922 757	46 630 549	49 816 178	85 302 235	85 302 235	-

Notes to the financial statements

31 December 2023	Notes	Carrying amount N'000	Contractual cashflow N'000	< 1 month N'000	1 - 3 months N'000	3 - 12 months N'000	1 - 5 years N'000	> 5 years N'000
Non-derivative financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	6	31 213 141	16 948 473	7 131 164	3 191 494	296 801	-	-
Fair value through other comprehensive income	7(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables	7(c)	4 522 630	-	-	-	4 522 630	-	-
Trade receivables	8	50 195	50 195	-	50 195	-	-	-
Asset Held for sale	19	735 009	-	-	-	-	735 009	-
Reinsurance contract assets - recoverable from reinsurers	9	1 017 083	-	-	-	1 017 083	-	-
Statutory deposits	16	340 000	340 000	-	-	-	340 000	-
		37 878 059	17 338 668	7 131 164	3 241 688	5 836 514	1 075 009	-
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Bank overdrafts	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	20	11 302 786	-	10 838 031	464 755	-	-	-
Finance lease obligations	22(a)	686	686	686	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	21	829 181	829 181	829 181	-	-	-	-
		12 132 653	829 867	11 667 898	464 755	-	-	-
Gap (asset - liabilities)		25 745 406	16 508 801	(4 536 734)	2 776 934	5 836 514	1 075 009	-
Cumulative liquidity gap		41 060 407	36 766 819	32 230 084	35 046 518	40 909 712	41 984 721	-

Notes to the financial statements

Although the company has access to financing facilities, the company expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets and other sources listed in “Sources of Liquidity” above.

Insurance risk management

The Company accepts insurance risk through its insurance contracts where it assumes the risk of loss from persons or organisations that are directly subject to the underlying loss. The Company is exposed to the uncertainty surrounding the timing, frequency and severity of claims under these contracts.

The Company manages its risk via its underwriting and reinsurance strategy within an overall risk management framework. Pricing is based on assumptions which have regard to trends and past experience. Exposures are managed by having documented underwriting limits and criteria. Reinsurance is purchased to mitigate the effect of potential loss to the Company from individual large or catastrophic events and also to provide access to specialist risks and to assist in managing capital. Reinsurance policies are written with approved reinsurers on either a proportional or excess of loss treaty basis.

Regulatory capital is also managed (though not exclusively) by reference to the insurance risk to which the Company is exposed.

Non-life insurance

The Company writes fire, general accident, oil & gas, engineering, bond, marine and motor risks primarily over a twelve month duration (usually longer for engineering policies). The most significant risks arise from natural disasters, climate change and other catastrophes (i.e. high severity, low frequency events). A concentration of risk may also arise from a single insurance contract issued to a particular demographic type of policyholder, within a geographical location or to types of commercial business. The relative variability of the outcome is mitigated if there is a large portfolio of similar risks.

The concentration of non-life insurance by the location of the underlying risk is summarised below by reference to liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements

		Gross		Reinsurance		Net	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Non-life insurance							
- Within Nigeria	23(a)	33 525 924	6 134 524	25 270 572	1 543 617	8 255 351	4 590 906
- Outside Nigeria		-	-	-	-	-	-
		33 525 924	6 134 524	25 270 572	1 543 617	8 255 351	4 590 906

The concentration of non-life insurance by type of contract is summarised below by reference to liabilities.

		Gross		Reinsurance		Net	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Fire	47	1 309 403	949 754	-	488 916	1 309 403	460 837
Accident	47	1 085 522	568 629	320 325	99 619	765 197	469 010
Motor	47	1 796 245	1 435 810	321 791	-	1 474 454	1 435 810
Marine	47	1 343 385	726 699	1 272 110	118 254	71 274	608 445
Oil and Gas	47	26 630 252	1 786 195	22 107 524	406 387	4 522 728	1 379 807
Engineering	47	1 236 197	566 108	1 500 317	292 538	(264 120)	273 570
Bond	47	8 370	12 009	7 473	6 303	897	5 706
Agriculture	47	116 550	89 320	84 996	50 704	31 555	38 616
		33 525 924	6 134 524	25 614 536	1 462 722	7 911 388	4 671 801

Liability for Incurred Claims

Fire	47,1	723 811	549 460	251 947	329 984	471 864	219 476
Accident	47,1	825 490	375 542	87 163	49 592	738 327	325 950
Motor	47,1	394 383	353 798	29 124	46 394	365 260	307 403
Marine	47,1	782 107	373 535	107 648	88 070	674 459	285 465
Oil and Gas	47,1	24 992 768	912 750	20 816 964	258 763	4 175 804	653 987
Engineering	47,1	827 557	306 410	152 842	184 640	674 714	121 771
Bond	47,1	982	11 365	334	5 940	648	5 425
Agriculture	47,1	93 505	85 907	56 888	53 700	36 617	32 207
Total		28 640 603	2 968 768	21 502 910	1 017 083	7 137 693	1 951 685

Liability for Remaining Coverage

Fire	47,1	585 592	400 294	(595 802)	159 040	1 181 393	241 254
Accident	47,1	260 032	193 087	233 162	50 027	26 870	143 060
Motor	47,1	1 401 862	1 082 012	292 667	34 393	1 109 194	1 047 619
Marine	47,1	561 277	353 164	1 164 462	30 184	(603 185)	322 980
Oil and Gas	47,1	1 637 484	873 444	1 290 542	147 625	346 942	725 820
Engineering	47,1	408 640	259 698	1 006 642	107 899	(598 002)	151 799
Bond	47,1	7 389	644	7 139	363	250	281
Agric	47,1	23 045	3 412	28 127	(2 995)	(5 081)	6 408
Total		4 885 320	3 165 756	3 426 939	526 536	1 458 382	2 639 220

		Gross		Reinsurance		Net	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Non-life insurance							
- Within Nigeria	23(a)	33 525 924	6 134 524	25 270 572	1 543 617	8 255 351	4 590 906
- Outside Nigeria		-	-	-	-	-	-
		33 525 924	6 134 524	25 270 572	1 543 617	8 255 351	4 590 906

Notes to the financial statements

The concentration of non-life insurance by type of contract is summarised below by reference to liabilities.

		Gross		Reinsurance		Net	
		2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Fire	47	1 309 403	949 754	-	488 916	1 309 403	460 837
Accident	47	1 085 522	568 629	320 325	99 619	765 197	469 010
Motor	47	1 796 245	1 435 810	321 791	-	1 474 454	1 435 810
Marine	47	1 343 385	726 699	1 272 110	118 254	71 274	608 445
Oil and Gas	47	26 630 252	1 786 195	22 107 524	406 387	4 522 728	1 379 807
Engineering	47	1 236 197	566 108	1 500 317	292 538	(264 120)	273 570
Bond	47	8 370	12 009	7 473	6 303	897	5 706
Agriculture	47	116 550	89 320	84 996	50 704	31 555	38 616
		33 525 924	6 134 524	25 614 536	1 462 722	7 911 388	4 671 801
Liability for Incurred Claims							
Fire	47,1	723 811	549 460	251 947	329 984	471 864	219 476
Accident	47,1	825 490	375 542	87 163	49 592	738 327	325 950
Motor	47,1	394 383	353 798	29 124	46 394	365 260	307 403
Marine	47,1	782 107	373 535	107 648	88 070	674 459	285 465
Oil and Gas	47,1	24 992 768	912 750	20 816 964	258 763	4 175 804	653 987
Engineering	47,1	827 557	306 410	152 842	184 640	674 714	121 771
Bond	47,1	982	11 365	334	5 940	648	5 425
Agriculture	47,1	93 505	85 907	56 888	53 700	36 617	32 207
Total		28 640 603	2 968 768	21 502 910	1 017 083	7 137 693	1 951 685
Liability for Remaining Coverage							
Fire	47,1	585 592	400 294	(595 802)	159 040	1 181 393	241 254
Accident	47,1	260 032	193 087	233 162	50 027	26 870	143 060
Motor	47,1	1 401 862	1 082 012	292 667	34 393	1 109 194	1 047 619
Marine	47,1	561 277	353 164	1 164 462	30 184	(603 185)	322 980
Oil and Gas	47,1	1 637 484	873 444	1 290 542	147 625	346 942	725 820
Engineering	47,1	408 640	259 698	1 006 642	107 899	(598 002)	151 799
Bond	47,1	7 389	644	7 139	363	250	281
Agric	47,1	23 045	3 412	28 127	(2 995)	(5 081)	6 408
Total		4 885 320	3 165 756	3 426 939	526 536	1 458 382	2 639 220

Reserving Methods and Assumptions

To ensure the estimates calculated are not biased by the underlying assumptions of the model chosen, four different deterministic methods method were considered.

a Chain ladder Method

i The Basic Chain Ladder Method (BCL)

The Basic Chain Ladder method forms the basis to deterministic reserving methods explained below. For each class of business, historical paid claims were grouped into accident year cohorts-representing when they were paid after their accident year. These cohorts form the development triangles. Each accident years, paid years, paid claims were accumulated to the valuation date and projected to the valuation date and projected into the future to attain the expected ultimate claim arising in the year. This assumes the trends observed in the historical data will continue. The gross claim reserve is calculated as the difference between the cummulated paid claims and the estimated ultimate claims.

ii The Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder Method (IACL):

Under this method, the historical paid losses were adjusted to allow for inflation to the valuation date using the corresponding inflation index in each of the accident years. The inflation adjusted adjusted claims were then treated similarly to the Basic Chain Ladder described above. The projected incremental paid claims are then inflated based on our future inflation assumption to the expected future payment date.

iii Discounted Basic Chain Ladder (BCL) and inflation Adjusted Basic Chain Ladder (BCL) and inflation Adjusted Basic Chain Ladder (IABCL)

Historical claims paid were grouped into 10 years cohorts-representing when they were paid after the underwriting year. This is the discounted form of the BCL and IABCL. In determining the value, the future expected cash flow for claim payments is discounted to present day terms using our assumed discount rate.

b Loss Ratio Method

Under this method the ultimate claims is obtained by studying the historical loss ratios, investigating any differences and using judgements to derive a loss ratio. Paid claims already emerged were deducted from the estimated Ultimate claims to obtain the reserves.

Notes to the financial statements

c Bornhuetter-Ferguson Method

This method combines the estimates attained from the Chain Ladder and Loss Ratio methods. The BF method takes a weighted average of the two estimates, where the weights are related to the number of claims already reported. Therefore, the more past information there is available, the higher the weighting given to the chain ladder estimate.

d Frequency and Severity Method

This method investigates the trend of the claim frequency and average cost per claim for each accident year. An average of the fully run off accident years was used as a guide on the ultimate claim frequency and ultimate average cost which was then adopted for the accident years that are not fully run off.

Method selected-Discounted IABCL

The IBNR reserves are determined using deterministic calculations which provide a "best estimate" of the reserve. The "best estimate" is determined by applying a combination of the Chain Ladder ("CL") and

the Bornhuetter-Ferguson ("BF") methods to attritional paid claims triangles. The combination between a CL and BF methods aims to reflect the reliability of information when estimating the IBNR.

For earlier accident years, where the development is reasonably mature, a CL approach was used which relied more heavily on the data to set the ultimate level of claims. For later accident periods where there

still exists a large degree of uncertainty about the ultimate level of claims and the reported to date is a less reliable estimate of the ultimate loss, a BF method is used which makes use of an estimate of the ultimate loss ratio.

Assumptions underlying the Valuation Methods

- i Claims occur uniformly throughout the year for each class of business. This implies that claims occur on an average halfway through year
- ii Future claims follow a regression pattern from the historical data. Hence, payment patterns will be broadly similar in each accident year. The proportionate increase in the known cumulative payments from one.
- iii Development year to the next is used to calculate the expected cumulative payments for the future development period.
- iv An implicit assumption of the chain ladder is that weighted past average inflation will remain unchanged into the future.
- v We assume gross claim amount includes all related claim expenses. If this is not the case, the Company will hold a separate reserve to cover claim expenses.
- vi The UPR is calculated on assumption that the risk will occur evenly during the duration of the policy.
- vii Under the Average Cost per claim method used in estimating large losses, the Company assumed the early years (e.g accident years 2007,2008) are fully developed.
- viii The run off period is twelve (12) years and hence the method assumes no more claims will be paid subsequently.

Notes to the financial statements

Sensitivity analysis

A sensitivity analysis was carried out on the impact of changes in assumption on Discount rates, inflation rates, and risk adjustment Parameter

Discount rates: Over the past six months, the discount rates have fluctuated between a minimum of 3.16% and a maximum of 3.76%. To evaluate the potential impact of these fluctuations, we conducted an analysis assuming the discount rate drops by 2.5% or increases by 3%.

						Base Value			Profit/(Loss)	
	Base rates	Change in Assumption		Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurance Contract Assets	Net	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurance Contract Assets		Net
							N'000	N'000		N'000
Discount rates	30,0%	+3%	30,20%	33 760 948	23 238 241	10 522 708	33 526 265	23 076 704	10 449 561	(73 147)
	30,0%	-2.5%	29,10%	33 224 528	22 869 014	10 355 515	33 526 265	23 076 704	10 449 561	94 046
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation rates	14,69%	+5%	19,69%	35 202 578	24 230 539	10 972 039	33 526 265	23 076 704	10 449 561	(522 478)
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Risk adjustment	5,51%	+0.5%	6,01%	33 693 896	23 192 087	10 501 808	33 526 265	23 076 704	10 449 561	(52 248)
	5,51%	-0.5%	5,01%	33 358 633	22 961 320	10 397 313	33 526 265	23 076 704	10 449 561	52 248

Notes to the financial statements

Claims Development

The cumulative triangulations that were used in the reserve report as at 31 December 2024 carried-out by Ernst and Young (EY) for the five classes where triangulation methods were used, i.e. for Fire, General Accident, Engineering, Marine and Motor. The triangulations excluding exceptionally large losses are shown below

Claims paid triangulation as at 31 December 2024

Fire

Accident year	Development Year							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2009	31 420	3 701	3 053	1 507	1 635	644	-	-
2010	70 296	11 825	10 948	2 668	7 384	190	-	54
2011	11 211	139 179	52 933	2 234	1 458	-	406	-
2012	20 874	170 000	27 385	5 795	1 937	910	75	-
2013	156 771	171 249	35 020	4 354	1 500	362	37	-
2014	117 750	143 860	24 699	16 914	7 083	491	-	-
2015	211 660	214 902	56 119	29 844	29 675	23	9 180	3 868
2016	226 674	123 769	139 604	76 629	1 357	5 103	19 126	31 257
2017	126 288	310 351	60 376	20 689	46 568	23 194	39 598	550
2018	76 028	130 669	32 957	2 930	889	613	-	-
2019	74 827	104 445	30 223	1 482	839	1 031	-	-
2020	63 853	221 419	125 201	5 285	19 856	-	-	-
2021	95 981	110 732	22 931	3 284	-	-	-	-
2022	96 897	110 633	11 821	-	-	-	-	-
2023	109 041	63 583	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	161 755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

General Accident

Accident year	Development Year							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2009	66 883	46 466	4 915	32 036	13 906	10 412	668	143
2010	25 344	13 211	13 565	5 342	5 944	4 988	-	1 466
2011	9 363	78 398	27 010	5 372	7 081	52	1 666	620
2012	58 251	70 541	23 608	11 504	857	2 025	579	116
2013	59 915	40 143	17 903	8 647	492	-	27	325
2014	46 935	51 081	12 412	1 152	605	756	1 127	31
2015	69 863	41 138	4 365	2 424	1 688	331	2 461	-
2016	85 054	45 439	18 366	7 652	13 083	1 933	125	500
2017	32 351	48 447	25 563	8 959	9 319	1 591	96	1 044
2018	30 486	29 749	23 713	455	2 412	8 578	1 241	-
2019	30 138	76 729	5 592	3 707	3 063	5	-	-
2020	36 660	58 907	8 285	12 994	2 564	-	-	-
2021	44 436	67 257	13 540	4 385	-	-	-	-
2022	69 517	88 899	20 133	-	-	-	-	-
2023	65 552	51 164	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	74 344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the financial statements

Engineering		Development Year							
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
2009	11 922	2 640	1 689	12 620	-	-	76	-	
2010	25 564	21 301	20 030	494	133	-	-	-	
2011	30 295	123 508	-	35	-	8	-	-	
2012	58 399	5 686	5 730	2 539	-	2	-	-	
2013	4 011	6 720	6 082	-	-	-	-	-	
2014	4 529	13 720	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2015	22 464	12 080	-	788	771	15	-	-	
2016	34 116	8 487	10 954	505	4 788	715	-	-	
2017	4 047	8 111	10 469	4 524	1 387	627	-	-	
2018	4 880	12 639	7 062	4 824	965	-	1 400	-	
2019	16 757	17 408	3 684	1 012	-	-	-	-	
2020	13 195	11 775	514	-	-	-	-	-	
2021	8 743	22 613	1 296	74	-	-	-	-	
2022	9 603	51 956	30 436	-	-	-	-	-	
2023	30 307	43 376	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2024	37 996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Notes to the financial statements

Motor

Accident year	Development Year							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2009	88 639	30 546	32 015	25 171	-	60	494	840
2010	252 233	5 888	8 745	1 268	2 006	59	281	-
2011	11 186	162 423	11 635	509	617	-	232	3 500
2012	303 225	190 408	5 315	678	1 923	573	-	-
2013	365 459	82 901	9 053	77	880	1 508	61	-
2014	334 466	135 754	24 568	648	3 707	3 820	4 554	80
2015	359 380	102 119	16 484	11 901	127	225	-	-
2016	372 082	100 896	16 961	1 888	375	842	356	-
2017	325 136	162 622	22 927	5 862	2 036	471	-	-
2018	247 369	120 540	13 779	1 466	-	-	-	-
2019	239 604	74 252	5 650	-	-	-	-	-
2020	137 194	75 053	1 135	3 120	6	-	-	-
2021	260 410	105 785	10 570	3 999	-	-	-	-
2022	430 571	152 409	2 709	-	-	-	-	-
2023	436 812	129 310	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	499 176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Marine

Accident year	Development Year							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2009	22 581	15 539	4 772	157	60	135	2	-
2010	11 390	149 416	3 247	1 674	13	12	-	-
2011	155 086	32 721	5 208	5 878	1 880	21	236	-
2012	37 303	54 135	20 068	900	50	964	-	-
2013	30 722	31 502	4 969	1 030	382	1 462	-	-
2014	42 694	13 795	812	316	3 069	500	-	-
2015	56 207	19 952	33 174	1 109	31	178	-	-
2016	50 060	196 892	6 409	6 350	-	-	-	-
2017	127 311	39 368	3 469	7 435	9 814	-	-	-
2018	15 515	18 938	11 902	4 446	-	6 301	-	-
2019	23 479	20 170	11 075	5 846	729	2 709	-	-
2020	16 872	12 159	130	249	-	-	-	-
2021	31 301	42 126	936	3 880	-	-	-	-

Notes to the financial statements

2022	42 646	33 844	3 599	-	-	-	-	-
2023	9 269	17 524	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	26 326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Claims paid triangulation as at 31 December 2023

Fire

Accident Period	Development Year							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2008	706 035	17 471	6 985	1 455	8 517	39	120	-
2009	166 142	17 180	12 678	5 674	5 494	2 004	-	-
2010	326 345	49 101	41 215	8 969	22 981	547	-	153
2011	46 555	523 966	177 925	6 954	4 189	-	1 143	-
2012	78 582	571 425	85 233	16 654	6 466	2 563	183	-
2013	526 957	532 986	100 642	14 532	4 226	884	81	-
2014	366 478	413 427	82 444	47 650	17 297	1 077	-	- 1
2015	608 271	717 326	158 103	72 878	65 119	45	15 728	5 820
2016	756 620	348 692	340 908	168 157	2 673	8 743	28 778	31 257
2017	355 806	830 489	132 952	56 133	79 788	34 899	39 598	
2018	185 658	286 745	64 938	5 021	1 338	613		
2019	164 202	205 798	51 784	2 229	839			
2020	125 815	443 114	188 388	5 285				
2021	164 452	166 618	22 931					
2022	199 402	110 633						
2023	109 041							

General Accident

Accident Period	Development Year							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Notes to the financial statements

2008	199 535	163 464	16 579	2 555	174 007	6 980	270	1 280
2009	353 662	215 717	20 411	120 607	46 744	32 405	1 918	476
2010	117 659	54 859	51 068	17 957	18 500	14 336	-	4 130
2011	38 879	295 145	90 790	16 718	20 349	173	4 695	1 515
2012	219 298	237 111	73 476	33 059	2 860	5 704	1 415	254
2013	201 395	124 939		28 865	1 387	-	58	640
2014	146 078	146 798	41 429	3 246	1 477	1 659	2 221	53
2015	200 773	137 317	12 297	5 918	3 703	652	4 216	-
2016	283 904	128 016	44 849	16 791	25 778	3 312	188	500
2017	91 143	118 305	56 095	17 652	15 967	2 394	96	
2018	74 446	65 282	46 724	780	3 630	8 578		
2019	66 137	151 187	9 582	5 578	3 063			
2020	72 235	100 930	12 467	12 994				
2021	76 136	101 201	13 540					
2022	104 602	88 899						
2023	65 552							

Engineering

Accident Period	Development Year							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2008	9 374	130 249	15 015	8 136	-	-	-	-
2009	63 039	12 257	7 015	47 509	-	-	219	-
2010	118 678	88 450	75 406	1 662	414	-	-	-
2011	125 800	464 969	-	109	-	26	-	-
2012	219 852	19 114	17 833	7 298	-	7	-	-
2013	13 482	20 916	17 478	-	-	-	-	-
2014	14 095	39 429	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	64 557	40 323	-	1 924	1 691	30	-	-
2016	113 875	23 911	26 749	1 107	9 434	1 225	-	-
2017	11 402	19 806	22 974	8 915	2 376	944	-	
2018	11 917	27 734	13 915	8 265	1 452	-		
2019	36 771	34 300	6 311	1 522	-			
2020	26 000	20 175	773	-				
2021	14 981	34 025	1 296					
2022	14 450	51 956						
2023	30 307							

Notes to the financial statements

Motor

Accident Period	Development Year							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2008	183 202	57 709	4 337	6 245	5 125	-	1 367	1 227
2009	468 698	141 810	132 939	94 760	-	187	1 421	2 802
2010	1 020 634	24 452	32 923	4 262	-	169	937	-
2011	46 449	611 472	39 108	825	1 774	-	652	8 547
2012	1 141 545	640 022	8 873	1 949	6 417	1 613	-	-
2013	1 157 870	254 693	26 016	257	2 478	3 682	133	-
2014	989 690	361 189	47 251	1 826	9 053	8 382	8 973	137
2015	1 032 791	340 866	15 916	29 061	279	443	-	-
2016	1 241 981	284 253	41 419	4 142	739	1 442	536	-
2017	916 003	370 559	50 311	11 550	3 488	709	-	-
2018	604 064	264 515	27 151	2 512	-	-	-	-
2019	525 793	146 306	9 681	-	-	-	-	-
2020	270 327	128 594	1 707	3 120	-	-	-	-
2021	446 182	159 173	10 570	-	-	-	-	-
2022	647 874	141 722	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	436 812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Marine

Accident Period	Development Year							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2008	55 340	70 966	4 187	450	26 248	-	-	-
2009	119 400	72 139	19 816	592	202	420	5	-
2010	52 876	620 442	12 225	5 627	41	36	-	-
2011	643 988	123 186	17 507	18 296	5 403	71	665	-

Notes to the financial statements

2012	140 433	181 965	62 457	2 586	167	2 715	-	-
2013	103 266	98 045	14 281	3 438	1 075	3 570	-	-
2014	132 879	39 643	2 709	891	7 495	1 097	-	-
2015	161 530	66 599	93 461	2 707	69	351	-	-
2016	167 095	554 700	15 651	13 935	-	-	-	-
2017	358 671	96 134	7 613	14 649	16 816	-	-	-
2018	37 888	41 559	23 451	7 618	-	6 301	-	-
2019	51 523	39 743	18 975	8 796	729	-	-	-
2020	33 244	20 833	196	249	-	-	-	-
2021	53 630	46 864	936	-	-	-	-	-
2022	64 169	33 844	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	9 269	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the financial statements

(c) Capital Management

The Company's capital management framework is primarily based on statutory risk-based capital and solvency margin measures. The Company manages its capital to ensure that it continues as a going concern and complies with the regulators' capital requirements while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of its equity balance. The capital structure of the company consists of equity attributable to equity holders of the company, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings. Reinsurance is also used as part of capital management.

The regulatory capital (as required under Insurance Act 2003 and NAICOM Guideline) within the Company has been maintained and preserved over the reporting periods. The minimum regulatory capital for general insurers in Nigeria is N3billion.

The objectives, policies and processes for managing capital were unchanged. Under our capital management policy approved by the Board of Directors, the Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer are authorized to approve capital actions on behalf of the company and to further delegate authority with respect to capital actions to appropriate officers. Any capital commitment that exceeds the authority granted to senior management is separately authorized by the Board.

The table below sets out the capital that is managed by the Company on regulatory basis:

The Insurance Act 2003 (Section 24) prescribed that an insurer shall in respect of its business other than life insurance business, maintain a margin of solvency being the excess of the value of its admissible assets in Nigeria over its liabilities in Nigeria.

The solvency margin, which is determined as the excess of admissible assets over total liabilities shall not be less than 15% of the gross premium income less reinsurance premiums paid out during the year under review or the minimum paid up capital, whichever is greater.

Notes to the financial statements

The Company's Solvency Position is as follows:

Solvency Margin Computation

	2024			2023
	Total N'000	Admissible N'000	Inadmissible N'000	N'000
Assets:				
Cash & Cash Equivalent	7,341,569	7,341,569		31,213,141
Treasury Bills	2,629,782	2,629,782		-
Government Bond	10,185,037	10,185,037		3,620,809
Corporate Bond - Quoted	461,351	461,351		752,160
Quoted Shares	631,949	631,950		505,345
Unquoted Shares	1,391,268	1,391,269		568,032
Mortgage Loans	68,478	68,479		56,722
Premium Receivables	237,740	237,740		50,195
Other Receivables & Prepayments	1,434,154		1,434,154	-
Reinsurance Contract Assets	25,270,572	25,270,572		1,543,617
Investment property/Land & Building	1,899,828	1,000,000	899,828	1,000,000
Property, Plant & Equipment (Excluding Land & Building)	2,269,334	2,269,334		1,836,398
Statutory Deposit	340,000	340,000		340,000
Other Assets:				
Right of Use Asset	9,171		9,171	-
Intangible Asset	111,216	111,216		157,845
Employee Retirement Benefits	563,621	-	563,621	-
Corporate Commercial Papers	1,262,963	1,262,963		362,957
Total Assets	56,108,036	53,201,262	2,906,774	42,007,221
Liabilities:				
Insurance Contract liabilities	33,525,924	33,525,924		6,134,524
Other Technical Liabilities	243,605	243,605		10,771,693
Provision and Other payables	2,423,371	2,423,371		8,749,144
Retirement Benefit Obligation	49,816	49,816		43,352
Tax Payable	449,009	449,009		652,849
Other Liabilities - Deferred Tax Liability	263,637	-	263,637	-
Total Liabilities	36,955,362	36,691,727	263,637	26,351,562
Available Solvency Margin (Total Admissible Assets Less To	19,152,674	16,509,535		15,655,662
Net Premium	11,324,859			5,378,620
Required Solvency Margin: Higher of;				
15% of Net premium	1,698,729			806,793
Minimum Capital required	3,000,000	3,000,000		3,000,000
Excess/ (Deficit) solvency margin	16,152,677	13,509,535		12,655,662
Level of Solvency (Available Solvency/Required Solvency* 100)		550%		522%

The company's solvency margin of ₦16,509,535,000 (2023: ₦15,655,662,000) is above the minimum paid-up capital of N3,000,000,000 (2022: N3,000,000,000) prescribed by the Insurance Act 2003

Notes to the financial statements

(d) Financial assets and liabilities

Accounting classification, measurement basis and fair values

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

31 December 2024

	Notes	Financial assets at amortised cost N'000	Designated at fair value N'000	Available-for-sale N'000	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost N'000	Total carrying amount N'000	Fair value N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	6	7 341 569	-	-	-	7 341 569	7 341 569
Financial assets	7	16 630 831	631 950	-	-	17 262 781	17 262 781
Trade receivables	8	237 740	-	-	-	237 740	237 740
Other receivables less prepayments	11	1 434 154	-	-	-	1 434 154	1 434 154
Statutory deposits	16	340 000	-	-	-	340 000	340 000
Reinsurance contracts assets	9	25 270 572	-	-	-	25 270 572	25 270 572
		51 254 866	631 950	-	-	51 886 816	51 886 816
Bank overdrafts	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	20	-	-	-	243 605	243 605	243 605
Other liabilities	21	-	-	-	2 423 371	2 423 371	2 423 371
		-	-	-	2 666 976	2 666 976	2 666 976

31 December 2023

		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	6	31 213 141	-	-	-	31 213 141	31 213 141
Financial assets	7	5 866 025	505 345	-	-	6 371 370	6 371 370
Trade receivables	8	50 194	-	-	-	50 194	50 194
Other receivables less prepayments	11	1 453 158	-	-	-	1 453 158	1 453 158
Statutory deposits	16	157 845	-	-	-	157 845	157 845
Reinsurance contracts assets	9	1 543 617	-	-	-	1 543 617	1 543 617
		40 283 979	505 345	-	-	40 789 326	40 789 326
Bank overdrafts	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	20	-	-	-	10 771 278	10 771 278	10 771 278
Other liabilities	21	-	-	-	8 749 144	8 749 144	8 749 144
		-	-	-	19 520 423	19 520 423	19 520 423

Notes to the Financial Statements

		2024	2023
		N'000	N'000
6	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash	509	211
	Bank balances	2 319 138	2 365 878
	Short-term deposits (including demand and time deposits)	5 026 591	28 930 118
	ECL Impairment loss on short-term deposit	<u>(4 670)</u>	<u>(83 067)</u>
	Cash and cash equivalents (as per statement of financial position)	<u>7 341 569</u>	<u>31 213 141</u>

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day , three months, six months, and twelve months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company. All deposits were subject to an average variable interest rate of 19.37% (2023: 13.24%).

		2024	2023
		N'000	N'000
(a)	Movement in ECL impairment loss on short on short- term deposit		
	Balance at 1 January	83 067	57 247
	Impairment (reversal)/Charged during the year	<u>(78 397)</u>	<u>25 820</u>
	Balance at 31 December 2024	<u>4 670</u>	<u>83 067</u>

7	Financial assets		
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (see note (b)(i) below	631 950	505 345
	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (see note (b)(ii) below	5 284 014	930 989
	Amortised cost (see note (c) below	<u>10 714 867</u>	<u>4 429 691</u>
	Total financial assets	<u>16 630 831</u>	<u>5 866 025</u>
	Within one year	2 630 755	5 866 025
	More than one year	<u>14 000 076</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>16 630 831</u>	<u>5 866 025</u>

(a)(ii) The company's investments in unlisted equities are carried at fair value in line with IFRS 9 and IFRS 13. Quoted investments are carried at fair value with the changes recognised in profit or loss.

		2024	2023
		N'000	N'000
(bi)	Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
	Quoted equities	<u>631 950</u>	<u>505 345</u>
(bii)	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		
	Treasury bills (FG)	2 630 755	-
	Corporate Commercial paper	1 262 963	372 825
	Unquoted equities	1 391 269	568 032
	Expected Credit loss impairment (See 7(biii)	<u>(973)</u>	<u>(9 867)</u>
		<u>5 284 014</u>	<u>930 989</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
(biii) Movement in ECL impairment loss on FVOCI		
Balance at 1 January of the year	9 867	6 831
Impairment charge/(reversal) during the year- FGN bond	(10 693)	3 036
Reclass during the year	1 799	-
	973	9 867
(c) Amortised cost		
Federal Government bonds	10 194 749	3 665 095
Corporate Bonds	461 351	752 160
ECL impairment on bonds (See 7(c))	(9 712)	(44 286)
Staff mortgage loans	73 735	61 979
ECL Impairment on staff mortgage	(5 256)	(5 256)
	10 714 867	4 429 691
(ci) Movement in ECL impairment loss on amortised cost		
Balance at 1 January	65 857	65 857
Impairment charge/(reversal) during the year	(50 889)	(21 571)
Reclassification during the year	16 315	-
	9 712	44 286

(d) The movement in financial assets are summarized as follows:-

	Fair value through profit or loss N'000	Financial assets at amortised cost N'000	Fair value through OCI N'000	Total N'000
2024				
As at 1 January	505 345	4 429 691	930 989	5 866 026
Additions/(Recoveries) during the year	-	6 294 888	3 436 332	9 722 512
Disposal (sales & redemptions)	(94 201)	-	-	(85 493)
Impairment write-back/(allowance) for the year	-	50 889	10 693	982
Fair value gain/(loss) recognised in profit or loss	220 806	-	905 999	1 126 805
	631 950	10 714 867	5 284 014	16 630 831
2023				
As at 1 January	501 713	4 522 630	1 996 324	7 020 667
Additions/(Recoveries) during the year	(166 238)	(114 510)	(1 062 298)	(1 277 189)
Disposal (sales & redemptions)	-	-	-	-
Impairment write-back/(allowance) for the year	-	(21 571)	(3 036)	(47 323)
Fair value gain recognised in profit or loss	169 870	-	-	169 870
Fair value gain recognised in OCI	-	-	-	-
	505 345	4 429 691	930 989	5 866 026

Notes to the Financial Statements

		2024	2023
8	Premium receivables	N'000	N'000
	Due from Brokers (See note 8(b) below)	272 534	45 613
	Impairment writeback on co-insurance receivable (See note 8c below)	(34 793)	4 582
	Trade Receivables	237 740	50 195

Movement in Trade Receivables

At 1 January	50 195	89 695
Add Gross Written Premium for the year	28 766 963	16 726 805
Less premium received in the year (see note 46a)	(9 593 614)	(5 928 274)
Less premium received in advance in prior year (see note 46a)	(18 985 804)	(10 838 031)
At 31 December	237 740	50 195

a Age Analysis of Trade Receivables:

Age of Debt

	2024		2023	
	No. of Policies	Amount N'000	No. of Policies	Amount N'000
Days				
Within 14 Days	5	2 810	4	3 179
Within 15 - 30 Days	25	38 642	12	9 677
Within 31-90 Days	33	187 881	39	24 625
Within 91 - 180 Days	16	6 592	10	6 453
Above 180 Days	2	1 815	4	6 261
Total	81	237 740	69	50 195

(b) The analysis of due from brokers is as follows:

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
Due from insurance brokers	518 325	291 404
Less: ECL Impairment allowance (see note 8a(i) below)	(245 791)	(245 791)
	272 534	45 613

(b)(i) The movements in impairment allowance on amount due from agents is analysed below;

At 1 January	245 791	245 791
Impairment allowance	-	-
Recovery made during the year	-	-
At 31 December	245 791	245 791

Recovery relates to receipt on trade premium receivables from brokers during the year

(c) **Due from co-insurers**

Reinsurance receivables	658 401	658 401
Amount recovered from co-insurance	(39 376)	-
Less: Impairment allowance	(653 818)	(653 818)
	(34 793)	4 582

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
9 Reinsurance Contract Assets		
Asset for Remaining Coverage	3 426 939	526 536
Asset for Incurred Claims	21 843 634	1 017 082
	25 270 572	1 543 618
Current	233 246	669 662
Non-Current	25 037 326	873 957
Total Reinsurance Contract Assets	25 270 572	1 543 618

9a Reconciliation of the asset for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims (Entity Level)

The following table shows the reconciliation from the opening to the closing balances of the net liability for the remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims for insurance contracts under general business measured under PAA. As discussed in Note 3.8.2, the coverage period for the reinsurance contracts held by the Company have coverage periods of one year or less or a coverage period of more than one year but have been assessed as qualifying for measurement under PAA.

31 December 2024	Asset for Remaining Coverage		Asset for Incurred claims	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	Total
	Excluding Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component			
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(3 868)	-	-	-	(3 868)
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	529 376	1 028	952 768	64 314	1 547 486
Net opening balance	525 508	1 028	952 768	64 314	1 543 618
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(14 345 015)	-	-	-	(14 345 015)
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>					-
<i>Effect of changes in risk of reinsurers non performance</i>					-
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses	-	-	22 717 189	1 083 599	23 800 788
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims	-	-	598 814	-	598 814
Changes in the loss recovery component	-	5 027	-	-	5 027
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	5 027	23 316 003	1 083 599	24 404 629
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(14 345 015)	5 027	23 316 003	1 083 599	10 059 614
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	55 875	-	55 875
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(14 345 015)	5 027	23 371 878	1 083 599	10 115 490
Cash flows					
Commissions received	(1 212 405)	-	-	-	(1 212 405)
Claims recovered	-	-	(3 628 817)	-	(3 628 817)
Premiums paid	18 452 795	-	-	-	18 452 795
Total cash flows	17 240 390	-	(3 628 817)	-	13 611 573
Net closing balance	3 420 884	6 055	20 695 829	1 147 914	25 270 681
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(595 802)	-	-	0	(595 802)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	4 016 685	6 055	20 695 721	1 147 914	25 866 375
Net closing balance	3 420 884	6 055	20 695 721	1 147 914	25 270 572

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2023	Remaining Coverage		Aggregated Incurred claims		Total
Claims recovered	Excl. Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(69 542)	-	-	(3 745)	(73 286)
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	613 464	182 263	984 741	91 100	1 871 569
Net opening balance	543 923	182 263	984 741	87 356	1 798 283
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(7 982 830)	-	-	-	(7 982 830)
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>					
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses	-	-	777 019	(23 041)	753 978
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims	-	-	1 286 531	-	1 286 531
Changes in the loss recovery component	-	(181 235)	-	-	(181 235)
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	(181 235)	-	(23 041)	1 859 274
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(7 982 830)	(181 235)	2 063 551	(23 041)	(6 123 556)
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	15 192	-	15 192
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(7 982 830)	(181 235)	2 078 743	(23 041)	(6 108 364)
Cash flows					
Claims recovered	(963 676)	-	-	-	(963 676)
Commissions received	-	-	(2 110 715)	-	(2 110 715)
Premiums paid	8 928 092	-	-	-	8 928 092
Total cash flows	7 964 416	-	(2 110 715)	-	5 853 701
Net closing balance	525 508	1 028	952 769	64 314	1 543 619
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(3 868)	-	-	-	(3 868)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	529 376	1 028	952 768	64 314	1 547 486
Net closing balance	525 508	1 028	952 768	64 314	1 543 618

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Other receivables and prepayment

	Gross amount 31 December 2024 (a) N'000	Opening (b) N'000	Addition (c) N'000	write-back (d) N'000	Total (e)=(b)+(c)+(d) N'000	Carrying amount 31 December 2024 (f)=(a)-(e) N'000	Carrying amount 31 December 2023 N'000
Intercompany receivables (see note (a) below)	260 197	51 881	15 051	-	66 932	193 265	208 316
Accrued investment income (see note (b) below)	61 097	26 635	-	-	26 635	34 462	33 047
Sundry receivables (see note (c) below)	909 186	912 704	-	(159 449)	753 255	155 931	230 140
Security Holding Trust account (see (d) below)	527 079	27 079	-	-	27 079	500 000	500 000
Prepayments (see (e) below)	550 497	-	-	-	-	550 497	481 655
	2 308 055	1 018 299	15 051	(159 449)	873 901	1 434 154	1 453 158

Other receivables and prepayment	Gross amount 31 December 2023 (a) N'000	Opening (b) N'000	Addition (c) N'000	write-back (d) N'000	Total (e)=(b)+(c)+(d) N'000	Carrying amount 31 December 2023 (f)=(a)-(e) N'000	Carrying amount 31 December 2022 N'000
Intercompany receivables (See note (a) below)	260 197	51 881	-	-	51 881	208 316	313 316
Accrued investment income (See note (b) below)	59 682	26 635	-	-	26 635	33 047	31 222
Sundry receivables (See note (c) below)	1 642 844	766 753	145 951	-	912 704	230 140	521 669
Security Holding Trust account (see (d) below)	527 079	27 079	-	-	27 079	500 000	500 000
Prepayments (See (e) below)	481 655	-	-	-	-	481 655	400 894
	2 971 457	872 348	145 951	-	1 018 299	1 453 158	1 767 102

Notes to the Financial Statements

(a) Intercompany receivables

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
Royal Exchange Prudential Life Assurance	15 051	15 051
Royal Exchange PLC	245 146	245 146
ECL Impairment: intercompany receivables	(66 932)	(51 881)
	193 265	208 316

The amount receivable from Royal Exchange Plc represents the inter-company funding advanced to Royal Exchange Plc by the Company for its operational activities.

The amount receivable from Royal Exchange Prudential Life Plc represents the net of the expenses incurred on behalf of the companies but this has been impaired due to non payment.

The intercompany balances do not attract any interest charges. They have repayment plan that is effective 2023 to offset the outstandings due to Rex Insurance Limited Limited in cash and /or by offsetting with other payables to the company. However, the amount due to Royal Exchange Plc has been fully liquidated in January 2025.

(b) Accrued Investment Income

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
Dividend receivables	61 097	59 682
Impairment allowance (see note 11b(i))	(26 635)	(26 635)
At 31 December	34 462	33 047

b(i) The movements in impairment allowance on dividend receivable is analysed below

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
At 1 January	26 635	26 635
Allowance made during the year	-	-
Impairment (see note 36)	-	-
At 31 December	26 635	26 635

Impairment allowance relates to dividend income accrued on various quoted equities. Accrued dividend income ages above 365days and recoverability is doubtful.

(c) Sundry Receivables

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
Other receivable	865 059	922 809
Security Holding Trust account	527 079	527 079
Accrued rental Income	45 210	45 210
Staff loans and other debtors	(1 084)	1 794
	1 436 265	1 496 893
Impairment on other receivables (see 11(c)(i) below)	(912 704)	(912 704)
	523 561	584 188

Notes to the Financial Statements

(c) (i) Other receivable is made up of the following balances

	N'000	N'000
Receivable from Security Holding Trust	27 079	27 079
Interest on Security Holding Trust	16 761	16 761
Receivable from legacy company's bank (Phoenix and Apico)	624 029	624 029
REA Property account	27 726	27 726
WHT Receivable account	28 925	28 925
Others	140 540	198 290
	865 059	922 809

Receivable from legacy company's bank (Phoenix and APICO):

Phoenix placement with failed banks	416 630	416 630
APICO placement with failed banks	48 822	48 822
Phoenix unlisted debenture	135 196	135 196
APICO unlisted debenture	20 226	20 226
Phoenix ex-staff mortgage loan	3 154	3 154
	624 029	624 029

The movements in impairment allowance on other receivables is analysed below

At 1 January	912 704	766 753
Impairment during the year	-	145 951
At 31 December	912 704	912 704

(d) Security holding trust account relates to amounts receivable from Security Holding Trust in respect of an investment in a proposed staff share incentive scheme, which is a subject of litigation in suit FHC/L/CS/5479/08 in which Royal Exchange Plc is a defendant. Assets in cash dividends of N100.61million (2023: N100.61 million) and ordinary shares of Royal Exchange Plc with a market value of N500 million (2023: N500 million) as at 31 December 2024 are being held as a guarantee that value will not be lost. The above matter is still pending for hearing at the Supreme court.

(e) **Prepayment**

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
Prepaid furniture allowance	47 448	46 448
Prepaid rent allowance	62 478	61 928
Prepaid staff benefit	90 238	57 022
Prepaid expenses	350 333	316 257
	550 497	481 655

Notes to the Financial Statements

(f) Analysis of other receivables fully impaired	At 1 January	Addition	(Write-back)/Addition	At	2023
	(a)			31 December	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = (a)+(b)+(c)	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Security holding trust (incidental expenses)	27 079	-	-	27 079	27 079
Accrued investment income	8 267	-	-	8 267	8 267
Short term placements (Phoenix insurance)	416 631	-	-	416 631	416 631
Short term placements (Failed Banks)	46 578	-	-	46 578	46 578
REA property account	16 761	-	-	16 761	16 761
Interest receivable on legal suit	12 296	-	-	12 296	12 296
Unlisted debentures	154 919	-	-	154 919	154 919
Amount to be recovered from exited staff	2 044	-	-	2 044	2 044
Accrued rental income	16 854	-	-	16 854	16 854
PAYE Suspense	65 324	-	-	65 324	65 324
INTEREST INCOME ON FGN BOND (NGN)	143 648	-	-	143 648	143 648
INTEREST INCOME ON CORPORATE BOND (NGN)	1 678	-	-	1 678	1 678
ZENITH CLAIM RECOVERABLE	372	-	-	372	372
CLAIM REVOLVING FUND	(831)	-	-	(831)	(831)
NON - TRADE RECEIVABLE - STAFF (CAR LOANS)	1 084	-	-	1 084	1 084
Impairment on other receivables	912 704	-	-	912 704	912 704
Dividend receivables	26 635	-	-	26 635	26 635
ECL Impairment: Intercompany receivables	51 881	15 051	-	66 932	51 881
Total impairment on other receivables	991 220	15 051	-	1 006 271	991 220

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Notes to the financial statements

13.1 Property and equipment

	Leasehold Land N'000	Freehold Building N'000	Computer Equipment N'000	Furniture & Fittings N'000	Motor vehicles N'000	Total N'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2024	144,145	1,798,496	330,955	1,164,922	1,069,034	4,507,552
Additions	-	966,449	492,265	83,433	410,499	1,952,645
Disposals	-	(950,297)	(520)	-	(83,915)	(1,034,732)
At 31 December 2024	144,145	1,814,648	822,699	1,248,355	1,395,619	5,425,465
At 1 January 2023	144,145	1,114,610	300,107	393,967	581,280	2,534,109
Additions	-	3,885	30,848	102,149	585,380	722,262
WIP	-	-	-	668,806	-	668,806
Reclassification of Investment Property (VI)	-	680,000	-	-	-	680,000
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(97,626)	(97,626)
At 31 December 2023	144,145	1,798,496	330,955	1,164,922	1,069,034	4,507,550
Depreciation						
	Leasehold Land N'000	Freehold Building N'000	Computer Equipment N'000	Furniture, Fittings N'000	Motor vehicles N'000	Total N'000
At 1 January 2024	-	283,943	212,469	275,603	240,442	1,012,457
Charge for the year	-	16,285	116,886	127,744	248,194	509,109
Disposals	-	(241,264)	(283)	-	(23,717)	(265,263)
At 31 December 2024	-	58,964	329,072	403,347	464,920	1,256,303
At 1 January 2023	-	261,573	161,719	239,346	190,664	853,303
Charge for the year	-	22,370	50,750	36,257	147,100	256,478
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(97,323)	(97,323)
At 31 December 2023	-	283,943	212,469	275,603	240,442	1,012,455
NBV						
At 31 December 2024	144,145	1,755,683	493,626	845,009	930,699	4,169,162
At 31 December 2023	144,145	1,514,553	118,486	889,319	828,593	3,495,098

13.1(a) Leasehold Building

Description	Address/Location	Opening balance	Addition	Disposal	Revaluation	Acc Depreciation	Closing Balance
1 Hectares of Land	Odoguyan, Ikorodu, Lagos	82,721	-	-	-	-	82,721
2 Leasehold Building	Oke Olowogbowo, Lagos Island	61,424	-	-	-	-	61,424
		144,145	-	-	-	-	144,145

13.1(b) Freehold Building

Description	Address/Location	Opening balance	Addition	Disposal	Revaluation	Acc Depreciation	Closing Balance
Head Office Building	26E, Abdulrahman Okene Close, VI	848,199	966,449	-	-	(58,964)	1,755,683
Oshodi Property	34/36 Apapa-Oshodi Expressway, Lagos	939,272	-	(939,272)	-	-	-
Car park	Sehinde Callisto street, Oshodi, Lagos	11,025	-	(11,025)	-	-	-
		1,798,495	966,449	(950,297)	-	(58,964)	1,755,683

13.1(c) Freehold Building

Description	Address/Location	Opening balance	Addition	Disposal	Revaluation	Acc Depreciation	Closing Balance	2024 Closing Balance	2023 Closing Balance
Office Building	26E, Abdulrahman Okene Close, VI	848,199	966,449	-	-	(58,964)	1,755,683	1,755,683	680,000
Oshodi Property	34/36 Apapa-Oshodi Expressway, Lagos	939,272	-	(939,272)	-	-	-	-	827,211
Car park	Sehinde Callisto street, Oshodi, Lagos	11,025	-	(11,025)	-	-	-	-	7,342
		1,798,495	966,449	(950,297)	-	(58,964)	1,755,683	1,755,683	1,514,552

Description	Address/Location	Opening balance	Addition	Disposal	Revaluation	Acc Depreciation	Closing Balance	Head
Office Building	26E, Abdulrahman Okene Close, VI	-	680,000	-	-	-	680,000	680,000
Oshodi Property	34/36 Apapa-Oshodi Expressway, Lagos	1,103,585	3,885	-	-	(280,260)	827,211	827,211
Car park	Sehinde Callisto street, Oshodi, Lagos	11,025	-	-	-	(3,683)	7,342	7,342
		1,114,610	683,885	-	-	(283,943)	1,514,552	

Notes to the financial statements

13.2 RIGHT OF USE ASSETS	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Right of use Asset-Rent Prepayment (See note 13.2(ii))	9,170	17,228
Right of use Asset- See note 13.2(i)	1	2,140
At 31 December	9,171	19,368
At 1 January 2024	417,778	417,778
Additions	-	-
At 31 December 2024	417,778	417,778
Depreciation Charge		
At 1 January 2024	415,638	409,804
Charge for the period	2,140	5,834
At 31 December 2024	417,778	415,638
Carrying Amount		
(i) At 31 December 2024	1	2,140
At 31 December 2023	2,140	7,974
Amounts recognized in profit or loss	₦'000	₦'000
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	2,140	5,834
(ii) Long term lease prepayment		
At 1 January 2023	17,228	4,452
Addition	-	21,100
Prepayments amortization on long term leases	(8,058)	(8,324)
At 31 December 2024	9,171	17,228
14 Intangible assets	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
Cost:		
At 1 January	398,160	326,590
Addition	-	71,569
Total expenses	398,160	398,160
Accumulated amortization:		
At 1 January	240,314	196,000
Charge for the year (see note 39)	46,630	44,314
Total expenses	286,944	240,314
Total expenses	111,216	157,845

All Company's intangible assets represent purchased software.

Notes to the Financial Statements

15 Statutory Deposits

In line with section 10 (3) of the Insurance Act of Nigeria, a deposit of 10% of the regulatory share capital is kept with the Central Bank of Nigeria. The cash amount held is considered to be a restricted cash balance.

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
Deposits with Central Bank of Nigeria	340 000	340 000

16 Employee retirement benefits

The Company operated two(2) employee retirement benefit schemes. The Company operate defined benefit staff pension plan based pension scheme prior to the New Pension Reform Act 2004, for pensionable employees who were in service prior to the introduction of contributory pension scheme. The fund is managed by Fidelity Pension Managers Limited and invested across various portfolios such as equity, bonds, and fixed-income instruments.

The Company offers its employees defined benefit plan in the form of long service awards. The plan entitles employee who have spent 10 years and above in the service of the Company to specified awards. This benefit is awarded in different categories depending the number of years in service.

The employee benefit obligations are actuarially determined at the year end by Logic Professional Services with FRC number FRC/2017/NAS/00000017548. The actuarial valuation is computed based on the "Projected Unit Credit" method. Gains and losses of changes in actuarial assumptions are charged to other comprehensive income. These defined benefit plans exposes the Company to actuarial risks, such as interest rate risks and market risks.

(a) The details of the employee benefit obligations are as below:

	Notes	2024	2023
		N'000	N'000
Employees retirement benefits (see note 16(d))		563 621	434 189
Long Service Award (Outstanding liability)		(49 816)	(43 352)
(b) Company's Asset for:-			
– Pension benefits (note 16(d))		715 144	606 168
Total		715 144	606 168
(c) Company's obligations for:-			
– Pension benefits (see note 16(d))		(151 523)	(171 979)
– Long Service Award (see note 16(f))		(49 816)	(43 352)
Total Company's obligation		(201 339)	(215 331)
Amount expenses in profit or loss-			
– Pension benefits		(65 127)	(49 804)
– Long Service Award		9 352	4 961
Total		(55 775)	(44 843)
Gain/ (loss) on other comprehensive income			
-Adjustments for Net Pension Assets		64 305	15 467
-Adjustments for Long-Service Awards Obligations		2 888	3 327
Total (see note 29)		67 193	18 794

Notes to the Financial Statements

(d) Pension benefits

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are determined as follows:

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
Present value of funded obligations	(151 523)	(171 979)
Fair value of plan assets	715 144	606 168
Present value of unfunded obligations	-	-
Asset in the statement of financial position	563 621	434 189
Current	-	-
Non-current	563 621	434 189
Asset in the statement of financial position	563 621	434 189

The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the year is as follows:

At 1 January	171 980	172 136
Current service cost		
Interest cost	23 463	21 300
Actuarial losses/(gains)-Assumption	(30 930)	(16 295)
Actuarial (gains)/losses-Experience	(47 252)	30 698
Benefits paid by the Fund	34 262	(35 857)
At 31 December	151 523	171 980

The movement in the fair value of plan assets of the year is as follows:

At 1 January	606 168	541 053
Expected return on plan assets	88 591	71 104
Benefit paid from the fund	34 262	(35 857)
Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	(13 876)	29 870
At 31 December	715 144	606 168

The amounts recognised in the profit or loss are as follows:

Current service costs	-	-
Net interest costs/income:		
- Interest costs	(65 127)	(49 804)
- Expected Return on plan asset	-	-
At 31 December	(65 127)	(49 804)

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

Discount rate	19.5%	15.0%
Future pension increases	3.0%	3.0%
Inflation rate	19.5%	15.0%

Notes to the Financial Statements

The average life expectancy in years of a pensioner retiring at age 65, at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
Male	78	78
Female	83	83

(f) Long Service Awards

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
Present value of funded obligations	<u>(49 816)</u>	<u>(43 352)</u>
Liability in the statement of financial position	<u>49 816</u>	<u>43 352</u>
Current	-	-
Non-current	<u>(49 816)</u>	<u>(43 352)</u>
Liability in the statement of financial position	<u>(49 816)</u>	<u>(43 352)</u>

The movement in the defined benefit obligation (long service award) during the year is as follows:

At 1 January	43 352	41 720
Current service cost	6 947	6 001
Interest cost	6 733	5 234
Benefits paid	(4 328)	(6 274)
Actuarial losses/(gains)	<u>(2 888)</u>	<u>(3 327)</u>
At 31 December	<u>49 816</u>	<u>43 352</u>

The amounts recognised in the profit or loss are as follows:

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
Current service costs	6 947	6 001
- Interest costs	<u>6 733</u>	<u>5 234</u>
At 31 December	<u>13 680</u>	<u>11 235</u>

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

Discount rate	18,0%	16,5%
Future salary increases	14,0%	14,0%
Inflation rate	N/A	N/A

Notes to the Financial Statements

17 Deferred Taxation (Move it after Note 16 – Employee Retirement Benefits)

The net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) are attributable to the following:

		2024			
		Net balance as at 1 January N'000	Recognised in profit or loss N'000	Net balance as at 31 December 2024 N'000	Deferred tax liabilities N'000
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Note				
Net Deferred tax assets					
Property and equipment, and software		(877 073)	591 466	(285 608)	(285 608)
Allowances for loans and receivables		296 871	-	296 871	296 871
Unrelieved loss		-	-	-	-
Employee benefits		-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)		(580 200)	591 466	11 263	11 263
Deferred tax liabilities					
Exchange difference		(2 327)	(339 015)	(341 342)	(341 342)
Investment properties		-	-	-	-
Employee benefits		71 057	(4 616)	66 442	66 442
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)		(511 471)	247 832	(263 637)	(263 637)
		2023			
		Net balance as at 1 January N'000	Recognised in profit or loss N'000	Net balance as at 31 December 2023 N'000	Deferred tax liabilities N'000
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Note				
Net Deferred tax assets					
Property and equipment, and software		(324 668)	(552 405)	(877 073)	(877 073)
Allowances for loans and receivables		292 372	4 499	296 871	296 871
Unrelieved loss		-	-	-	-
Employee benefits		13 559	(13 559)	-	-
Deferred tax assets		(18 737)	(561 465)	(580 200)	(580 200)
Deferred tax liabilities					
Exchange difference		-	(2 327)	(2 327)	(2 327)
Investment properties		(224 175)	224 175	-	-
Employee benefits		-	71 057	71 057	71 057
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)		(242 912)	(268 559)	(511 470)	(511 470)
Employee benefits		7 920	(4 069)	3 851	3 851
Deferred tax assets		(269 003)		(316 176)	(316 176)

Notes to the Financial Statements

		2024	2023
		N'000	N'000
18	Deferred income		
	Deferred rental income (see 18(a))	-	414
(a)	Deferred rental income		
	At 1 January	414	15 862
	Rental Income received during the year	(414)	(15 448)
	Rental Income earned during the year	-	-
	At 31 December	-	414
(b)	Deferred commission income		
	This represents the unexpired portion of commission received from businesses ceded to Reinsurers as at the reporting date.		
		2024	2023
		N'000	N'000
	At 1 January	214 172	175 452
	Additions during the year	1 212 405	788 562
	Amortised during the year	(1 114 543)	(749 844)
	At 31 December	312 034	214 172
	Profit commission	-	166 552
	Analysis of deferred acquisition income by class of insurance are as follows:		
	Fire	99 716	58 381
	Accident	18 857	19 234
	Motor	33 891	26 811
	Marine & Aviation	86 459	39 742
	Special Risk	38 568	24 607
	Engineering	31 720	44 965
	Bond	1 124	105
	Agric	1 699	328
	Total	312 034	214 172
		(0)	
19	Other Insurance Contract Liabilities		
	Premium received in advance	-	10 771 278
	Insurance payables	243 605	-
	The carrying amount disclosed above approximate fair value at the reporting date.		
	Due within 1 month	243 605	-
	Due after more than 1 month	-	-
		243 605	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

		2024	2023
		N'000	N'000
20	Other liabilities		
	Accrual and other payables (see(i) below))	1 577 392	8 183 376
	NAICOM levy	282 917	90 419
	Other liabilities (see (ii) below))	563 030	475 317
	Payable to Royal Exchange Trustee Fund	33	33
		2 423 371	8 749 144
	Due within 1 - 12months	2 423 371	8 749 144
	Due after more than 12months	-	-
		2 423 371	8 749 144
(i)	Accrual and other payables is made up of the following balances		
	Other payables (see below (v))	1 577 392	8 183 376
(ii)	Other liabilities is made up of the following balances:		
	Employee benefit payable	10 804	10 804
	PAYE payable	10 477	23 765
	Withholding tax payable	232 041	167 462
	VAT payable	111 562	80 429
	Pension payable	-	6 473
	NHF payable	-	7 418
	Professional fee payable	-	22 518
	Other creditors(see (iii) below))	198 147	156 449
		563 030	475 317
(iii)	Legacy Registrars fee	-	68 948
	Staff thrift	-	(1 313)
	Staff premium deduction	(5 225)	(3 023)
	Unclaimed dividend	3 983	3 983
	Due to Horizon construction company	50 000	50 000
	Due to staff-Phoenix company	24 601	24 601
	Commercial property loss recovery	3 332	3 332
	Creditors control account	(72)	(72)
	Staff union due	(2 346)	1 000
	staff wlefare contribution	-	(151)
	Rent received in advance-olowogbowo	-	1 622
	Sundry creditors	123 873	7 521
		198 147	156 449
<p>The balance due to Horizon Construction Company Ltd is in respect of property at plot 1396 Garki 11, Abuaj which is a subject of litigation in SC No: 440/2015 in which Royal Exchange Plc is a plaintiff. No date has been assigned for the hearing of the appeal by the supreme court. The balance due to staff-Phoenix Company are inherited staff retirement benefit on the merger of Royal Exchange Assurance Nigeria with Phoenix of Nigeria Assurance Plc in 2007.</p>			
		2024	2023
		N'000	N'000
(v)	Other payables		
	Provision for litigations	-	1 500
	Accrued liabilities (see(viii))	(151 338)	99 119
	Customers deposit	1 728 729	8 082 757
		1 577 392	8 183 376

Notes to the Financial Statements

(vi) Provision for litigation fee represents amounts provided for in respect of various litigations pending in court. Based on professional advice, the amount for pending litigations have been set aside to cover the expected losses to the entity on the determination of these litigations.

(vii) The customer deposits are unidentified credits, which cannot be readily ascertained to be premium as at 31 December,2024.

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
(viii) Accrued liabilities		
Quarter 4 Reinsurance Treaty and M&D	-	-
Accruals	(151 338)	99 119
	(151 338)	99 119

21 Insurance Contract Liability

Liability for Remaining Coverage	4 885 320	3 165 756
Liability for Incurred Claims	28 640 603	2 968 768
	33 525 924	6 134 524
Current	4 875 688	3 701 751
Non-Current	28 650 236	2 432 773
Total Insurance Contract Liabilities	33 525 924	6 134 524

Notes to the Financial Statements

21a Reconciliation of the Liability for remaining coverage and the Liability for incurred claims (Entity Level)

The following table shows the reconciliation from the opening to the closing balances of the net liability for the remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims for insurance contracts under general business measured under PAA. As discussed in Note 3.2, the coverage period for the insurance contracts issued by the Company have coverage periods of one year or less or a coverage period of more than one year but have been assessed as qualifying for measurement under PAA.

31 December 2024	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		Total
	Excluding Loss component N'000	Loss Component N'000	Estimates of Present Value of Future cashflows N'000	Risk Adjustment for Non Financial Risks N'000	
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(3 164 101)	(1 655)	(2 781 024)	(187 744)	(6 134 524)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(3 164 101)	(1 655)	(2 781 024)	(187 744)	(6 134 524)
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	26 632 626	-	-	-	26 632 626
Contracts under the fair value approach	-	-	-	-	-
Other contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	26 632 626	-	-	-	26 632 626
<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	(33 473 104)	(1 307 941)	(34 781 045)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	-	-	(1 019 221)	-	(1 019 221)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	(7 956)	-	-	(7 956)
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(5 139 945)	-	-	-	(5 139 945)
Insurance Service expenses	(5 139 945)	(7 956)	(34 492 324)	(1 307 941)	(40 948 167)
Insurance Service result	21 492 681	(7 956)	(34 492 324)	(1 307 941)	(14 315 541)
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	(381 749)	-	(381 749)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	21 492 681	(7 956)	(34 874 073)	(1 307 941)	(14 697 290)
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(28 766 963)	-	-	-	(28 766 963)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	10 510 179	-	10 510 179
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	5 562 673	-	-	-	5 562 673
Total cash flows	(23 204 289)	-	10 510 179	-	(12 694 110)
Net closing balance	(4 875 709)	(9 611)	(27 144 918)	(1 495 685)	(33 525 924)
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(4 875 709)	(9 611)	(27 144 918)	(1 495 685)	(33 525 924)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(4 875 709)	(9 611)	(27 144 918)	(1 495 685)	(33 525 924)

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2023	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		Total
	Excluding Loss component N'000	Loss Component N'000	Estimates of Present Value of Future cashflows N'000	Risk Adjustment for Non Financial Risks N'000	
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(2 058 421)	(91 132)	(2 478 860)	(240 580)	(4 868 993)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(2 058 421)	(91 132)	(2 478 860)	(240 580)	(4 868 993)
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	15 417 643	-	-	-	15 417 643
Contracts under the fair value approach	-	-	-	-	-
Other contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	15 417 643	-	-	-	15 417 643
<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	(4 958 384)	52 836	(4 905 548)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	-	-	(2 456 456)	-	(2 456 456)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	89 477	-	-	89 477
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(2 766 497)	-	-	-	(2 766 497)
Insurance Service expenses	(2 766 497)	89 477	(7 414 839)	52 836	(10 039 023)
Insurance Service result	12 651 147	89 477	(7 414 839)	52 836	5 378 620
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	(57 358)	-	(57 358)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	12 651 147	89 477	(7 472 197)	52 836	5 321 262
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(16 726 805)	-	-	-	(16 726 805)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	7 170 033	-	7 170 033
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	2 969 979	-	-	-	2 969 979
Total cash flows	(13 756 826)	-	7 170 033	-	(6 586 793)
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(3 164 101)	(1 655)	(2 781 024)	(187 744)	(6 134 524)
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(3 164 101)	(1 655)	(2 781 024)	(187 744)	(6 134 524)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(3 164 101)	(1 655)	(2 781 024)	(187 744)	(6 134 524)

21b The following table shows the reconciliation from the opening to the closing balances of the net liability for the remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims for reinsurance contracts under general business measured under PAA. As discussed in Note 3.8.2, the coverage period for the reinsurance contracts held by the Company have coverage periods of one year or less or a coverage period of more than one year but have been assessed as qualifying for measurement under PAA.

Notes to the Financial Statements

21(f) Policyholders' Assets and Liabilities Management (PALM)

	Insurance contract liabilities N'000	Shareholders & other funds N'000	2024 N'000	2023 N'000
Cash and cash equivalent	5 021 922	2 319 647	7 341 569	31 213 141
<i>Financial Assets:</i>	-	-	-	-
- Fair value through profit or loss (quoted equities)	631 950	-	631 950	505 345
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (Treasury Bills)	2 629 782	-	2 629 782	0
- Corporate bond and commercial paper(limited to 10% of (N33,525,924))	1 724 314	-	1 724 314	1 115 117
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (Unquoted equities)	1 391 269	-	1 391 269	568 032
- Loans and receivables at amortised cost	68 479	-	68 479	56 722
- FGN Bond at amortised cost	10 185 038	-	10 185 038	3 620 809
Trade receivables	-	237 740	237 740	50 194
Reinsurance assets	25 270 572	-	25 270 572	1 543 617
Other receivables and prepayments	-	1 434 154	1 434 154	1 453 158
Right of use asset	-	9 171	9 171	19 368
Property and equipment	-	4 169 162	4 169 162	3 495 098
Intangible asset	-	111 216	111 216	157 845
Statutory deposit	-	340 000	340 000	340 000
Employees retirement benefits	-	563 621	563 621	434 189
Total assets	46 854 846	9 253 189	56 108 040	44 572 635
Policyholder; Shareholders; and other funds	33 525 924	22 582 116	56 108 040	44 572 635
Excess/(Deficit) is Asset Cover	13 328 923	(13 328 928)	-	-
	46 854 846	9 253 189	56 108 040	44 572 635

Notes to the Financial Statements

		2024	2023
		N'000	N'000
22	Reinsurance expenses		
	Gross written reinsurance premiums (see note 31a)	15 713 129	9 301 748
	Change in reinsurance unearned premiums (see note 9(a))	<u>(1 949 431)</u>	<u>(140 706)</u>
		<u>13 763 698</u>	<u>9 161 043</u>
22(a)	Gross written reinsurance premiums (see note 31a)		
	Reinsurance treaty ceded premium	2 524 752	1 847 226
	Reinsurance FAC ceded premium	10 530 488	6 259 818
	Reinsurance excess of loss premium	<u>2 657 890</u>	<u>1 194 416</u>
		<u>15 713 129</u>	<u>9 301 459</u>
23	Fee and commission income		
	Reinsurance commissions	<u>312 034</u>	<u>214 171</u>
24	Insurance claims and benefits incurred		
	Gross claims paid	5 975 829	4 308 708
	Less: Movement in gross outstanding claims and IBNR (see note 23(e))	24 146 196	<u>99 599</u>
	Gross incurred claims (see note (a) below)	30 122 025	4 408 307
	Less: Reinsurance incurred claims (see note 33(b) below)	<u>(23 828 980)</u>	<u>(2 218 284)</u>
		<u>6 293 045</u>	<u>2 190 023</u>
a	Breakdown of insurance claims and benefits incurred-recoverable from reinsurers		
	Reinsurance claims recoveries	3 628 817	2 110 715
	Movement in reinsurers' share of claims expenses outstanding	<u>20 200 163</u>	<u>107 569</u>
		<u>23 828 980</u>	<u>2 218 284</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

		2024	2023
		N'000	N'000
25	Taxation		
	Current income tax liabilities		
	At 1 January	652 849	269 905
	Charge for the year	353 256	656 240
	Paid during the year	(557 097)	(273 296)
	At 31 December	449 009	652 849
(a)	Charge for the year		
	Recognised in profit or loss:		
	Company Income tax	295 335	535 802
	Police trust fund levy	44	206
	Tertiary education tax	-	79 081
		295 379	615 089
	NTDA levy	8 807	41 151
		304 186	656 240
	Capital Gain Tax	47 470	-
	Origination of temporary differences	18 (247 833)	268 559
	Income Taxes	103 823	924 799

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2024		2023	
	Tax rate %	Amount N'000	Tax rate %	Amount N'000
Profit before tax		880 745		4 115 255
Company income tax using the domestic corporation tax rate	30,00%	264 224	30,00%	1 234 544
Non-deductible expenses	24,04%	211 734	18,94%	157 254
Net capital Allowance	52,30%	460 599	-13,39%	(255 009)
Police Trust Fund	0,01%	44	0,01%	206
Education tax	0,00%	-	2,01%	79 081
Information technology tax levy	1,00%	8 807	1,00%	41 151
Tax exempt income	-139,69%	(1 230 314)	-28,86%	(600 987)
Capital Gain Tax	0,00%	-	0,00%	-
Current year deferred tax	-28,14%	(247 833)	58,90%	268 559
Minimum Tax Adjustment	33,53%	295 335	0,00%	-
Loss for the year	33,35%	293 757		
	-26.95%	56 353	22.47%	924 799

Notes to the Financial Statements

		2024	2023
		N'000	N'000
26	Share capital		
	Share capital comprises		
	Authorized share capital at the beginning of the year 10,500,000,000 ordinary share of ₦1 each	10 046 512	10 500 000
	Cancellation 453,488,427 unissued Ordinary shares of N1 each in line with Section 131(2) of CAMA 2020	-	(453 488)
		10 046 512	10 046 512
26(i)	Ordinary share capital		
	Ordinary share of ₦1 each	10 046 512	8 314 355
	Additional Ordinary Share Capital of 1,732,157,168 of ₦1 each	-	1 732 157
		-	-
	10,046,511,574 ordinary share of ₦1 each	10 046 512	10 046 512
26(ii)	The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company		
		2024	2023
		N'000	N'000
	Capitalisation of Share premium	-	1 277 616
	Part capitalisation of year 2022 Retained Earnings	-	454 541
		-	1 732 157
26(iii)	Bonus issue of 679,246,483 Ordinary shares of N1.00 each to Royal Exchange Plc	-	679 246
	Bonus issue of 526,455,342 Ordinary shares of N1.00 each to Insuresilience Investment Fund	-	526 455
	Bonus issue of 526,455,342 Ordinary shares of N1.00 each to Africinvest Financial Inclusion Vehicle	-	526 455
		-	1 732 156
	The sum of N1,732,157,167.00 was set aside out Share Premium and Retained earnings to be capitalised and applied in paying 1,732,157,167 Ordinary shares of N1.00k each as Scrip amongst the Shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members as at the close of business on December 31, 2022 in the proportion of Five(5) new ordinary shares for every Twenty-four(24) Ordinary shares held in the Company.		
27	Contingency reserve		
	The Company maintains Contingency reserves for the general business in accordance with the provisions of S.21 (1) of the Insurance Act 2003.		
	In compliance with the regulatory requirements in respect of Contingency Reserve for general business, the Company maintains contingency reserve at the rate equal to the higher of 3% of gross premium or 20% of the total profit after taxation until the reserve reaches the greater of minimum paid up capital or 50% of net premium.		
		2024	2023
		N'000	N'000
	At 1 January	4 290 934	3 652 843
	Transfer from profit or loss account	863 009	638 091
	At 31 December	5 153 943	4 290 934
29	Retained earnings		
	The reserve comprises undistributed profit/ (loss) from previous years and the current year available for dividend distribution to the equity shareholders of the company (if approved at the Annual General Meeting).		
		2024	2023
		N'000	N'000
	At 1 January	3 292 880	1 397 055
	Dividend paid within the year	(299 989)	(194 946)
	Issue of new shares from retained earnings as bonus issues to existing shareholders	-	(454 541)
	Transfer from profit and loss	776 921	3 190 456

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Transfer to unrealised FX reserves	(1 034 370)	(7 053)
	Transfer to contingency reserve	<u>(863 009)</u>	<u>(638 091)</u>
	At 31 December	<u>1 872 434</u>	<u>3 292 880</u>
29(a)	Earning per share	776 921	3 190 456
	Profit for the year	10 046,512	10 046,512
	Ordinary share capital of N1 each	<u>0.08</u>	<u>0.32</u>
30	Other component of equity		
	At 1 January	72 226	53 432
	Fair value gain/(losses) recognised in OCI (see note 7(d))	905 999	-
	-Actuarial gains/(losses) on employee benefit obligations (see note 17(c))	<u>67 193</u>	<u>18 794</u>
		<u>1 045 418</u>	<u>72 226</u>
(a)	Nature and purpose of other components of equity		
	Fair value reserves		
	Fair value reserves represent the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets at the reporting date.		
	Actuarial reserves		
	Actuarial (surplus)/deficit on employee benefits represent changes in benefit obligation due to changes in actuarial valuation assumptions or actual experience differing from experience. The gains/losses for the year, net of applicable deferred tax asset/liability on employee benefit obligation, are recognized in other comprehensive income.		
31	Premium written	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
		<u>N'000</u>	<u>N'000</u>
	Non-life insurance premium:		
	Gross written premium	28 766 963	16 726 805
	Change in unearned premium (see note 22)	<u>(2 134 787)</u>	<u>(1 206 109)</u>
	Gross earned premium	<u>26 632 175</u>	<u>15 520 696</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

32 Insurance Revenue

31 December 2024	Motor N'000	Engineering N'000	Fire N'000	General Accident N'000	Marine & Aviation N'000	Bond N'000	Special Risk N'000	Agriculture N'000	Total N'000
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	3 789 362	987 792	2 263 303	1 143 274	1 945 985	4 817	16 444 085	54 007	26 632 626
Total Insurance Revenue	3 789 362	987 792	2 263 303	1 143 274	1 945 985	4 817	16 444 085	54 007	26 632 626

31 December 2023	Motor N'000	Engineering N'000	Fire N'000	General Accident N'000	Marine & Aviation N'000	Bond N'000	Special Risk N'000	Agriculture N'000	Total N'000
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance revenue from contract measured under the PAA	2 419 504	699 545	1 602 836	971 037	1 002 190	15 310	8 675 452	31 769	15 417 643
Total Insurance Revenue	2 419 504	699 545	1 602 836	971 037	1 002 190	15 310	8 675 452	31 769	15 417 643

33 Insurance Service Expenses

31 December 2024	Motor N'000	Engineering N'000	Fire N'000	General Accident N'000	Marine & Aviation N'000	Bond N'000	Special Risk N'000	Agriculture N'000	Total N'000
Incurred claims	711 223	417 292	759 321	701 611	326 347	39	27 294 325	34 537	30 246 696
Other directly attributable expenses	962 666	235 053	637 652	426 528	371 671	1 749	1 846 003	52 938	4 534 350
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	(79 950)	239 206	(271 576)	(10 246)	1551 765	(13 058)	1 036 983	(33 903)	1 019 221
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of the losses	-	-	(259)	-	-	-	-	8 215	7 956
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	405 098	192 069	427 465	213 679	366 232	764	3 526 234	8 405	5 139 945
Total Insurance Service Expenses	1 999 037	1 083 620	1 552 603	1 331 572	1 218 105	(10 506)	33 703 544	70 192	40 948 167

31 December 2023	Motor N'000	Engineering N'000	Fire N'000	General Accident N'000	Marine & Aviation N'000	Bond N'000	Special Risk N'000	Agriculture N'000	Total N'000
Insurance Service Expenses									
Incurred claims	391 991	144 167	748 688	231 555	186 498	1 058	324 603	15 662	2 044 223
Other directly attributable expenses	616 507	127 788	447 609	325 161	213 698	2 070	1 093 796	34 696	2 861 325
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	253 023	478 053	(77 203)	153 610	46 435	37 853	1 537 932	26 751	2 456 456
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of the losses	-	-	(90 873)	-	-	-	-	1 396	(89 477)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	248 210	126 794	285 754	179 318	131 533	3 062	1 786 813	5 013	2 766 497
Total Insurance Service Expenses	1 509 731	876 801	1 313 976	889 644	578 164	44 044	4 743 145	83 518	10 039 023

2021

Notes to the Financial Statements

34 Net Income (expenses) from Reinsurance Contracts held

31 December 2024	Motor N'000	Engineering N'000	Fire N'000	General Accident N'000	Marine & Aviation N'000	Bond N'000	Special Risk N'000	Agriculture N'000	Total N'000
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid	(170 309)	(450 020)	(999 580)	(194 202)	(1 105) 396)	(1 844)	(11 397 238)	(26 425)	(14 345 015)
Other incurred directly attributable expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims recovered	52 291	116 244	350 956	68 634	63 823	334	23 136 540	11 965	23 800 788
Changes that relate to future service - changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts	-	-	(156)	-	-	-	-	5 182	5 027
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to incurred claims	29 422	239 222	(225 387)	27 065	(30 498)	(6 960)	573 391	(7 441)	598 814
Total net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(88 597)	(94 554)	(874 166)	(98 503)	(1 072) 071)	(8 469)	12 312 693	(16 719)	10 059 614
Total Insurance Service Result	1 701 728	(190 382)	(163 466)	(286 801)	(344 190)	6 854	(4 946 766)	(32 904)	(4 255 927)
2021									
31-Dec-23	Motor N'000	Engineering N'000	Fire N'000	General Accident N'000	Marine & Aviation N'000	Bond N'000	Special Risk N'000	Agriculture N'000	Total N'000
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid (pls remove highlight)	(91 608)	(432 243)	(651 069)	(156 530)	(609 856)	(6 878)	(6 018 892)	(15 754)	(7 982 830)
Other incurred directly attributable expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims recovered	57 801	91 499	431 291	27 698	43 536	564	91 758	9 830	753 978
Changes that relate to future service - changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts	-	-	(182 108)	-	-	-	-	873	(181 235)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to incurred claims	18 081	403 634	(79 505)	18 691	(13 269)	112	924 707	14 082	1 286 531
Total net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(15 726)	62 891	(481 391)	(110 141)	(579 590)	(6 202)	(5 002 427)	9 030	(6 123 556)
Total Insurance Service Result	894 046	(114 365)	(192 531)	(28 748)	(155 564)	(34 935)	(1 070 120)	(42 720)	(744 936)

Notes to the Financial Statements

35 Analysis of net investment income and net insurance finance expenses by product line

31 December 2024

	Motor N'000	Engineering N'000	Fire N'000	General Accident N'000	Marine & Aviation N'000	Bond N'000	Special Risk N'000	Agriculture N'000	Total N'000
Finance expense from insurance contracts issued									
Change in the value of underlying assets of contracts measured under the VFA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accreted	(187 331)	(24 454)	(56 185)	(31 622)	(55 733)	(2 635)	(6 455)	(17 333)	(381 749)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(187 331)	(24 454)	(56 185)	(31 622)	(55 733)	(2 635)	(6 455)	(17 333)	(381 749)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held									
Interest accreted	8 414	9 164	19 890	2 702	6 636	1 020	737	7 311	55 875
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change of risk of non-performance of reinsurer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	8 414	9 164	19 890	2 702	6 636	1 020	737	7 311	55 875
Net insurance finance income (expenses)	(178 918)	(15 290)	(36 295)	(28 920)	(49 096)	(1 615)	(5 718)	(10 022)	(325 873)

31 December 2023

	Motor N'000	Engineering N'000	Fire N'000	General Accident N'000	Marine & Aviation N'000	Bond N'000	Special Risk N'000	Agriculture N'000	Total N'000
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued									
Change in the value of underlying assets of contracts measured under the VFA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accreted	(30 362)	(3 808)	(13 739)	(2 139)	(3 781)	(20)	(3 458)	(51)	(57 358)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(30 362)	(3 808)	(13 739)	(2 139)	(3 781)	(20)	(3 458)	(51)	(57 358)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held									
Interest accreted	3 104	1 911	8 229	282	1 013	-	641	11	15 192
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change of risk of non-performance of reinsurer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	3 104	1 911	8 229	282	1 013	-	641	11	15 192
Net insurance finance income (expenses)	(27 258)	(1 896)	(5 510)	(1 857)	(2 768)	(20)	(2 817)	(40)	(42 166)

Notes to the Financial Statements

		2024	2023
36 Investment and other income		N'000	N'000
	Interest income on investment (see note 36(a) below)	2 713 318	1 642 340
	Dividend income (see note 36(a) below)	124 105	94 925
	Net realised gains/(losses) on financial assets (see 36(a) below)	430 772	32 683
	Net Investment Income	3 268 194	1 769 948
	Loss on disposal of investment in associates	-	(120 604)
(a)	Changes in fair value (see note 36(a)i below)	220 806	169 870
	Total Investment Income	3 489 000	1 819 214

(a)i Analysis of investment income are shown below:

	2024				
	Dividend	Net	Changes in	Interest	Total
	Income	realised	fair value	Income	Income
	N'000	gains and	fair value	N'000	N'000
	N'000	losses	N'000	N'000	N'000
<i>Debt securities:</i>					
*At fair value through profit/loss	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Equity Securities:</i>					
*At fair value through profit/loss		-	220 806	-	220 806
*At fair value through OCI	124 105	-	-	-	124 105
Profit on sale of Equity	-	430 772	-	-	430 772
Investment in Associate		-	-	-	-
Interest on FG and Corporate bond		-		1 515 614	1 515 614
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	1 197 703	1 197 703
Deposits with credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Mutual funds and unit trusts	-	-	-	-	-
Investment management income	-	-	-	-	-
Rental Income	-	-		-	-
	124 105	430 772	220 806	2 713 318	3 489 000

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023				
	Dividend	Net	Changes in	Interest	Total
	Income	realised	fair value	Income	
	N'000	gains and	N'000	N'000	N'000
	N'000	losses	N'000	N'000	N'000
<i>Debt securities:</i>					-
*At fair value through profit/loss	-	32 683	-	-	32 683
*At fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Equity Securities:</i>					-
*At fair value through profit/loss	-	-	-	-	-
*At fair value through OCI	-	-	169 870	-	169 870
Investment properties	94 925	-	-	-	94 925
Investment in Associate	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on FG and Corporate bond	-	(120 604)	-	-	(120 604)
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	530 342	530 342
Deposits with credit institutions	-	-	-	1 111 998	1 111 998
Mutual funds and unit trusts	-	-	-	-	-
Investment management income	-	-	-	-	-
Investment income	-	-	-	-	-
Rental Income	-	-	-	-	-
	94 925	(87 921)	169 870	1 642 340	1 819 214

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
37 ECL Impairment Allowance		
Cash & cash equivalent (Note 6)	(78 397)	25 820
Impairment allowance on premium receivables - non-life business (see note 8(a)(i))	-	-
Impairment allowance on intercoy receivables	15 051	-
Recovery made during the year	-	-
Additional impairment	-	145 951
Treasury bills	-	-
FGN bonds-FVOCI (Note 7(b)iii)	(10 693)	3 036
Amortized cost-Mortgage loan (Note (7c)i)	(50 889)	44 286
	(124 929)	219 094
38 Other operating income		
Profit on disposal of properties plant and equipments	766 571	-
Loss on disposal of right of use assets	-	-
Income from lead-underwriting	840 079	23 740
Sundry income	360 911	(568)
	1 967 561	23 172

Notes to the Financial Statements

		2024	2023
		N'000	N'000
38(i) Sundry Income			
Sundry income		-	(568)
Admins and Management Fees		334 132	-
Recoveries from NDIC and Lion of Africa)		26 778	-
		360 911	(568)
39 Foreign exchange gains			
Loss on translation of foreign currency transactions		(2 109 322)	-
(a) Gains on FX placements		3 660 535	4 996 383
		1 551 212	4 996 383
(b) Unrealised exchange gain/(loss)		(1 034 370)	(7 053)
40 Management expenses			
	Notes		
Terminal benefit		133 273	61 940
Salaries and allowances of other employees	39(a)	2 311 449	1 502 209
Other Administrative expenses		798 226	646 983
Audit fee		33 814	30 796
Amortization of intangible assets	15	46 630	44 314
Promotional and advert expenses		226 623	32 170
Depreciation on property and equipment		509 109	256 477
Depreciation on Right of use asset (Motor Vehicle)		2 117	5 834
Directors' fees		74 055	51 333
Directors' allowance and other emoluments		77 840	108 005
Professional fees		29 900	6 987
Donation and sponsorship		41 294	19 675
Bank charges		61 675	44 677
Legal fee retainer		47 310	14 497
HMO Expenses		94 015	76 609
Insurance premium paid on Company's assets.		75 831	41 982
Accounting consultancy fee		30 573	46 494
Investment direct expenses		193 867	65 522
Electricity charges		33 911	22 500
VAT paid		18 898	2 463
Repairs and maintenance		121 756	72 382
Telephone expenses		14 498	29 249
Transportation expenses		47 406	53 156
Annual software renewal fees		249 884	93 517
Subscription and Journals		6 755	4 678
NAICOM fine paid (Contravention)		-	8 078
Marketing expenses		115 281	76 014
NIA		14 307	9 158
Redundancy Cost		-	95 242
		5 410 294	3 522 938
Attributable expenses		2 649 993	1 753 724
Non Attributable expenses		2 760 301	1 769 214
TOTAL		5 410 294	3 522 938

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
(a) Extra-ordinary activities		
Gain/(loss) on of disposal of associates	-	120 604

The external auditor did not render any non-audit service for the company during the year

41 Related party transactions:

Royal Exchange Plc which owns 39.21% of the paid up share capital. During the year, the Company did not enter into commercial transactions with other companies within the Royal Exchange group.

Related parties and related party transactions during the period include:-

Name of related party/(relationship)

			2024	2023
Name of related party	Relationship	Nature of transaction	N'000	N'000
Royal Exchange Plc	Shareholder	Receivable	245 146	245 146
Royal Exchange Prudential Life Assurance Plc	Related Company	Receivable	0	0
At 1 January 2021			-	-
Addition			-	-
Payment			-	-
At 31 December 2021			-	-

42 Contingencies and Commitments

a Commitments for expenditure

The Company has no commitment for capital expenditure at the reporting date.

b Contingencies and commitments

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
Contingent liabilities		
Legal proceedings and litigations	434 855	434 855
Contingent assets		
Legal proceedings and litigations	6 800	6 800

The Company, in its ordinary course of business, is presently involved in 10 (2023:10) litigation cases as a plaintiff and defendant. The total amount claimed in the cases against the Company is stated above. The Directors, having sought the advice of professional legal counsel, are of the opinion that, based on the advice received, no additional provisions other than those in the books are deemed necessary for these claims.

c Dividend

In the year under review, the Board of Directors is yet to propose and recommend the dividend payout by the Company. The recommendation if any, shall be presented to the shareholders at the 17th Annual General Meeting of the Company for members' approval.

Notes to the Financial Statements

43 Events after the reporting period

Nigeria Insurance Industry Reform Act, 2025 was assented to on 31 July 2025. The Act included a wide range of reforms, including higher minimum capital for Insurance Companies, maintenance of a certain level of solvency standards, and a capital adequacy ratio at all times. Consequently, the minimum capital requirement for Non-Life Insurance companies as relates to the company is now N15billion. All insurers are supposed to take immediate steps to comply with requirements on or before 30 July,2026.

44 Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel of the Company includes all directors, executive and non-executive, and senior management. The summary of compensation of key management personnel for the year is as follows:

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
Chairman	12 222	12 222
Other Directors	139 672	147 116
	151 895	159 338
Directors' fees	74 055	51 333
Emoluments as Executives	77 840	108 005
	151 895	159 338
The highest paid director	70 000	70 000

The number of directors who received fees and other emoluments(excluding pension contributions) in the following ranges were:-

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
2,000,001 - 5,000,000	-	-
Above N5,000,000	9	9

Employees remunerated at higher rates

The number of employees in receipt of emoluments including allowances within the following ranges were:

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
1000001 - 2000000	-	22
2000001 - 3000000	5	1
3000001 - 4000000	2	23
4000001 - 5000000	32	26
5000001 - 6000000	18	12
6000001 - 7000000	14	14
7000001 - 8000000	15	13
8000001 - 9000000	10	13
9000001 - 10000000	7	6
10000001 - 12000000	14	15
12000001 - 18000000	18	11
18000001 - 22000001	7	4
22000001 - Above	20	8
	162	168

Notes to the Financial Statements

Average number of persons employed in the financial year and the related staff cost were as follows:

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
Managerial	17	24
Senior staff	145	144
Junior staff	-	-
	<u>162</u>	<u>168</u>

The staff costs for the above persons was:

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
Salaries , wages and other allowances	2 311 449	1 502 209
Pension cost	<u>53 128</u>	<u>53 128</u>
	<u>2 364 577</u>	<u>1 555 337</u>
Pension Scheme		
At January	-	-
Provision in the year	95 373	53 128
Remitted to Pension Fund Administrators	<u>(95 373)</u>	<u>(53 128)</u>
At 31 December	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

45 Contraventions

There was no contravention paid during the year under reference.

46 Capital requirement

The Company's solvency margin as at 31 December 2024 was ₦16.51 billion(2023: ₦15.66 billion). This is ₦3.47 billion above the Company's required minimum solvency margin of ₦3 billion.

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
Share capital	10 046 512	10 046 512
Share premium	-	-
Retained earnings	2 906 803	3 292 880
Contingency reserve	<u>5 153 943</u>	<u>4 290 934</u>
Excess of admissible assets over liabilities	18 107 258	17 630 326
Less the amount of own shares held (Treasury shares)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	18 107 258	17 630 326
Subordinated liabilities subject to approval by the commission	-	-
Any other financial instrument as prescribed by the commission	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Capital requirement	<u>18 107 258</u>	<u>17 630 326</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

47 Reconciliation notes to statement of cash flows

(a) Insurance premium received from customers

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
Gross Premium Income (See note 31(a))	26 632 175	15 520 696
Unexpired risk, opening balance (See note 24(c))	(3 767 181)	(2 561 073)
Unexpired risk, closing balance (See note 24(c))	(5 901 969)	(3 767 181)

Unearned premium	2 134 787	1 206 109
Trade receivables, opening balance (See note 8)	50 195	89 695
Recoveries, premium receivables	-	-
Trade receivables, closing balance (See note 8)	(237 740)	(50 195)

Premium received from trade debtors	(187 545)	39 499
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Insurance premium received from customers	28 579 418	16 766 305
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Premium received in prior year	(18 985 804)	(10 838 031)
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Premium received from businesses written during the year	9 593 614	5 928 274
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(b) Insurance benefits and claims paid to customers

Claims incurred (See note 34)	(30 122 025)	(4 408 307)
Outstanding claims reserve - opening balance (See note 24(d))	(2 735 549)	(2 635 950)
Outstanding claims reserve - closing balance (See note 24(d))	26 078 901	2 735 549

Insurance benefits and claims paid to customers	(6 778 672)	(4 308 708)
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(c)(i) Outward reinsurance premium paid

Trade payables - pending balance (See note 21)	(846 973)	(464 755)
Gross expenses recognised in profit or loss (See note 32)	(15 713 129)	(9 301 748)
Trade payables - closing balance (See note 21)	(2 235 819)	846 973

Outward reinsurance premium paid	(18 795 921)	(8 919 530)
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(c)(ii) Net premium received in advance

Mobil Premium received in advance - Coinsurance	-	18 985 804
Mobil Premium received in advance - REX Proportion	-	-

Net premium received in advance	-	18 985 804
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(d) Fees and commission received

Deferred income - opening balance (See note 19(b))	(214 171)	(175 452)
Net fee and commission recognised in profit or loss (See note 19(b))	1 114 543	749 844
Deferred income - closing balance (See note 19(b))	312 034	214 171

Fees and commission received	1 212 406	788 562
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Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	N'000	N'000
(e) Claim recoveries made from reinsurers		
Reinsurers share of claims expenses outstanding, opening (See note 9)	314 148	206 579
Reinsurers' share of claims expenses outstanding, closing (See note 9)	(20 514 311)	(314 148)
Movement in reinsurers share of claims expenses outstanding	(20 200 164)	(107 570)
Reinsurers share of incurred but not reported claim - opening (See note 9)	837 182	837 182
Reinsurers share of incurred but not reported claim - closing (See note 9)	(837 182)	(837 182)
Movement in reinsurers share of incurred but not reported claims	-	-
Claim recoveries (See note 34))	23 828 980	2 218 284
Claim recoveries made from reinsurers	3 628 816	2 110 714
(f) Commission and other underwriting expenses		
Deferred Acquisition cost, opening balance (See note 10)	559 069	364 467
Deferred Acquisition cost, closing balance (See note 10)	(979 153)	(559 069)
Charge to Profit or Loss	(5 142 590)	(2 775 377)
Other underwriting expenses	(1 884 356)	(1 109 152)
Commission paid and other underwriting expenses	(7 447 029)	(4 079 131)
(g) Cash payment to employees, intermediaries and other supplier		
Cash payments to employees (See note 39)	(2 444 722)	(1 227 061)
Other cash payments to intermediaries and supplier	(2 484 979)	(1 575 647)
Cash payment to employees, intermediaries and other supplier	(4 929 701)	(2 802 709)
(hi) Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		
Cost of property and equipment (b)	1 034 732	97 626
Accumulated depreciation (c)	(265 263)	(97 323)
NBV of PPE (d) = (b) less (c)	769 469	302
	766 571	-
Profit/(Loss) from disposal of PPE (See note 38) (e) = (a) less (d)	1 536 039	(302)
(i) Dividend income received		
Dividend accrual - opening balance	33 047	31 222
Profit or loss Charge (See note 36)	124 105	94 925
Dividend accrual - closing balance (See note 11(b))	(34 462)	(33 047)
Dividend income received	122 690	93 100
(j) Rental Income		
Rental income recognised in profit or loss (See note 36(a)(i))	-	-
Deferred rental income - opening balance	33 397	(33 811)
Deferred rental income - closing balance	-	414
Rental income received	33 397	(33 397)

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
(k) Interest income received		
Profit or loss charge	2 713 318	1 642 340
Accrued Interest	-	-
	<u>2 713 318</u>	<u>1 642 340</u>
(l) Unutilized Cash in the cash book	1 821 219	(140 009)

Notes to the Financial Statements

50 Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance contract assets balances per Portfolio

The table below sets out the carrying amounts of portfolios of insurance and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities at the end of reporting date, per class of business

	Motor N'000	Engineering N'000	Fire N'000	General Accident N'000	Marine & Aviation N'000	Bond N'000	Special Risk N'000	Agriculture N'000	Total N'000
30-Oct-24									
Insurance Contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Contract liabilities	(1 796 245)	(1 236 197)	(1 309 403)	(1 085 522)	(1 343 385)	(8 370)	(26 630 252)	(116 550)	(33 525 924)
Reinsurance Contract assets	321 791	1 500 317	-	320 325	1 272 110	7 473	22 107 524	84 996	25 614 536
Reinsurance Contract liabilities	-	-	(343 963)	-	-	-	-	-	(343 963)
31-Dec-23									
Insurance Contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Contract liabilities	(1 435 810)	(566 108)	(949 754)	(568 629)	(726 699)	(12 009)	(1 786 195)	(89 320)	(6 134 524)
Reinsurance Contract assets	80 788	292 538	488 916	99 619	118 254	6 303	406 387	50 704	1 543 510
Reinsurance Contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

50.1

Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims per Portfolio

The following table shows the reconciliation from the opening to the closing balances of the net liability for the remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims for insurance contracts under general business measured under PAA. The coverage period for the insurance contracts issued by the Company have coverage periods of one year or less or a coverage period of more than one year but have been assessed as qualifying for measurement under PAA.

31-Dec-24	Motor Liabilities for Remaining Coverage				Total	31-Dec-23	Motor Liabilities for Remaining Coverage				Total
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Adjustment for Non- financial risk	N'000		Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non- financial risk	N'000
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(1 082 012)	-	(331 424)	(22 374)	(1 435 810)	Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(542 581)	-	(282 934)	(27 459)	(852 974)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(1 082 012)	-	(331 424)	(22 374)	(1 435 810)	Net opening balance	(542 581)	-	(282 934)	(27 459)	(852 974)
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI						Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>						<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	3 789 362				3 789 362	Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	2 419 504				2 419 504
Contracts under the fair value approach					-	Contracts under the fair value approach					-
Other contracts					-	Other contracts					0
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	3 789 362	-	-	-	3 789 362	Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	2 419 504	-	-	-	2 419 504
<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>						<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>					
Incurring claims and other directly attributable expenses			(1 675 667)	1 778	(1 673 889)	Incurring claims and other directly attributable expenses			(1 013 583)	5 086	(1 008 498)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC			79 950		79 950	Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC			(253 023)		(253 023)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses					-	Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses					-
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(405 098)				(405 098)	Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(248 210)				(248 210)
Insurance Service expenses	(405 098)	-	(1 595 717)	1 778	(1 999 037)	Insurance Service expenses	(248 210)	-	(1 266 607)	5 086	(1 509 731)
Insurance Service result	3 384 264	-	(1 595 717)	1 778	1 790 325	Insurance Service result	2 171 293	-	(1 266 607)	5 086	909 772
Insurance Finance Income or Expense						Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk			(187 331)		(187 331)	The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk			(30 362)		(30 362)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts					-	Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts					-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	3 384 264	-	(1 783 049)	1 778	1 602 994	Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	2 171 293	-	(1 296 969)	5 086	879 410
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-	Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows						Cash flows					
Premiums received	(4 145 832)				(4 145 832)	Premiums received	(3 032 427)				(3 032 427)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid			1 740 685		1 740 685	Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid			1 248 479		1 248 479
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	441 719				441 719	Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	321 702				321 702
Total cash flows	(3 704 113)	-	1 740 685	-	(1 963 428)	Total cash flows	(2 710 725)	-	1 248 479	-	(1 462 246)
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-	Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(1 401 862)	-	(373 787)	(20 596)	(1 796 245)	Net closing balance	(1 082 012)	-	(331 424)	(22 374)	(1 435 810)
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(1 401 862)		(373 787)	(20 596)	(1 796 245)	Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(1 082 012)		(331 424)	(22 374)	(1 435 810)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-				-	Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-				-
Net closing balance	(1 401 862)	-	(373 787)	(20 596)	(1 796 245)	Net closing balance	(1 082 012)	-	(331 424)	(22 374)	(1 435 810)

Notes to the Financial Statements

31-Dec-24	Engineering				Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		
	Excluding Loss	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
	Component		of Future Cash Flows		
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(259 698)	-	(287 033)	(19 377)	(566 108)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(259 698)	-	(287 033)	(19 377)	(566 108)
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	987 792				987 792
Contracts under the fair value approach					-
Other contracts					-
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	987 792	-	-	-	987 792
<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses			(628 505)	(23 840)	(652 345)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC			(239 206)		(239 206)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses		-			-
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(192 069)				(192 069)
Insurance Service expenses	(192 069)	-	(867 711)	(23 840)	(1 083 620)
Insurance Service result	795 723	-	(867 711)	(23 840)	(95 828)
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	(24 454)	-	(24 454)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	795 723	-	(892 165)	(23 840)	(120 282)
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(1 172 043)				(1 172 043)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid			394 859		394 859
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	227 379				227 379
Total cash flows	(944 665)	-	394 859	-	(549 806)
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(408 640)	-	(784 339)	(43 217)	(1 236 197)
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(408 640)		(784 339)	(43 217)	(1 236 197)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-		-		-
Net closing balance	(408 640)	-	(784 339)	(43 217)	(1 236 197)

31-Dec-23	Engineering				Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		
	Excluding Loss	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
	Component		of Future Cash Flows		
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(156 675)	-	(82 469)	(8 004)	(247 147)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(156 675)	-	(82 469)	(8 004)	(247 147)
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	699 545				699 545
Contracts under the fair value approach					-
Other contracts					0
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	699 545	-	-	-	699 545
<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses			(260 581)	(11 373)	(271 954)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC			(478 053)		(478 053)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses		-			-
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(126 794)				(126 794)
Insurance Service expenses	(126 794)	-	(738 634)	(11 373)	(876 801)
Insurance Service result	572 751	-	(738 634)	(11 373)	(177 256)
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	(3 808)	-	(3 808)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	572 751	-	(742 441)	(11 373)	(181 063)
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(827 593)				(827 593)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid			537 877		537 877
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	151 818				151 818
Total cash flows	(675 775)	-	537 877	-	(137 898)
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(259 698)	-	(287 033)	(19 377)	(566 108)
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(259 698)		(287 033)	(19 377)	(566 108)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-		-		-
Net closing balance	(259 698)	-	(287 033)	(19 377)	(566 108)

Notes to the Financial Statements

31-Dec-24	Fire				Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(400 034)	(259)	(514 712)	(34 748)	(949 754)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(400 034)	(259)	(514 712)	(34 748)	(949 754)
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	2 263 303				2 263 303
Contracts under the fair value approach					-
Other contracts					-
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	2 263 303	-	-	-	2 263 303
<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses			(1 393 921)	(3 051)	(1 396 972)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC			271 576		271 576
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses		259			259
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(427 465)				(427 465)
Insurance Service expenses	(427 465)	259	(1 122 346)	(3 051)	(1 552 603)
Insurance Service result	1 835 838	259	(1 122 346)	(3 051)	710 700
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	(56 185)	-	(56 185)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	1 835 838	259	(1 178 531)	(3 051)	654 515
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(2 492 123)				(2 492 123)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid			1 007 231		1 007 231
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	470 728				470 728
Total cash flows	(2 021 395)	-	1 007 231	-	(1 014 164)
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(585 592)	-	(686 012)	(37 799)	(1 309 403)
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(585 592)	-	(686 012)	(37 799)	(1 309 403)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(585 592)	-	(686 012)	(37 799)	(1 309 403)

31-Dec-23	Fire				Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(336 466)	(91 132)	(493 461)	(47 892)	(968 951)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(336 466)	(91 132)	(493 461)	(47 892)	(968 951)
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	1 602 836				1 602 836
Contracts under the fair value approach					-
Other contracts					0
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	1 602 836	-	-	-	1 602 836
<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses			(1 209 441)	13 144	(1 196 297)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC			77 203		77 203
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses		90 873			90 873
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(285 754)				(285 754)
Insurance Service expenses	(285 754)	90 873	(1 132 238)	13 144	(1 313 976)
Insurance Service result	1 317 082	90 873	(1 132 238)	13 144	288 860
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	(13 739)	-	(13 739)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	1 317 082	90 873	(1 145 977)	13 144	275 121
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(1 680 794)				(1 680 794)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid			1 124 727		1 124 727
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	300 144				300 144
Total cash flows	(1 380 650)	-	1 124 727	-	(255 924)
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(400 034)	(259)	(514 712)	(34 748)	(949 754)
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(400 034)	(259)	(514 712)	(34 748)	(949 754)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(400 034)	(259)	(514 712)	(34 748)	(949 754)

Notes to the Financial Statements

31-Dec-24	General Accident				Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims Risk		
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Adjustment for Non- financial risk	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(193 087)	-	(351 793)	(23 749)	(568 629)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(193 087)	-	(351 793)	(23 749)	(568 629)
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	1 143 274				1 143 274
Contracts under the fair value approach					-
Other contracts					-
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	1 143 274	-	-	-	1 143 274
<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses			(1 108 779)	(19 360)	(1 128 139)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC			10 246		10 246
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses		-			-
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(213 679)				(213 679)
Insurance Service expenses	(213 679)	-	(1 098 533)	(19 360)	(1 331 572)
Insurance Service result	929 595	-	(1 098 533)	(19 360)	(188 298)
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	(31 622)	-	(31 622)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	929 595	-	(1 130 155)	(19 360)	(219 920)
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(1 224 329)				(1 224 329)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid			699 567		699 567
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	227 789				227 789
Total cash flows	(996 540)	-	699 567	-	(296 973)
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(260 032)	-	(782 381)	(43 109)	(1 085 522)
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(260 032)	-	(782 381)	(43 109)	(1 085 522)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(260 032)	-	(782 381)	(43 109)	(1 085 522)

31-Dec-23	General Accident				Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non- financial risk	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(215 978)	-	(268 909)	(26 098)	(510 985)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(215 978)	-	(268 909)	(26 098)	(510 985)
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	971 037				971 037
Contracts under the fair value approach					-
Other contracts					0
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	971 037	-	-	-	971 037
<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses			(559 065)	2 349	(556 716)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC			(153 610)		(153 610)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses		-			-
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(179 318)				(179 318)
Insurance Service expenses	(179 318)	-	(712 676)	2 349	(889 644)
Insurance Service result	791 720	-	(712 676)	2 349	81 393
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	(2 139)	-	(2 139)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	791 720	-	(714 814)	2 349	79 255
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(941 102)				(941 102)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid			631 929		631 929
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	172 274				172 274
Total cash flows	(768 828)	-	631 929	-	(136 899)
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(193 087)	-	(351 793)	(23 749)	(568 629)
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(193 087)	-	(351 793)	(23 749)	(568 629)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(193 087)	-	(351 793)	(23 749)	(568 629)

Notes to the Financial Statements

31-Dec-24	Marine & Aviation				Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
	Component				
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(353 164)	-	(349 912)	(23 623)	(726 699)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(353 164)	-	(349 912)	(23 623)	(726 699)
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	1 945 985				1 945 985
Contracts under the fair value approach					-
Other contracts	-				-
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	1 945 985	-	-	-	1 945 985
<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>					
Incurring claims and other directly attributable expenses			(682 887)	(17 221)	(700 108)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC			(151 765)		(151 765)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses		-			-
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(366 232)				(366 232)
Insurance Service expenses	(366 232)	-	(834 652)	(17 221)	(1 218 105)
Insurance Service result	1 579 753	-	(834 652)	(17 221)	727 880
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	(55 733)	-	(55 733)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	1 579 753	-	(890 385)	(17 221)	672 148
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(2 251 175)				(2 251 175)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid			499 033		499 033
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	463 309				463 309
Total cash flows	(1 787 866)	-	499 033	-	(1 288 833)
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(561 277)	-	(741 264)	(40 844)	(1 343 385)
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(561 277)	-	(741 264)	(40 844)	(1 343 385)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(561 277)	-	(741 264)	(40 844)	(1 343 385)

31-Dec-23	Marine & Aviation				Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
	Component				
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(283 652)	-	(258 713)	(25 109)	(567 474)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(283 652)	-	(258 713)	(25 109)	(567 474)
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	1 002 190				1 002 190
Contracts under the fair value approach					-
Other contracts	0				0
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	1 002 190	-	-	-	1 002 190
<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>					
Incurring claims and other directly attributable expenses			(401 682)	1 486	(400 196)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC			(46 435)		(46 435)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses		-			-
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(131 533)				(131 533)
Insurance Service expenses	(131 533)	-	(448 117)	1 486	(578 164)
Insurance Service result	870 657	-	(448 117)	1 486	424 026
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	(3 781)	-	(3 781)
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	870 657	-	(451 898)	1 486	420 244
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(1 078 180)				(1 078 180)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid			360 700		360 700
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	138 011				138 011
Total cash flows	(940 169)	-	360 700	-	(579 469)
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(353 164)	-	(349 912)	(23 623)	(726 699)
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(353 164)	-	(349 912)	(23 623)	(726 699)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(353 164)	-	(349 912)	(23 623)	(726 699)

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Bond				Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(644)	-	(10 646)	(719)	(12 009)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(644)	-	(10 646)	(719)	(12 009)
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	4 817	-	-	-	4 817
Contracts under the fair value approach	-	-	-	-	-
Other contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	4 817	-	-	-	4 817
<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	(2 455)	667	(1 788)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	-	-	13 058	-	13 058
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(764)	-	-	-	(764)
Insurance Service expenses	(764)	-	10 602	667	10 506
Insurance Service result	4 053	-	10 602	667	15 323
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	(2 635)	-	(2 635)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	4 053	-	7 967	667	12 688
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(13 129)	-	-	-	(13 129)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	1 749	-	1 749
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	2 330	-	-	-	2 330
Total cash flows	(10 798)	-	1 749	-	(9 050)
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(7 389)	-	(930)	(51)	(8 370)
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(7 389)	-	(930)	(51)	(8 370)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(7 389)	-	(930)	(51)	(8 370)

	Bond				Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(3 079)	-	(9 596)	(931)	(13 606)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(3 079)	-	(9 596)	(931)	(13 606)
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	15 310	-	-	-	15 310
Contracts under the fair value approach	-	-	-	-	-
Other contracts	0	-	-	-	0
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	15 310	-	-	-	15 310
<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	(3 341)	213	(3 128)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	-	-	(37 853)	-	(37 853)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(3 062)	-	-	-	(3 062)
Insurance Service expenses	(3 062)	-	(41 194)	213	(44 044)
Insurance Service result	12 248	-	(41 194)	213	(28 733)
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	(20)	-	(20)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	12 248	-	(41 214)	213	(28 753)
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(12 218)	-	-	-	(12 218)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	40 164	-	40 164
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	2 405	-	-	-	2 405
Total cash flows	(9 813)	-	40 164	-	30 351
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(644)	-	(10 646)	(719)	(12 009)
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(644)	-	(10 646)	(719)	(12 009)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(644)	-	(10 646)	(719)	(12 009)

Notes to the Financial Statements

31-Dec-24	Special Risk				Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
	Component				
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(873 444)	-	(855 029)	(57 721)	(1 786 195)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(873 444)	-	(855 029)	(57 721)	(1 786 195)
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	16 444 085				16 444 085
Contracts under the fair value approach					-
Other contracts	-				-
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	16 444 085	-	-	-	16 444 085
<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>					
Incurring claims and other directly attributable expenses			(27 892 864)	(1 247 464)	(29 140 328)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC			(1 036 983)		(1 036 983)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses		-			-
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(3 526 234)				(3 526 234)
Insurance Service expenses	(3 526 234)	-	(28 929 847)	(1 247 464)	(33 703 544)
Insurance Service result	12 917 852	-	(28 929 847)	(1 247 464)	(17 259 459)
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk			(6 455)		(6 455)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts					-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	12 917 852	-	(28 936 302)	(1 247 464)	(17 265 914)
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(17 401 122)				(17 401 122)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid			6 103 748		6 103 748
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	3 719 230				3 719 230
Total cash flows	(13 681 891)	-	6 103 748	-	(7 578 143)
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(1 637 484)	-	(23 687 583)	(1 305 186)	(26 630 252)
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(1 637 484)		(23 687 583)	(1 305 186)	(26 630 252)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-				-
Net closing balance	(1 637 484)	-	(23 687 583)	(1 305 186)	(26 630 252)

31-Dec-23	Special Risk				Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
	Component				
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(517 488)	-	(990 399)	(96 121)	(1 604 008)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(517 488)	-	(990 399)	(96 121)	(1 604 008)
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	8 675 452				8 675 452
Contracts under the fair value approach					-
Other contracts	0				0
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	8 675 452	-	-	-	8 675 452
<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>					
Incurring claims and other directly attributable expenses			(1 456 799)	38 399	(1 418 400)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC			(1 537 932)		(1 537 932)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses		-			-
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(1 786 813)				(1 786 813)
Insurance Service expenses	(1 786 813)	-	(2 994 731)	38 399	(4 743 145)
Insurance Service result	6 888 640	-	(2 994 731)	38 399	3 932 308
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk			(3 458)		(3 458)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts					-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	6 888 640	-	(2 998 189)	38 399	3 928 850
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(9 123 242)				(9 123 242)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid			3 133 559		3 133 559
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	1 878 646				1 878 646
Total cash flows	(7 244 596)	-	3 133 559	-	(4 111 036)
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(873 444)	-	(855 029)	(57 721)	(1 786 195)
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(873 444)		(855 029)	(57 721)	(1 786 195)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-				-
Net closing balance	(873 444)	-	(855 029)	(57 721)	(1 786 195)

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Agriculture				Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(2 016)	(1 396)	(80 475)	(5 433)	(89 320)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(2 016)	(1 396)	(80 475)	(5 433)	(89 320)
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	54 007				54 007
Contracts under the fair value approach					-
Other contracts	-				-
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	54 007	-	-	-	54 007
<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses			(88 025)	550	(87 475)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC			33 903		33 903
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses		(8 215)			(8 215)
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(8 405)				(8 405)
Insurance Service expenses	(8 405)	(8 215)	(54 122)	550	(70 192)
Insurance Service result	45 603	(8 215)	(54 122)	550	(16 185)
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	(17 333)	-	(17 333)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	45 603	(8 215)	(71 454)	550	(33 517)
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(67 210)				(67 210)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid			63 307		63 307
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	10 190				10 190
Total cash flows	(57 021)	-	63 307	-	6 287
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(13 434)	(9 611)	(88 622)	(4 883)	(116 550)
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(13 434)	(9 611)	(88 622)	(4 883)	(116 550)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(13 434)	(9 611)	(88 622)	(4 883)	(116 550)

	Agriculture				Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(2 502)	-	(92 379)	(8 966)	(103 847)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(2 502)	-	(92 379)	(8 966)	(103 847)
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	31 769				31 769
Contracts under the fair value approach					-
Other contracts	0				0
Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods	31 769	-	-	-	31 769
<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses			(53 892)	3 533	(50 359)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC			(26 751)		(26 751)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses		(1 396)			(1 396)
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(5 013)				(5 013)
Insurance Service expenses	(5 013)	(1 396)	(80 643)	3 533	(83 518)
Insurance Service result	26 756	(1 396)	(80 643)	3 533	(51 750)
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	(51)	-	(51)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	26 756	(1 396)	(80 694)	3 533	(51 801)
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(31 248)				(31 248)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid			92 599		92 599
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	4 978				4 978
Total cash flows	(26 271)	-	92 599	-	66 328
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(2 016)	(1 396)	(80 475)	(5 433)	(89 320)
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(2 016)	(1 396)	(80 475)	(5 433)	(89 320)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	(2 016)	(1 396)	(80 475)	(5 433)	(89 320)

Notes to the Financial Statements

50.2 **Reconciliation of the asset for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims per Portfolio**

The following table shows the reconciliation from the opening to the closing balances of the net asset for the remaining coverage and the assets for incurred claims recoverable from reinsurance. The coverage period of reinsurance contracts held for insurance contracts issued by the Company under the general business have either a coverage period of one year or less.

	31/12/2024					31/12/2023							
	Motor		Incurred claims	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	Total	Motor		Incurred claims	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	Total			
	Remaining Coverage					Excl. Loss Recovery	Loss Recovery				Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Remaining Coverage	
	Component	Component										Component	Component
N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000				
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(69 542)	-	-	(3 745)	(73 286)			
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	34 393	-	43 461	2 934	80 788	-	-	46 071	-	46 071			
Net opening balance	34 393	-	43 461	2 934	80 788	(69 542)	-	46 071	(3 745)	(27 215)			
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(170 309)				(170 309)	(91 608)				(91 608)			
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>													
<i>Effect of changes in risk of reinsurers non performance</i>													
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses			53 170	(879)	52 291			51 123	6 678	57 801			
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims			29 422		29 422			18 081		18 081			
Changes in the loss recovery component		-			-		-			-			
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	-	82 592	(879)	81 713	-	-	69 204	6 678	75 882			
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(170 309)	-	82 592	(879)	(88 597)	(91 608)	-	69 204	6 678	(15 726)			
Insurance Finance Income or Expense													
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	8 414	-	8 414	-	-	3 104	-	3 104			
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(170 309)	-	91 006	(879)	(80 183)	(91 608)	-	72 307	6 678	(12 623)			
Cash flows													
Commissions received	(91 170)				(91 170)	(63 067)				(63 067)			
Claims recovered			(107 397)		(107 397)			(74 918)		(74 918)			
Premiums paid	519 753				519 753	258 611				258 611			
Total cash flows	428 583	-	(107 397)	-	321 186	195 543	-	(74 918)	-	120 625			
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Net closing balance	292 667	-	27 069	2 055	321 791	34 393	-	43 461	2 934	80 788			
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	292 667	-	27 069	2 055	321 791	34 393	-	43 461	2 934	80 788			
Net closing balance	292 667	-	27 069	2 055	321 791	34 393	-	43 461	2 934	80 788			

Notes to the Financial Statements

	31/12/2024				
	Engineering				Total
	Remaining Coverage		Incurred claims		
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	107 899	-	172 963	11 676	292 538
Net opening balance	107 899	-	172 963	11 676	292 538
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(450 020)				(450 020)
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>					
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses			101 610	14 634	116 244
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims			239 222		239 222
Changes in the loss recovery component		-			-
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	-	340 832	14 634	355 466
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(450 020)	-	14 634	14 634	(94 554)
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	9 164	-	9 164
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(450 020)	-	9 164	14 634	(85 390)
Cash flows					
Commissions received	(147 195)				-
Claims recovered			(55 595)		(55 595)
Premiums paid	1 495 959				1 495 959
Total cash flows	1 348 764	-	(55 595)	-	363
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	1 006 642	-	126 532	26 311	512
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	1 006 642	-	467 364	26 311	1 500 317
Net closing balance	1 006 642	-	467 364	26 311	317

	31/12/2023				
	Engineering				Total
	Remaining Coverage		Incurred claims		
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	54 078	-	49 542	4 808	108 428
Net opening balance	54 078	-	49 542	4 808	108 428
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(432 243)				(432 243)
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>					
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses			84 631	6 868	91 499
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims			403 634		403 634
Changes in the loss recovery component		-			-
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	-	488 265	6 868	495 133
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(432 243)	-	488 265	6 868	62 891
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	1 911	-	1 911
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(432 243)	-	490 177	6 868	64 802
Cash flows					
Commissions received	(171 474)				-
Claims recovered			(366 755)		(366 755)
Premiums paid	657 537				657 537
Total cash flows	486 064	-	(366 755)	-	290 782
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	107 899	-	172 963	11 676	464 012
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	107 899	-	172 963	11 676	292 538
Net closing balance	107 899	-	172 963	11 676	292 538

Notes to the Financial Statements

	31/12/2024		Fire		Total	
			Remaining Coverage	Incurred claims		
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk		
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000		N'000
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	158 884	156	309 122	20 863	489 024	
Net opening balance	158 884	156	309 122	20 863	489 024	
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(999 580)				(999 580)	
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>						
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses			358 484	(7 528)	350 956	
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims			(225 387)		(225 387)	
Changes in the loss recovery component		(156)			(156)	
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	(156)	133 097	(7 528)	125 414	
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(999 580)	(156)	133 097	(7 528)	(874 166)	
Insurance Finance Income or Expense						
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	19 890	-	19 890	
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(999 580)	(156)	152 987	(7 528)	(854 275)	
Cash flows						
Commissions received	(336 329)				(336 329)	
Claims recovered			(223 497)		(223 497)	
Premiums paid	581 223				581 223	
Total cash flows	244 894	-	(223 497)	-	21 396	
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-	
Net closing balance	(595 802)	0	238 611	13 335	(343 855)	
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(595 802)	(0)	-	-	(595 802)	
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	-	-	238 612	13 335	251 947	
Net closing balance	(595 802)	(0)	238 612	13 335	(343 855)	

	31/12/2023		Fire		Total	
			Remaining Coverage	Incurred claims		
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk		
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000		N'000
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	4 358	182 263	301 767	29 287	517 676	
Net opening balance	4 358	182 263	301 767	29 287	517 676	
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(651 069)				(651 069)	
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>						
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses			439 715	(8 424)	431 291	
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims			(79 505)		(79 505)	
Changes in the loss recovery component		(182 108)			(182 108)	
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	(182 108)	360 210	(8 424)	169 678	
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(651 069)	(182 108)	360 210	(8 424)	(481 391)	
Insurance Finance Income or Expense						
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	8 229	-	8 229	
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(651 069)	(182 108)	368 440	(8 424)	(473 161)	
Cash flows						
Commissions received	(227 131)				(227 131)	
Claims recovered			(361 085)		(361 085)	
Premiums paid	1 032 726				1 032 726	
Total cash flows	805 595	-	(361 085)	-	444 510	
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-	
Net closing balance	158 884	156	309 122	20 863	489 024	
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	158 884	156	309 122	20 863	489 024	
Net closing balance	158 884	156	309 122	20 863	489 024	

Notes to the Financial Statements

	31/12/2024				
	General Accident		Incurred claims	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	Total
	Remaining Coverage	Loss Recovery			
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows		
N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	50 027	-	46 456	3 136	99 619
Net opening balance	50 027	-	46 456	3 136	99 619
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(194 202)				(194 202)
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>					
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses			67 134	1 500	68 634
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims			27 065		27 065
Changes in the loss recovery component		-			-
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	-	94 199	1 500	95 699
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(194 202)	-	94 199	1 500	(98 503)
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	2 702	-	2 702
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(194 202)	-	96 902	1 500	(95 801)
Cash flows					
Commissions received	(92 673)				-
Claims recovered			(60 830)		(60 830)
Premiums paid	470 010				470 010
Total cash flows	377 337	-	(60 830)	-	409 180
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	233 162	-	82 527	4 636	412 998
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	233 162	-	82 527	4 636	320 325
Net closing balance	233 162	-	82 527	4 636	320 325

	31/12/2023				
	General Accident		Incurred claims	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	Total
	Remaining Coverage	Loss Recovery			
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows		
N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	183 395	-	35 914	3 486	222 795
Net opening balance	183 395	-	35 914	3 486	222 795
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(156 530)				(156 530)
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>					
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses			28 047	(349)	27 698
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims			18 691		18 691
Changes in the loss recovery component		-			-
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	-	46 738	(349)	46 389
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(156 530)	-	46 738	(349)	(110 141)
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	282	-	282
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(156 530)	-	47 020	(349)	(109 859)
Cash flows					
Commissions received	(79 874)				-
Claims recovered			(36 478)		(36 478)
Premiums paid	103 036				103 036
Total cash flows	23 161	-	(36 478)	-	66 558
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	50 027	-	46 456	3 136	179 493
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	50 027	-	46 456	3 136	99 619
Net closing balance	50 027	-	46 456	3 136	99 619

Notes to the Financial Statements

	31/12/2024					
	Marine & Aviation					
	Remaining Coverage		Incurred claims	Risk		Total
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Adjustment for Non-financial risk	N'000	N'000
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	30 184	-	82 500	5 569	118 254	
Net opening balance	30 184	-	82 500	5 569	118 254	
					(1 105 396)	
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(1 105 396)				396	
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>						
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses			63 614	209	63 823	
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims			(30 498)		(30 498)	
Changes in the loss recovery component		-			-	
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	-	33 116	209	33 325	
					(1 072 071)	
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(1 105 396)	-	33 116	209	071	
Insurance Finance Income or Expense						
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	6 636	-	6 636	
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(1 105 396)	-	39 752	209	434	
Cash flows						
Commissions received	(193 600)				-	
Claims recovered			(20 383)		(20 383)	
Premiums paid	2 433 273				2 433 273	
Total cash flows	2 239 673	-	(20 383)	-	891	
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-	
Net closing balance	1 164 462	-	101 870	5 779	711	
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	1 164 462	-	101 870	5 779	1 272 110	
Net closing balance	1 164 462	-	101 870	5 779	110	

	31/12/2023					
	Marine & Aviation					
	Remaining Coverage		Incurred claims	Risk		Total
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Adjustment for Non-financial risk	N'000	N'000
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	193 028	-	68 443	6 643	268 113	
Net opening balance	193 028	-	68 443	6 643	268 113	
					(609 856)	
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(609 856)				856	
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>						
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses			44 609	(1 073)	43 536	
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims			(13 269)		(13 269)	
Changes in the loss recovery component		-			-	
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	-	31 339	(1 073)	30 266	
					(609 856)	
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(609 856)	-	31 339	(1 073)	593	
Insurance Finance Income or Expense						
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	1 013	-	1 013	
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(609 856)	-	32 353	(1 073)	577	
Cash flows						
Commissions received	(88 545)				-	
Claims recovered			(18 295)		(18 295)	
Premiums paid	535 557				535 557	
Total cash flows	447 013	-	(18 295)	-	263	
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-	
Net closing balance	30 184	-	82 500	5 569	799	
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	30 184	-	82 500	5 569	1 272 110	
Net closing balance	30 184	-	82 500	5 569	110	

Notes to the Financial Statements

	31/12/2024		Bond		Total
			Remaining Coverage	Incurred claims	
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	363	-	5 564	376	6 303
Net opening balance	363	-	5 564	376	6 303
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(1 844)				(1 844)
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>					
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses			691	(357)	334
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims			(6 960)		(6 960)
Changes in the loss recovery component		-			-
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	-	(6 268)	(357)	(6 626)
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(1 844)	-	(6 268)	(357)	(8 469)
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	1 020	-	1 020
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(1 844)	-	(5 248)	(357)	(7 450)
Cash flows					
Commissions received	(1 868)				-
Claims recovered			-		-
Premiums paid	10 488				10 488
Total cash flows	8 620	-	-	-	10 488
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-				-
Net closing balance	7 139	-	316	18	9 341
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	7 139	-	316	18	7 473
Net closing balance	7 139	-	316	18	7 473

	31/12/2023		Bond		Total
			Remaining Coverage	Incurred claims	
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	49 065	-	4 798	466	54 328
Net opening balance	49 065	-	4 798	466	54 328
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(6 878)				(6 878)
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>					
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses			654	(90)	564
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims			112		112
Changes in the loss recovery component		-			-
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	-	766	(90)	676
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(6 878)	-	766	(90)	(6 202)
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(6 878)	-	766	(90)	(6 202)
Cash flows					
Commissions received	(1 186)				-
Claims recovered			-		-
Premiums paid	(40 637)				(40 637)
Total cash flows	(41 824)	-	-	-	(40 637)
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-				-
Net closing balance	363	-	5 564	376	7 489
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	363	-	5 564	376	6 303
Net closing balance	363	-	5 564	376	6 303

Notes to the Financial Statements

	31/12/2024				
	Special Risk		Incurred claims	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	Total
	Remaining Coverage				
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component			
N'000	N'000	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows N'000	N'000	N'000	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	147 625	-	242 399	16 364	406 387
Net opening balance	147 625	-	242 399	16 364	406 387
					(11 397 238)
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(11 397 238)				238
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>					
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses			22 060 184	1 076 356	23 136 540
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims			573 391		573 391
Changes in the loss recovery component		-			-
					23 709
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	-	22 633 575	1 076 356	931
					12 312
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(11 397 238)	-	22 633 575	1 076 356	693
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	737	-	737
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
					12 313
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(11 397 238)	-	22 634 313	1 076 356	430
Cash flows					
Commissions received	(339 594)				-
Claims recovered			(3 152 467)		(3 152 467)
Premiums paid	12 879 750				12 879 750
					9 727
Total cash flows	12 540 155	-	(3 152 467)	-	283
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
					22 447
Net closing balance	1 290 542	-	19 724 244	1 092 720	100
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	1 290 542	-	19 724 262	1 092 720	524
					22 107
Net closing balance	1 290 542	-	19 724 262	1 092 720	524

	31/12/2023				
	Special Risk		Incurred claims	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	Total
	Remaining Coverage				
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component			
N'000	N'000	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows N'000	N'000	N'000	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	108 775	-	421 914	40 948	571 637
Net opening balance	108 775	-	421 914	40 948	571 637
					(6 018 892)
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(6 018 892)				(6 018 892)
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>					
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses			116 342	(24 584)	91 758
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims			924 707		924 707
Changes in the loss recovery component		-			-
					1 041 049
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	-	1 041 049	(24 584)	1 016 465
					(5 002 427)
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(6 018 892)	-	1 041 049	(24 584)	(5 002 427)
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	641	-	641
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
					1 041 690
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(6 018 892)	-	1 041 690	(24 584)	(5 001 786)
Cash flows					
Commissions received	(327 894)				-
Claims recovered			(1 221 205)		(1 221 205)
Premiums paid	6 385 636				6 385 636
					9 727
Total cash flows	6 057 742	-	(1 221 205)	-	5 164 431
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-	-	-	-	-
					734 281
Net closing balance	147 625	-	242 399	16 364	734 281
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	147 625	-	242 399	16 364	406 387
					22 107
Net closing balance	147 625	-	242 399	16 364	406 387

Notes to the Financial Statements

	31/12/2024				
	Agriculture				
	Remaining Coverage		Incurred claims	Total	
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component N'000	Loss Recovery Component N'000	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows N'000	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk N'000	N'000
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(3 868)	-	-	-	(3 868)
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	-	873	50 304	3 396	54 572
Net opening balance	(3 868)	873	50 304	3 396	50 704
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(26 425)				(26 425)
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>					
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses			12 301	(336)	11 965
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims			(7 441)		(7 441)
Changes in the loss recovery component		5 182			5 182
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	5 182	4 860	(336)	9 706
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(26 425)	5 182	4 860	(336)	(16 719)
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	7 311	-	7 311
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(26 425)	5 182	12 171	(336)	(9 408)
Cash flows					
Commissions received	(9 975)				-
Claims recovered			(8 646)		(8 646)
Premiums paid	62 339				62 339
Total cash flows	52 365	-	(8 646)	-	53 693
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-		-		-
Net closing balance	22 072	6 055	53 828	3 060	94 989
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	22 072	6 055	53 810	3 060	84 996
Net closing balance	22 072	6 055	53 810	3 060	84 996

	31/12/2023				
	Agriculture				
	Remaining Coverage		Incurred claims	Total	
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component N'000	Loss Recovery Component N'000	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows N'000	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk N'000	N'000
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	20 764	-	56 292	5 463	82 520
Net opening balance	20 764	-	56 292	5 463	82 520
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(15 754)				(15 754)
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>					
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses			11 898	(2 067)	9 830
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims			14 082		14 082
Changes in the loss recovery component		873			873
Reinsurance Service expenses	-	873	25 979	(2 067)	24 785
Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held	(15 754)	873	25 979	(2 067)	9 030
Insurance Finance Income or Expense					
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	11	-	11
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income	(15 754)	873	25 991	(2 067)	9 042
Cash flows					
Commissions received	(4 504)				-
Claims recovered			(31 978)		(31 978)
Premiums paid	(4 373)				(4 373)
Total cash flows	(8 878)	-	(31 978)	-	(36 352)
Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover	-		-		-
Net closing balance	(3 868)	873	50 305	3 396	55 210
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(3 868)	-	-	-	(3 868)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	-	873	50 304	3 396	54 572
Net closing balance	(3 868)	873	50 304	3 396	50 704

Notes to the Financial Statements

51 Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder Method – Result Table

(a) (i) Discounted Incurred Claims - Inflation Adjusted Basic Chain Ladder Method

Class of Business	LIC PVFCF	ARIC PVFCF	NET
	(N'000)		
	N '000	N '000	N '000
*Agriculture	88 622	(55 529)	33 093
*Bond	930	(334)	596
Engineering	784 339	(477 511)	306 828
Fire	686 012	(242 020)	443 992
General Accident	782 381	(84 142)	698 239
Marine	741 264	(104 873)	636 391
Motor	373 787	(37 292)	336 495
*Special Risks	23 687 583	(19 831 579)	3 856 004
Total	27 144 918	(20 833 279)	6 311 639

*** These portfolio were calculated using the ELR method

(ii) Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) Table

IBNR Table

Class of Business	LIC (PVFCF)	Outstanding Reported Claim	ULAE	Gross IBNR
	N '000	N '000	N '000	N '000
*Agriculture	88 622	80 408	2 115	6 098
*Bond	930	-	41	890
Engineering	784 339	613 420	20 866	150 053
Fire	686 012	482 527	19 429	184 056
General Accident	782 381	675 719	19 419	87 243
Marine	741 264	516 369	21 104	203 791
Motor	373 787	154 799	12 948	206 041
*Special Risks	23 687 583	22 766 206	537 532	383 844
TOTAL	27 144 918	25 289 449	633 454	1 222 015

Note: Total LIC (IBNR, OCR and ULAE) is discounted under IFRS 17 as the claims run off triangles indicate that claims are settled for more than one year

(iii) Liability for Incurred Claims Table

LIC Table

Class of Business	LIC (PVFCF)	LIC (RA)	LIC
	N '000	N '000	N '000
*Agriculture	88 622	4 883	93 505
*Bond	930	51	982
Engineering	784 339	43 217	827 557
Fire	686 012	37 799	723 811
General Accident	782 381	43 109	825 490
Marine	741 264	40 844	782 107
Motor	373 787	20 596	394 383
*Special Risks	23 687 583	1 305 186	24 992 768
TOTAL	27 144 918	1 495 685	28 640 603

Notes to the Financial Statements

(iv) **Reinsurance IBNR Table**

Class of Business	ARIC (PVFCF)	Outstanding Reported Reinsurance Recoveries	Reinsurance Assets IBNR
	₦ '000	₦ '000	₦ '000
*Agriculture	55 529	51 687	3 841
*Bond	334	-	
Engineering	477 511	401 095	76 415
Fire	242 020	166 764	75 256
General Accident	84 142	75 632	8 510
Marine	104 873	84 817	20 056
Motor	37 292	17 150	20 142
*Special Risks	19 831 579	19 717 166	114 413
TOTAL	20 833 279	20 514 311	318 968

Note: Total AIC (IBNR and OCR) is discounted under IFRS 17 as the claims run off triangles indicate that claims are settled for more than one year

5.5 Non-Performance Risk of Reinsurer's Table

Table 5.6: Non-Performance Risk of Reinsurer's Table

Class of Business	Non-Performance Risk of Reinsurers
	₦ '000
*Agriculture	(1 719)
*Bond	(18)
Engineering	(10 147)
Fire	(3 516)
General Accident	(1 615)
Marine	(3 003)
Motor	(10 223)
*Special Risks	(107 317)
TOTAL	(137 559)

The non-performance risk of reinsurers has been calculated by multiplying the probability of default by the loss given default and the total amount recoverable on incurred claims (OCR, IBNR and RA)

Notes to the Financial Statements

(v) **Amount Recoverable for Incurred Claims Table**
ARIC Table

Class of Business	ARIC (PVFCF)	ARIC (RA)	NPR	ARIC
	₦ '000	₦ '000	₦ '000	₦ '000
*Agriculture	55 529	3 060	(1 719)	56 869
*Bond	334	18	(18)	334
Engineering	477 511	26 311	(10 147)	493 675
Fire	242 020	13 335	(3 516)	251 839
General Accident	84 142	4 636	(1 615)	87 163
Marine	104 873	5 779	(3 003)	107 648
Motor	37 292	2 055	(10 223)	29 124
*Special Risks	19 831 579	1 092 720	(107 317)	20 816 982
TOTAL	20 833 279	1 147 914	(137 559)	21 843 634

Notes to the Financial Statements

(vi) **5.7 Remaining Coverage (Liability and Asset for Remaining Coverage) – Result Table**

Class of Business	LFRC	AFRC	NET
	(N'000)	(N'000)	(N'000)
*Agriculture	23 046	28 128	(5 082)
*Bond	7 389	7 139	250
Engineering	408 640	1 006 642	(598 002)
Fire	585 592	-595 802	1 181 393
General Accident	260 032	233 162	26 870
Marine	561 277	1 166 446	(605 169)
Motor	1 401 862	290 657	1 111 205
*Special Risks	1 637 484	1 290 568	346 916
TOTAL	4 885 321	3 426 940	1 458 381

Note: The LFRC and AFRC values in the table 5.7 above is inclusive of loss component and loss recovery component

5.8 Liability for Remaining Coverage – Loss Component

We derived our expense ratio as the directly attributable expense ratio for the current year using the information provided by REX Insurance Limited .

The claims ratio was estimated as the average of the projected ultimate loss ratio over a period of 4 years for each line of business. The claims ratio is then adjusted using the **risk adjustment factor of 5.51%** that was derived.

Gross Table

Class of Business	Claims Ratio	Expense Ratio	Commission Ratio	Combined Ratio	Loss Component
					(N'000)
*Agriculture	56%	98%	18%	172%	9 611
*Bond	3%	36%	45%	84%	-
Engineering	47%	24%	22%	93%	-
Fire	33%	28%	20%	81%	-
General Accident	43%	37%	19%	99%	-
Marine	24%	19%	22%	65%	-
Motor	34%	25%	11%	70%	-
*Special Risks	53%	11%	21%	85%	-
TOTAL					9 611

Notes to the Financial Statements

5.9 Asset for Remaining Coverage – Loss Recovery Component

To estimate the Loss Recovery Component (LRC), we have applied the Loss Recovery Ratio on the underlying Loss Component. The Loss Recovery Ratio utilized has been estimated as the average of recovery ratios for 4 years which is inclusive of the current year. Recovery ratio is determined as Reinsurer's share of outstanding claims divided by the Gross outstanding claims.

Class of Business	Loss Component N	Loss Recovery Ratio	LRC (LC) (N'000)
*Agriculture	9 611	63%	6 055
*Bond	-	38%	-
Engineering	-	51%	-
Fire	-	41%	-
General Accident	-	10%	-
Marine	-	10%	-
Motor	-	10%	-
*Special Risks	-	30%	-
Total	9 611	-	6 055

Below are the summaries of the estimated LIC_PVFCF and ARIC_PVFCF under the adopted method:

Gross Reserves:

	Discounted (N'000)	Undiscounted (N'000)
IABCL	26 900 337	30 878 378

Reinsurance Recoveries

	Discounted (N'000)	Undiscounted (N'000)
IABCL	20 833 279	22 110 481

Reserves	Liability (N'000)	Assets (N'000)	Net (N'000)
Incurring Claims – PVFCF	27 144 918	-20 695 720	6 449 198
Incurring Claims – RA	1 495 685	-1 147 914	347 771
Total Incurring Claims	28 640 603	-21 843 634	6 796 970
Remaining Coverage (Excluding Loss Component)	4 875 710	-3 420 885	1 454 825
Remaining Coverage (Loss Component)	9 611	-6 055	3 556
Total Remaining Coverage	4 885 321	-3 426 940	1 458 381
Total (31 December, 2024)	33 525 924	-25 270 574	8 255 350

Notes to the Financial Statements

51 (b) Gross Claim Paid-Large Losses - Fire

The tables shown are the step by step output of the IABCL Method in estimating Gross Claim Reserve:

- (i) The claims paid are allocated to claim development years as illustrated below. Of the claims that arose in 2011, N11.21 million was paid in 2011 (development year 1), N139.18 million in 2012 (development year 2) etc.

Incremental Chain Ladder (Table of claims paid excluding large claims (Attritional Table))

Accident year	Incremental Chain ladder-Yearly Projections (N'000)											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009	31 420	3 701	3 053	1 507	1 635	644	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	70 296	11 825	10 948	2 668	7 384	190	-	54	-	-	-	-
2011	11 211	139 179	52 933	2 234	1 458	-	406	-	-	-	-	-
2012	20 874	170 000	27 385	5 795	1 937	910	75	-	165	-	-	-
2013	156 771	171 249	35 020	4 354	1 500	362	37	-	-	-	-	-
2014	117 750	143 860	24 699	16 914	7 083	491	-	-	795	3 504	-	-
2015	211 660	214 902	56 119	29 844	29 675	23	9 180	3 868	10 674	-	-	-
2016	226 674	123 769	139 604	76 629	1 357	5 103	19 126	31 257	-	-	-	-
2017	126 288	310 351	60 376	20 689	46 568	23 194	39 598	550	-	-	-	-
2018	76 028	130 669	32 957	2 930	889	613	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	74 827	104 445	30 223	1 482	839	1 031	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	63 853	221 419	125 201	5 285	19 856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	95 981	110 732	22 931	3 284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	96 897	110 633	11 821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	109 041	63 583	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	161 755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

- (ii) The historical paid losses were inflated to reflect the valuation year's value using the corresponding inflation index as disclosed in the valuation assumptions section of the report.

Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder

Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder - Annual Projections (N'000)												
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009	191 229	19 568	14 174	6 259	6 154	2 165	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	371 707	54 895	45 460	10 045	24 820	592	-	181	-	-	-	-
2011	52 048	577 934	199 276	7 510	4 537	-	1 354	-	-	-	-	-
2012	86 676	639 995	92 051	18 036	5 567	3 037	285	-	488	-	-	-
2013	590 192	575 625	108 995	12 512	5 007	1 375	122	-	-	-	-	-
2014	395 796	447 741	70 981	56 456	26 901	1 616	-	-	1 836	7 108	-	-
2015	658 757	617 588	187 321	113 339	97 682	67	24 382	8 933	21 650	-	-	-
2016	651 418	413 130	530 176	252 245	4 013	13 554	44 173	63 400	-	-	-	-
2017	421 538	1 178 622	198 742	61 199	123 688	53 569	80 318	550	-	-	-	-
2018	288 734	430 132	97 489	7 783	2 053	1 244	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	246 312	308 958	80 276	3 422	1 701	1 031	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	188 881	588 108	289 170	10 720	19 856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	254 934	255 752	46 511	3 284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	223 796	224 399	11 821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	221 170	63 583	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	161 755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- (iii) We then cumulate the claims as illustrated below.

Cumulative Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder

Cumulative Chain ladder-Annual Projections (N'000)												
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009	191 229	210 798	224 972	231 231	237 384	239 549	239 549	239 549	239 549	239 549	239 549	239 549
2010	371 707	426 602	472 062	482 107	506 927	507 519	507 519	507 700	507 700	507 700	507 700	507 700
2011	52 048	629 982	829 258	836 768	841 305	841 305	842 659	842 659	842 659	842 659	842 659	842 659
2012	86 676	726 672	818 723	836 759	842 326	845 363	845 648	845 648	846 136	846 136	846 136	846 136
2013	590 192	1 165 816	1 274 811	1 287 323	1292330	1 293 705	1 293 827	1 293 827	1 293 827	1 293 827	1 293 827	1 293 827
2014	395 796	843 538	914 518	970 974	997 875	999 491	999 491	999 491	1 001 327	1 008 435	1 008 435	-
2015	658 757	1 276 345	1 463 666	1 577 005	1674687	1 674 754	1 699 137	1 708 070	1 729 720	1 729 720	-	-
2016	651 418	1 064 549	1 594 724	1 846 969	1850982	1 864 536	1 908 709	1 972 109	1 972 109	-	-	-
2017	421 538	1 600 160	1 798 903	1 860 101	1983789	2 037 359	2 117 677	2 118 226	-	-	-	-
2018	288 734	718 866	816 356	824 139	826 192	827 436	827 436	-	-	-	-	-
2019	246 312	555 271	635 546	638 968	640 669	641 700	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	188 881	776 989	1 066 159	1 076 880	1096736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	254 934	510 686	557 198	560 481	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	223 796	448 196	460 017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	221 170	284 753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	161 755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss Dev Factors (LDF)		2,321	1,180	1,045	1,026	1,007	1,008	1,007	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

- (iv) We then use this table to estimate the loss development factor (LDF) for each period as average of the cumulative claims paid in one period divided by the corresponding amount paid in the previous period. The results were adjusted to allow for outliers, trends, etc, where necessary. These loss development factors were used to project cumulative payments for each accident year as shown below. From the combined settlement patterns we project the accumulation amounts payable in future years with allowance for future inflation. The results are shown below

Projected Table

Accident year	Incremental Chain ladder-Yearly Projections (N'000)											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009	191 229	210 798	224 972	231 231	237 384	239 549	239 549	239 549	239 549	239 549	239 549	239 549
2010	371 707	426 602	472 062	482 107	506 927	507 519	507 519	507 700	507 700	507 700	507 700	507 700
2011	52 048	629 982	829 258	836 768	841 305	841 305	842 659	842 659	842 659	842 659	842 659	842 659
2012	86 676	726 672	818 723	836 759	842 326	845 363	845 648	845 648	846 136	846 136	846 136	846 136
2013	590 192	1 165 816	1 274 811	1 287 323	1292330	1 293 705	1 293 827	1 293 827	1 293 827	1 293 827	1 293 827	1 293 827
2014	395 796	843 538	914 518	970 974	997 875	999 491	999 491	999 491	1 001 327	1 008 435	1 008 435	1 008 435
2015	658 757	1 276 345	1 463 666	1 577 005	1674687	1 674 754	1 699 137	1 708 070	1 729 720	1 729 720	1 729 720	1 729 720
2016	651 418	1 064 549	1 594 724	1 846 969	1850982	1 864 536	1 908 709	1 972 109	1 972 109	1 972 109	1 972 109	1 972 109
2017	421 538	1 600 160	1 798 903	1 860 101	1983789	2 037 359	2 117 677	2 118 226	2 118 226	2 118 226	2 118 226	2 118 226
2018	288 734	718 866	816 356	824 139	826 192	827 436	827 436	834 068	834 068	834 068	834 068	834 068
2019	246 312	555 271	635 546	638 968	640 669	641 700	647 566	653 513	653 513	653 513	653 513	653 513
2020	188 881	776 989	1 066 159	1 076 880	1096736	1 092 278	1 103 736	1 115 351	1 115 351	1 115 351	1 115 351	1 115 351
2021	254 934	510 686	557 198	560 481	577 080	582 140	589 101	596 156	596 156	596 156	596 156	596 156
2022	223 796	448 196	460 017	517 516	534 844	540 127	547 393	554 757	554 757	554 757	554 757	554 757
2023	221 170	284 753	343 557	363 511	377 192	381 363	387 099	392 914	392 914	392 914	392 914	392 914
2024	161 755	406 753	495 658	525 826	546 509	552 815	561 489	570 280	570 280	570 280	570 280	570 280

Notes to the Financial Statements

(v) Assuming claims are paid halfway through the year, the discounted cumulative claim amounts are as shown below.

Accident year	Discounted Cumulative IABCL - Annual Projections (N'000)											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009	191 229	210 798	224 972	231 231	237 384	239 549	239 549	239 549	239 549	239 549	239 549	239 549
2010	371 707	426 602	472 062	482 107	506 927	507 519	507 519	507 700	507 700	507 700	507 700	507 700
2011	52 048	629 982	829 258	836 768	841 305	841 305	842 659	842 659	842 659	842 659	842 659	842 659
2012	86 676	726 672	818 723	836 759	842 326	845 363	845 648	845 648	846 136	846 136	846 136	846 136
2013	590 192	1 165 816	1 274 811	1 287 323	1292330	1 293 705	1 293 827	1 293 827	1 293 827	1 293 827	1 293 827	1 293 827
2014	395 796	843 538	914 518	970 974	997 875	999 491	999 491	999 491	1 001 327	1 008 435	1 008 435	1 008 435
2015	658 757	1 276 345	1 463 666	1 577 005	1674687	1 674 754	1 699 137	1 708 070	1 729 720	1 729 720	1 729 720	1 729 720
2016	651 418	1 064 549	1 594 724	1 846 969	1850982	1 864 536	1 908 709	1 972 109	1 972 109	1 972 109	1 972 109	1 972 109
2017	421 538	1 600 160	1 798 903	1 860 101	1983789	2 037 359	2 117 677	2 118 226	2 118 226	2 118 226	2 118 226	2 118 226
2018	288 734	718 866	816 356	824 139	826 192	827 436	827 436	827 436	827 436	827 436	827 436	827 436
2019	246 312	555 271	635 546	638 968	640 669	641 700	641 700	647 165	647 165	647 165	647 165	647 165
2020	188 881	776 989	1 066 159	1 076 880	1096736	1 096 736	1 107 040	1 116 060	1 116 060	1 116 060	1 116 060	1 116 060
2021	254 934	510 686	557 198	560 481	560 481	565 047	570 109	574 737	574 737	574 737	574 737	574 737
2022	223 796	448 196	460 017	460 017	475 717	479 597	483 870	487 952	487 952	487 952	487 952	487 952
2023	221 170	284 753	284 753	302 929	313 105	315 599	318 327	321 050	321 050	321 050	321 050	321 050
2024	161 755	161 755	242 805	265 606	278 237	281 306	284 642	288 120	288 120	288 120	288 120	288 120

Notes to the Financial Statements

(vi) We illustrate our reserves for Fire large loss as follows

Accident Year	Exposure / Earned Premium (N'000)	Total Paid Amounts (N'000)	O/s Reported LG Reserve	No. of Large Losses	Claim Frequency	Average Paid Cost (N'000)	Ult Avg Cost	Ultimate Freq	Ultimate Large Loss Claims Amounts (N'000)	Large Loss Reserves (N'000)
2009	484 966	-	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	-	-
2010	484 966	-	-	4	0,00082%	-	-	0,00082%	-	-
2011	484 966	471 396	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	471 396	-
2012	541 513	194 248	-	1	0,00018%	194 248	194 248	0,00018%	194 248	-
2013	389 899	78 410	-	1	0,00026%	78 410	78 410	0,00026%	78 410	-
2014	1 454 097	311 783	-	3	0,00021%	103 928	103 928	0,00021%	311 783	-
2015	1 443 640	334 562	-	20	0,00139%	16 728	16 728	0,00139%	334 562	-
2016	1 429 818	237 995	-	1	0,00007%	237 995	237 995	0,00007%	237 995	-
2017	1 711 887	1 951 625	-	8	0,00047%	243 953	243 953	0,00047%	1 951 625	-
2018	1 267 674	-	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	-	-
2019	1 078 426	-	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	-	-
2020	984 660	420 650	-	4	0,00041%	105 162	105 162	0,00041%	420 650	-
2021	909 714	48 500	-	1	0,00011%	48 500	48 500	0,00011%	48 500	-
2022	1 381 242	35 624	-	1	0,00007%	35 624	35 624	0,00007%	35 624	-
2023	1 654 473	342 740	-	2	0,00012%	171 370	171 370	0,00012%	342 740	-
2024	2 263 021	107 700	92 595	2	0,00009%	107 700	72 207	0,00018%	324 984	217 284
Total			92 595							217 284
* This is calculated using the average of discount factors derived for attritional losses									Discounted	167 762
									Discounted*	138 350

Note

Claim Frequency column is calculated thus: (No of Large Losses/Exposure) Average Paid Column is calculated thus: Total Paid Amounts/ No of Large Losses

The Ult Average Cost and Ultimate Frequency are informed selections from Claim Frequency and Average Paid columns The Ultimate Paid amounts is calculated thus Ultimate Frequency * Ult Avg Cost * Exposure

Notes to the Financial Statements

The Large Loss Reserves is calculated by subtracting the Total Paid amounts from the Ultimate Large Loss Claims Amounts

From the above tables, we illustrate the total expected payment for each future year as follows

Accident Year	Incremental Amounts N
2025	338 370
2026	112 628
2027	42 461
2028	19 639
2029	7 690
2030	4 506
Attritional Losses	528 233
Large Loss	167 762
Total	695 995

Notes to the Financial Statements

UW Yr	Gross Earned Premium	Gross Paid Claims	O/s claims	Gross Incurred Claims	Paid Loss Ratio	Incurred Loss Ratio	Gross earned Premium	IBNR	Gross Ultimate Claims	Claims Reserve	IBNR Loss Ratio	Reserve Loss Ratio	Ultimate Loss Ratio
2013	389 899	447 703	0	447 703	115%	115%	389 899	0	447 703	0	0%	0%	115%
2014	1 454 097	626 879	0	626 879	43%	43%	1 454 097	0	626 879	0	0%	0%	43%
2015	1 443 640	900 506	0	900 506	62%	62%	1 443 640	0	900 506	0	0%	0%	62%
2016	1 429 818	861 513	0	861 513	60%	60%	1 429 818	0	861 513	0	0%	0%	60%
2017	1 711 887	2 579 238	0	2 579 238	151%	151%	1 711 887	0	2 579 238	0	0%	0%	151%
2018	1 267 674	244 087	0	244 087	19%	19%	1 267 674	5 815	249 902	5 815	0%	0%	20%
2019	1 078 426	212 846	0	212 846	20%	20%	1 078 426	9 649	222 495	9 649	1%	1%	21%
2020	984 660	856 264	2 769	859 033	87%	87%	984 660	9 288	868 321	12 057	1%	1%	88%
2021	909 714	281 428	17 269	298 696	31%	33%	909 714	9 020	307 717	26 289	1%	3%	34%
2022	1 381 242	254 975	46 662	301 637	18%	22%	1 381 242	26 752	328 389	73 414	2%	5%	24%
2023	1 654 473	515 365	41 033	556 398	31%	34%	1 654 473	40 393	596 791	81 426	2%	5%	36%
2024	2 263 021	269 455	374 794	644 249	12%	28%	2 263 021	112 551	756 799	487 344	5%	22%	33%
Total	15 968 551	8 050 259	482 527	8 532 785			15 968 551	213 469	8 746 253	695 995	1%	4%	55%

Notes to the Financial Statements

Gross Claim Paid-Large Losses - General Accident

The tables shown are the step by step output of the IABCL Method in estimating Gross Claim Reserve:

Table of claims paid excluding large claims (Attritional Table)

Accident year	Incremental Chain ladder-Yearly Projections (N'000)													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2009	66 883	46 466	4 915	32 036	13 906	10 412	668	143	3	752	434	3 838	-	-
2010	25 344	13 211	13 565	5 342	5 944	4 988	-	1 466	743	-	-	-	-	-
2011	9 363	78 398	27 010	5 372	7 081	52	1 666	620	-	-	175	-	-	-
2012	58 251	70 541	23 608	11 504	857	2 025	579	116	-	-	942	-	-	-
2013	59 915	40 143	17 903	8 647	492	-	27	325	1 251	232	-	-	-	-
2014	46 935	51 081	12 412	1 152	605	756	1 127	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	69 863	41 138	4 365	2 424	1 688	331	2 461	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
2016	85 054	45 439	18 366	7 652	13 083	1 933	125	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	32 351	48 447	25 563	8 959	9 319	1 591	96	1 044	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	30 486	29 749	23 713	455	2 412	8 578	1 241	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	30 138	76 729	5 592	3 707	3 063	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	36 660	58 907	8 285	12 994	2 564	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	44 436	67 257	13 540	4 385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	69 517	88 899	20 133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	65 552	51 164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	74 344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder Table

Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder - Annual Projections (N'000)														
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2009	407 065	245 702	22 819	133 030	52 353	34 998	2 078	410	11	2 855	1 429	11 352	20	-
2010	134 013	61 333	56 328	20 112	19 980	15 526	-	4 893	2 823	-	-	-	-	-
2011	43 467	325 545	101 685	18 056	22 038	149	5 562	2 356	-	-	465	-	-	-
2012	241 885	265 564	79 354	35 803	2 462	6 758	2 200	380	-	-	2 177	-	-	-
2013	225 563	134 934	55 721	24 851	1 643	-	88	961	3 324	537	-	-	-	-
2014	157 765	158 982	35 669	3 845	2 297	2 488	3 334	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	217 437	118 224	14 570	9 204	5 555	978	6 536	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
2016	244 430	151 673	69 749	25 187	38 699	5 134	289	1 014	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	107 987	183 986	84 146	26 500	24 752	3 675	195	1 044	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	115 778	97 927	70 145	1 210	5 571	17 400	1 241	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	99 209	226 972	14 853	8 563	6 212	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	108 444	156 462	19 136	26 357	2 564	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	118 026	155 340	27 464	4 385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	160 561	180 316	20 133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	132 960	51 164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	74 344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	65 552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

Projected Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder Table

Accident year	Cumulative Chain ladder-Annual Projections (N'000)													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2009	407 065	652 767	675 586	808 616	860 969	895 967	898 045	898 454	898 465	901 321	902 750	914 102	914 122	914 122
2010	134 013	195 346	251 674	271 786	291 766	307 292	307 292	312 184	315 007	315 007	315 007	315 007	315 007	315 007
2011	43 467	369 012	470 697	488 753	510 791	510 940	516 502	518 858	518 858	518 858	519 323	519 323	519 323	519 323
2012	241 885	507 450	586 804	622 607	625 069	631 827	634 027	634 408	634 408	634 408	636 584	636 584	636 584	636 584
2013	225 563	360 497	416 218	441 069	442 712	442 712	442 800	443 761	447 085	447 622	447 622	447 622	447 622	447 622
2014	157 765	316 747	352 416	356 261	358 558	361 046	364 380	364 462	364 462	364 462	364 462	364 462	364 462	364 462
2015	217 437	335 661	350 231	359 435	364 990	365 968	372 504	372 504	372 504	372 544	372 544	372 544	372 544	372 544
2016	244 430	396 103	465 852	491 039	529 738	534 873	535 161	536 176	536 176	536 176	536 176	536 176	536 176	536 176
2017	107 987	291 972	376 119	402 619	427 371	431 046	431 241	432 285	433 033	433 033	433 033	433 033	433 033	433 033
2018	115 778	213 705	283 849	285 059	290 630	308 029	309 271	310 148	310 764	310 764	310 764	310 764	310 764	310 764
2019	99 209	326 180	341 034	349 597	355 809	355 813	357 647	358 810	359 626	359 626	359 626	359 626	359 626	359 626
2020	108 444	264 907	284 043	310 399	312 963	319 144	321 026	322 220	323 057	323 057	323 057	323 057	323 057	323 057
2021	118 026	273 366	300 830	305 215	338 480	346 051	348 355	349 817	350 842	350 842	350 842	350 842	350 842	350 842
2022	160 561	340 877	361 009	401 479	419 983	430 644	433 889	435 948	437 392	437 392	437 392	437 392	437 392	437 392
2023	132 960	184 124	247 445	268 031	281 685	289 553	291 948	293 467	294 532	294 532	294 532	294 532	294 532	294 532
2024	74 344	366 734	426 794	463 781	488 314	502 450	506 753	509 483	511 397	511 397	511 397	511 397	511 397	511 397

Notes to the Financial Statements

Projected Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder Table - Discounted Results

Accident year	Discounted Cumulative IABCL - Annual Projections (N'000)													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2009	407 065	652 767	675 586	808 616	860 969	895 967	898 045	898 454	898 465	901 321	902 750	902 750	902 750	902 750
2010	134 013	195 346	251 674	271 786	291 766	307 292	307 292	312 184	315 007	315 007	315 007	315 007	315 007	315 007
2011	43 467	369 012	470 697	488 753	510 791	510 940	516 502	518 858	518 858	518 858	519 323	519 323	519 323	519 323
2012	241 885	507 450	586 804	622 607	625 069	631 827	634 027	634 408	634 408	634 408	636 584	636 584	636 584	636 584
2013	225 563	360 497	416 218	441 069	442 712	442 712	442 800	443 761	447 085	447 622	447 622	447 622	447 622	447 622
2014	157 765	316 747	352 416	356 261	358 558	361 046	364 380	364 462	364 462	364 462	364 462	364 462	364 462	364 462
2015	217 437	335 661	350 231	359 435	364 990	365 968	372 504	372 504	372 504	372 544	372 544	372 544	372 544	372 544
2016	244 430	396 103	465 852	491 039	529 738	534 873	535 161	536 176	536 176	536 176	536 176	536 176	536 176	536 176
2017	107 987	291 972	376 119	402 619	427 371	431 046	431 241	432 285	432 285	432 285	432 285	432 285	432 285	432 285
2018	115 778	213 705	283 849	285 059	290 630	308 029	309 271	309 271	309 832	309 832	309 832	309 832	309 832	309 832
2019	99 209	326 180	341 034	349 597	355 809	355 813	355 813	356 882	357 501	357 501	357 501	357 501	357 501	357 501
2020	108 444	264 907	284 043	310 399	312 963	312 963	314 655	315 582	316 110	316 110	316 110	316 110	316 110	316 110
2021	118 026	273 366	300 830	305 215	305 215	312 046	313 722	314 681	315 219	315 219	315 219	315 219	315 219	315 219
2022	160 561	340 877	361 009	361 009	377 775	385 605	387 514	388 655	389 284	389 284	389 284	389 284	389 284	389 284
2023	132 960	184 124	184 124	202 875	213 032	217 735	218 874	219 586	219 972	219 972	219 972	219 972	219 972	219 972
2024	74 344	74 344	129 097	157 053	172 034	178 914	180 569	181 649	182 226	182 226	182 226	182 226	182 226	182 226

Notes to the Financial Statements

2.5 Reserve for Large losses

Accident Year	Exposure / Earned Premium (N'000)	Total Paid Amounts (N'000)	O/s Reported LG Reserve	No. of Large Losses	Claim Frequency	Average Paid Cost (N'000)	Ult Avg Cost	Ultimate Freq	Ultimate Large Loss Claims Amounts (N'000)	Large Loss Reserves (N'000)
2009	660 478	76 182	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	76 182	-
2010	770 349	17 447	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	17 447	-
2011	770 349	47 398	-	1	0,00013%	47 398	47 398	0,00013%	47 398	-
2012	740 250	90 607	-	1	0,00014%	90 607	90 607	0,00014%	90 607	-
2013	701 258	42 317	-	3	0,00043%	14 106	14 106	0,00043%	42 317	-
2014	867 456	7 098	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	7 098	-
2015	727 402	13 138	-	1	0,00014%	13 138	13 138	0,00014%	13 138	-
2016	725 057	18 992	-	2	0,00028%	9 496	9 496	0,00028%	18 992	-
2017	800 997	105 905	-	5	0,00062%	21 181	21 181	0,00062%	105 905	-
2018	683 911	16 222	-	2	0,00029%	8 111	8 111	0,00000%	16 222	-
2019	542 793	68 676	-	5	0,00092%	13 735	13 735	0,00092%	68 676	-
2020	557 584	91 588	-	5	0,00090%	18 318	18 318	0,00090%	91 588	-
2021	729 362	31 860	7 500	5	0,00069%	7 965	7 965	0,00000%	39 360	7 500
2022	874 983	141 567	20 000	10	0,00114%	15 730	15 730	0,00114%	161 567	20 000
2023	971 230	88 871	15 229	7	0,00072%	17 774	17 774	0,00072%	104 101	15 229
2024	1 143 834	67 086	175 490	14	0,00122%	16 772	50 703	0,00053%	306 460	239 374
Total			218 219							282 103
									Discounted*	222 413

Notes to the Financial Statements

Gross Result Exhibit

UW Yr	Gross Earned Premium	Gross Paid Claims	O/s claims	Gross Incurred Claims	Paid Loss Ratio	Incurred Loss Ratio	Gross earned Premium	IBNR	Gross Ultimate Claims	Claims Reserve	IBNR Loss Ratio	Reserve Loss Ratio	Ultimate Loss Ratio
2013	701 258	171 254	0	171 254	24%	24%	701 258	0	171 254	0	0%	0%	24%
2014	867 456	121 196	0	121 196	14%	14%	867 456	0	121 196	0	0%	0%	14%
2015	727 402	135 447	0	135 447	19%	19%	727 402	0	135 447	0	0%	0%	19%
2016	725 057	191 143	0	191 143	26%	26%	725 057	0	191 143	0	0%	0%	26%
2017	800 997	233 275	200	233 475	29%	29%	800 997	456	233 931	656	0%	0%	29%
2018	683 911	112 857	6	112 863	17%	17%	683 911	1 230	114 093	1 236	0%	0%	17%
2019	542 793	187 910	242	188 153	35%	35%	542 793	2 758	190 911	3 001	1%	1%	35%
2020	557 584	210 999	4 069	215 067	38%	39%	557 584	3 945	219 012	8 013	1%	1%	39%
2021	729 362	161 479	36 673	198 152	22%	27%	729 362	6 725	204 877	43 398	1%	6%	28%
2022	874 983	320 117	62 297	382 414	37%	44%	874 983	12 550	394 964	74 847	1%	9%	45%
2023	971 230	205 587	83 027	288 614	21%	30%	971 230	14 379	302 992	97 405	1%	10%	31%
2024	1 143 834	141 430	489 205	630 636	12%	55%	1 143 834	45 201	675 836	534 406	4%	47%	59%
Total	9 325 867	2 192 693	675 719	2 868 413			9 325 867	87 243	2 955 655	762 962	1%	8%	32%

Notes to the Financial Statements

Illustration of Gross Claim Reserving - Engineering

The tables shown are the step by step output of the IABCL Method in estimating Gross Claim Reserve:

Table of claims paid excluding large claims (Attritional Table)

Accident year	Incremental Chain ladder-Yearly Projections (N'000)												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2009	11 922	2 640	1 689	12 620	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	25 564	21 301	20 030	494	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	30 295	123 508	-	35	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	58 399	5 686	5 730	2 539	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	4 011	6 720	6 082	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	4 529	13 720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	22 464	12 080	-	788	771	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	34 116	8 487	10 954	505	4 788	715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	4 047	8 111	10 469	4 524	1 387	627	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	4 880	12 639	7 062	4 824	965	-	1 400	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	16 757	17 408	3 684	1 012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	13 195	11 775	514	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	8 743	22 613	1 296	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	9 603	51 956	30 436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	30 307	43 376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	37 996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder Table

Accident year	Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder - Annual Projections (N'000)											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2009	9 374	130 249	15 015	8 136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	63 039	12 257	7 015	47 509	-	-	219	-	-	-	-	-
2011	118 678	88 450	75 406	1 662	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	125 800	464 969	-	109	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	219 852	19 114	17 833	7 298	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	13 482	20 916	17 478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	14 095	39 429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	64 557	40 323	-	2 594	2 280	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	113 875	32 232	36 058	1 493	12 716	1 651	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	15 370	26 699	30 969	12 017	3 203	1 272	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	16 064	37 386	18 757	11 141	1 958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	49 567	46 236	8 508	2 052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	35 048	27 196	1 042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	20 194	45 865	2 224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	19 478	89 156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	52 008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

Projected Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder Table

	Cumulative Chain ladder-Annual Projections (N'000)														
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2009	72 558	86 519	94 361	146 763	146 763	146 763	147 000	147 000	147 000	147 000	147 000	147 000	147 000	147 000	147 000
2010	135 174	234 061	317 234	319 095	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542
2011	140 645	653 506	653 506	653 624	653 624	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647
2012	242 497	263 904	283 164	291 068	291 068	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076
2013	15 100	37 690	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619
2014	15 223	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925
2015	69 915	104 632	104 632	107 624	110 162	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207
2016	98 042	126 371	167 972	169 632	183 795	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694
2017	13 510	44 312	78 775	92 158	95 842	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291
2018	18 533	60 136	81 026	93 838	96 067	96 067	97 467	97 519	97 519	97 519	97 519	97 519	97 519	97 519	97 519
2019	55 159	106 652	116 435	118 772	118 772	118 772	118 883	118 883	118 883	118 883	118 883	118 883	118 883	118 883	118 993
2020	39 033	70 309	71 495	71 495	71 495	75 731	75 811	75 811	75 811	75 811	75 811	75 811	75 811	75 811	80 128
2021	23 223	75 450	78 079	78 153	104 056	104 269	104 393	104 393	104 393	104 393	104 393	104 393	104 393	104 393	130 633
2022	22 180	127 562	157 998	217 811	220 736	221 251	221 550	221 550	221 550	221 550	221 550	221 550	221 550	221 550	285 103
2023	61 473	104 850	156 787	165 518	168 021	168 462	168 717	168 717	168 717	168 717	168 717	168 717	168 717	168 717	232 585
2024	37 996	86 236	100 121	106 165	107 898	108 203	108 380	108 380	108 380	108 380	108 380	108 380	108 380	108 380	178 763

Notes to the Financial Statements

Projected Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder Table - Discounted Results

Accident year	Discounted Cumulative IABCL - Annual Projections (N'000)														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2009	72 558	86 519	94 361	146 763	146 763	146 763	147 000	147 000	147 000	147 000	147 000	147 000	147 000	147 000	147 000
2010	135 174	234 061	317 234	319 095	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542
2011	140 645	653 506	653 506	653 624	653 624	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647
2012	242 497	263 904	283 164	291 068	291 068	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076
2013	15 100	37 690	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619
2014	15 223	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925
2015	69 915	104 632	104 632	107 624	110 162	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207
2016	98 042	126 371	167 972	169 632	183 795	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694
2017	13 510	44 312	78 775	92 158	95 842	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291
2018	18 533	60 136	81 026	93 838	96 067	96 067	97 467	97 467	97 467	97 467	97 467	97 467	97 467	97 467	97 467
2019	55 159	106 652	116 435	118 772	118 772	118 772	118 772	118 772	118 772	118 772	118 772	118 772	118 772	118 772	118 772
2020	39 033	70 309	71 495	71 495	71 495	71 495	71 567	71 567	71 567	71 567	71 567	71 567	71 567	71 567	71 567
2021	23 223	75 450	78 079	78 153	78 153	78 345	78 435	78 435	78 435	78 435	78 435	78 435	78 435	78 435	78 435
2022	22 180	127 562	157 998	157 998	160 649	161 027	161 203	161 203	161 203	161 203	161 203	161 203	161 203	161 203	161 203
2023	61 473	104 850	104 850	112 802	114 664	114 928	115 049	115 049	115 049	115 049	115 049	115 049	115 049	115 049	115 049
2024	37 996	37 996	50 655	55 223	56 281	56 429	56 498	56 498	56 498	56 498	56 498	56 498	56 498	56 498	56 498

Notes to the Financial Statements

Projected Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder Table - Discounted Results

Accident year	Discounted Cumulative IABCL - Annual Projections (N'000)														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2009	72 558	86 519	94 361	146 763	146 763	146 763	147 000	147 000	147 000	147 000	147 000	147 000	147 000	147 000	147 000
2010	135 174	234 061	317 234	319 095	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542	319 542
2011	140 645	653 506	653 506	653 624	653 624	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647	653 647
2012	242 497	263 904	283 164	291 068	291 068	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076	291 076
2013	15 100	37 690	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619	56 619
2014	15 223	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925	57 925
2015	69 915	104 632	104 632	107 624	110 162	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207	110 207
2016	98 042	126 371	167 972	169 632	183 795	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694	185 694
2017	13 510	44 312	78 775	92 158	95 842	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291	97 291
2018	18 533	60 136	81 026	93 838	96 067	96 067	97 467	97 467	97 467	97 467	97 467	97 467	97 467	97 467	97 467
2019	55 159	106 652	116 435	118 772	118 772	118 772	118 772	118 772	118 772	118 772	118 772	118 772	118 772	118 772	118 772
2020	39 033	70 309	71 495	71 495	71 495	71 495	71 567	71 567	71 567	71 567	71 567	71 567	71 567	71 567	71 567
2021	23 223	75 450	78 079	78 153	78 153	78 345	78 435	78 435	78 435	78 435	78 435	78 435	78 435	78 435	78 435
2022	22 180	127 562	157 998	157 998	160 649	161 027	161 203	161 203	161 203	161 203	161 203	161 203	161 203	161 203	161 203
2023	61 473	104 850	104 850	112 802	114 664	114 928	115 049	115 049	115 049	115 049	115 049	115 049	115 049	115 049	115 049
2024	37 996	37 996	50 655	55 223	56 281	56 429	56 498	56 498	56 498	56 498	56 498	56 498	56 498	56 498	56 498

Notes to the Financial Statements

Reserve for Large losses

Acc Year	Exposure / Earned Premium (N'000)	Total Paid Amounts (N'000)	O/s Reported LG Reserve	No. of Large Losses	Claim Freq	Average Paid Cost (N'000)	Ult Avg Cost	Ultimate Freq	Ultimate Large Loss Claims Amounts (N'000)	Large Loss Reserve (N'000)
2009	111 548	35 048	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	-	-
2010	700 314	-	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	-	-
2011	700 314	-	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	12 588	-
2012	711 171	12 588	-	1	0,00000%	50 553	50 553	0,00000%	50 553	-
2013	957 333	50 553	-	2	0,00000%	19 714	19 714	0,00000%	39 427	-
2014	227 479	39 427	-	3	0,00000%	30 064	30 064	0,00000%	90 193	-
2015	215 349	90 193	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	-	-
2016	203 079	-	-	1	0,00000%	13 296	13 296	0,00049%	13 296	-
2017	182 822	13 296	-	2	0,00000%	15 066	15 066	0,00109%	30 133	-
2018	308 886	30 133	-	1	0,00000%	10 268	10 268	0,00032%	10 268	-
2019	189 586	10 268	-	2	0,00000%	10 819	10 819	0,00105%	21 638	-
2020	218 517	21 638	20 685	5	0,00000%	21 005	21 005	0,00229%	104 705	20 685
2021	331 827	84 020	120 000	2	0,00000%	84 595	84 595	0,00060%	204 595	120 000
2022	488 293	84 595	174 980	6	0,00000%	55 627	55 627	0,00123%	397 489	174 980
2023	702 472	222 510	15 319	1	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	15 319	15 319
2024	987 792	-	185 573	11	0,00000%	15 750	15 750	0,00000%	357 029	341 279
Total			330 983			32 897				672 262
									Discounted*	569 786

Notes to the Financial Statements

Gross Result Exhibit

UW Yr	Gross Earned Premium	Gross Paid Claims	O/s claims	Gross Incurred Claims	Paid Loss Ratio	Incurred Loss Ratio	Gross earned Premium	IBNR	Gross Ultimate Claims	Claims Reserve	IBNR Loss Ratio	Reserve Loss Ratio	Ultimate Loss Ratio
2013	957 333	56 240	0	56 240	6%	6%	957 333	0	56 240	0	0%	0%	6%
2014	227 479	108 442	0	108 442	48%	48%	227 479	0	108 442	0	0%	0%	48%
2015	215 349	36 118	0	36 118	17%	17%	215 349	0	36 118	0	0%	0%	17%
2016	203 079	72 860	0	72 860	36%	36%	203 079	0	72 860	0	0%	0%	36%
2017	182 822	59 299	0	59 299	32%	32%	182 822	0	59 299	0	0%	0%	32%
2018	308 886	42 037	45	42 082	14%	14%	308 886	0	42 083	45	0%	0%	14%
2019	189 586	60 498	0	60 498	32%	32%	189 586	97	60 595	97	0%	0%	32%
2020	218 517	109 504	21 249	130 753	50%	60%	218 517	58	130 811	21 306	0%	10%	60%
2021	331 827	117 321	122 448	239 769	35%	72%	331 827	2 209	241 978	124 657	1%	38%	73%
2022	488 293	314 504	189 690	504 194	64%	103%	488 293	13 746	517 941	203 436	3%	42%	106%
2023	702 472	73 684	43 796	117 480	10%	17%	702 472	23 230	140 710	67 026	3%	10%	20%
2024	987 792	53 746	236 192	289 939	5%	29%	987 792	110 713	400 651	346 905	11%	35%	41%
Total	5 013 437	1 104 254	613 420	1 717 675			5 013 437	150 053	1 867 728	763 474	3%	15%	37%

Notes to the Financial Statements

**Gross Claim Paid-Large Losses -
Motor**

The tables shown are the step by step output of the IABCL Method in estimating Gross Claim Reserve:

Table of claims paid excluding large claims (Attritional Table)

Accident year	Incremental Chain ladder-Yearly Projections (N'000)												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2009	88 639	30 546	32 015	25 171	-	60	494	840	821	500	1 000	-	-
2010	252 233	5 888	8 745	1 268	2 006	59	281	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	11 186	162 423	11 635	509	617	-	232	3 500	550	-	-	-	-
2012	303 225	190 408	5 315	678	1 923	573	-	-	2 938	-	-	893	-
2013	365 459	82 901	9 053	77	880	1 508	61	-	-	-	-	1 355	-
2014	334 466	135 754	24 568	648	3 707	3 820	4 554	80	21	-	-	-	-
2015	359 380	102 119	16 484	11 901	127	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	372 082	100 896	16 961	1 888	375	842	356	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	325 136	162 622	22 927	5 862	2 036	471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	247 369	120 540	13 779	1 466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	239 604	74 252	5 650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	137 194	75 053	1 135	3 120	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	260 410	105 785	10 570	3 999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	430 571	152 409	2 709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	436 812	129 310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	499 176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder Table

Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder - Annual Projections (N'000)													
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12
2009	539 472	161 522	148 626	104 520	-	202	1 539	2 413	2 742	1 899	3 292	-	-
2010	1 333 743	27 337	36 314	4 773	6 741	183	807	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	51 930	674 453	43 801	1 712	1 921	-	773	13 292	1 810	-	-	-	-
2012	1 259 124	716 825	17 866	2 110	5 525	1 911	-	-	8 690	-	-	1 811	-
2013	1 375 840	278 659	28 176	221	2 936	5 726	200	-	-	-	-	1 355	-
2014	1 124 249	422 512	70 603	2 164	14 078	12 573	13 471	212	49	-	-	-	-
2015	1 118 513	293 471	55 023	45 195	419	666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	1 069 294	336 783	64 414	6 214	1 109	2 236	823	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	1 085 280	617 591	75 469	17 340	5 408	1 088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	939 433	396 787	40 761	3 893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	788 718	219 645	15 007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	405 833	199 347	2 621	6 329	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	691 672	244 325	21 440	3 999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	994 466	309 134	2 709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	885 993	129 310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	499 176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

Projected Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder Table

Accident year	Cumulative Chain ladder-Annual Projections (N'000)												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2009	539 472	700 994	849 619	954 140	954 140	954 341	955 880	958 293	961 035	962 933	966 225	966 225	966 225
2010	1 333 743	1 361 080	1 397 394	1 402 168	1 408 909	1 409 092	1 409 899	1 409 899	1 409 899	1 409 899	1 409 899	1 409 899	1 409 899
2011	51 930	726 383	770 184	771 896	773 818	773 818	774 591	787 882	789 693	789 693	789 693	789 693	789 693
2012	1 259 124	1 975 949	1 993 815	1 995 925	2 001 450	2 003 361	2 003 361	2 003 361	2 012 051	2 012 051	2 012 051	2 013 862	2 013 862
2013	1 375 840	1 654 499	1 682 674	1 682 896	1 685 832	1 691 558	1 691 758	1 691 758	1 691 758	1 691 758	1 691 758	1 693 113	1 693 113
2014	1 124 249	1 546 761	1 617 364	1 619 528	1 633 606	1 646 180	1 659 651	1 659 863	1 659 912	1 659 912	1 659 912	1 659 912	1 659 912
2015	1 118 513	1 411 984	1 467 007	1 512 203	1 512 622	1 513 287	1 513 287	1 513 287	1 513 287	1 513 287	1 513 287	1 513 287	1 513 287
2016	1 069 294	1 406 078	1 470 491	1 476 705	1 477 814	1 480 050	1 480 873	1 480 873	1 480 873	1 480 873	1 480 873	1 480 873	1 480 873
2017	1 085 280	1 702 871	1 778 340	1 795 680	1 801 088	1 802 176	1 802 176	1 802 176	1 802 176	1 802 176	1 802 176	1 802 176	1 802 176
2018	939 433	1 336 221	1 376 982	1 380 875	1 308 875	1 380 875	1 380 875	1 382 772	1 382 772	1 382 772	1 382 772	1 382 772	1 382 772
2019	788 718	1 008 362	1 023 370	1 023 370	1 023 370	1 023 370	1 024 780	1 026 394	1 026 394	1 026 394	1 026 394	1 026 394	1 026 394
2020	405 833	605 180	607 801	614 130	614 137	618 703	619 680	620 798	620 798	620 798	620 798	620 798	620 798
2021	691 672	935 997	957 437	961 436	964 028	966 019	967 769	969 771	969 771	969 771	969 771	969 771	969 771
2022	994 466	1 303 600	1 306 309	1 335 119	1 339 235	1 342 397	1 345 177	1 348 357	1 348 357	1 348 357	1 348 357	1 348 357	1 348 357
2023	885 993	1 015 303	1 083 635	1 100 149	1 100 149	1 106 966	1 109 570	1 112 549	1 112 549	1 112 549	1 112 549	1 112 549	1 112 549
2024	499 176	709 838	741 487	753 943	756 852	759 086	761 050	763 297	763 297	763 297	763 297	763 297	763 297

Projected Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder Table - Discounted Results

Notes to the Financial Statements

Accident year	Discounted Cumulative IABCL - Annual Projections (N'000)												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12
2009	539 472	700 994	849 619	954 140	954 140	954 341	955 880	958 293	961 035	962 933	966 225	966 225	966 225
2010	1 333 743	1 361 080	1 397 394	1 402 168	1402168	1 409 092	1 409 899	1 409 899	1 409 899	1 409 899	1 409 899	1 409 899	1 409 899
2011	51 930	726 383	770 184	771 896	773 818	773 818	774 591	787 882	789 693	789 693	789 693	789 693	789 693
2012	1 259 124	1 975 949	1 993 815	1 995 925	2001450	2 003 361	2 003 361	2 003 361	2 012 051	2 012 051	2 012 051	2 013 862	2 013 862
2013	1 375 840	1 654 499	1 682 674	1 682 896	1685832	1 691 558	1 691 758	1 691 758	1 691 758	1 691 758	1 691 758	1 693 113	1 693 113
2014	1 124 249	1 546 761	1 617 364	1 619 528	1633606	1 646 180	1 659 651	1 659 863	1 659 912	1 659 912	1 659 912	1 659 912	1 659 912
2015	1 118 513	1 411 984	1 467 007	1 512 203	1512622	1 513 287	1 513 287	1 513 287	1 513 287	1 513 287	1 513 287	1 513 287	1 513 287
2016	1 069 294	1 406 078	1 470 491	1 476 705	1477814	1 480 050	1 480 873	1 480 873	1 480 873	1 480 873	1 480 873	1 480 873	1 480 873
2017	1 085 280	1 702 871	1 778 340	1 795 680	1801088	1 802 176	1 802 176	1 802 176	1 802 176	1 802 176	1 802 176	1 802 176	1 802 176
2018	939 433	1 336 221	1 376 982	1 380 875	1380875	1 380 875	1 380 875	1 380 875	1 380 875	1 380 875	1 380 875	1 380 875	1 380 875
2019	788 718	1 008 362	1 023 370	1 023 370	1023370	1 023 370	1 023 370	1 024 853	1 024 853	1 024 853	1 024 853	1 024 853	1 024 853
2020	405 833	605 180	607 801	614 130	614 137	614 137	615 015	615 884	615 884	615 884	615 884	615 884	615 884
2021	691 672	935 997	957 437	961 436	961 436	963 233	964 505	965 819	965 819	965 819	965 819	965 819	965 819
2022	994 466	1 303 600	1 306 309	1 306 309	1310038	1 312 361	1 313 995	1 315 758	1 315 758	1 315 758	1 315 758	1 315 758	1 315 758
2023	885 993	1 015 303	1 015 303	1 030 345	1033213	1 034 984	1 036 223	1 037 618	1 037 618	1 037 618	1 037 618	1 037 618	1 037 618
2024	499 176	499 176	528 029	537 444	539 220	540 307	541 063	541 952	541 952	541 952	541 952	541 952	541 952

Notes to the Financial Statements

Reserve for Large losses

Accident Year	Exposure / Earned Premium (N'000)	Total Paid Amounts (N'000)	O/s Reported LG Reserve	No. of Large Losses	Claim Frequency	Average Paid Cost (N'000)	Ult Avg Cost	Ultimate Freq	Ultimate Large Loss Claims Amounts (N'000)	Large Loss Reserves (N'000)
2009	763 348	15 050	-	1	0,00013%	15 050	15 050	0,00000%	15 050	-
2010	1 526 696	47 141	-	1	0,00007%	47 141	47 141	0,00000%	47 141	-
2011	1 526 696	519 662	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	519 662	-
2012	1 581 119	408 349	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	408 349	-
2013	1 673 519	899 948	-	4	0,00024%	224 987	224 987	0,00000%	899 948	-
2014	1 902 096	2 693 320	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	2 693 320	-
2015	1 908 973	349 200	-	9	0,00047%	38 800	38 800	0,00000%	349 200	-
2016	1 549 418	99 803	-	4	0,00026%	24 951	24 951	0,00000%	99 803	-
2017	1 680 073	525 136	-	9	0,00054%	58 348	58 348	0,00000%	525 136	-
2018	1 467 726	-	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	-	-
2019	1 366 314	-	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	-	-
2020	1 312 596	-	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	-	-
2021	1 386 693	36 269	-	1	0,00007%	36 269	36 269	0,00000%	36 269	-
2022	1 805 189	41 917	-	1	0,00006%	41 917	41 917	0,00006%	41 917	-
2023	2 496 958	168 017	-	2	0,00008%	84 008	84 008	0,00008%	168 017	-
2024	3 789 410	360 607	-	6	0,00016%	60 101	49 199	0,00009%	380 156	19 549
Total			-							19 549
									Discounted*	16 190

Gross Result Exhibit

Notes to the Financial Statements

Gross Result Exhibit

UW Yr	Gross Earned Premium	Gross Paid Claims	O/s claims	Gross Incurred Claims	Paid Loss Ratio	Incurred Loss Ratio	Gross earned Premium	IBNR	Gross Ultimate Claims	Claims Reserve	IBNR Loss Ratio	Reserve Loss Ratio	Ultimate Loss Ratio
2013	1 673 519	1 361 242	0	1 361 242	81%	81%	1 673 519	0	1 361 242	0	0%	0%	81%
2014	1 902 096	3 200 938	0	3 200 938	168%	168%	1 902 096	0	3 200 938	0	0%	0%	168%
2015	1 908 973	839 437	0	839 437	44%	44%	1 908 973	0	839 437	0	0%	0%	44%
2016	1 549 418	593 203	0	593 203	38%	38%	1 549 418	0	593 203	0	0%	0%	38%
2017	1 680 073	1 044 190	0	1 044 190	62%	62%	1 680 073	0	1 044 190	0	0%	0%	62%
2018	1 467 726	383 154	0	383 154	26%	26%	1 467 726	1 663	384 816	1 663	0%	0%	26%
2019	1 366 314	319 506	0	319 506	23%	23%	1 366 314	2 460	321 966	2 460	0%	0%	24%
2020	1 312 596	216 509	2 394	218 902	16%	17%	1 312 596	3 051	221 953	5 445	0%	0%	17%
2021	1 386 693	417 034	3 165	420 199	30%	30%	1 386 693	2 717	422 915	5 882	0%	0%	30%
2022	1 805 189	627 606	29 122	656 728	35%	36%	1 805 189	3 892	660 620	33 014	0%	2%	37%
2023	2 496 958	734 139	49 369	783 508	29%	31%	2 496 958	28 913	812 421	78 283	1%	3%	33%
2024	3 789 410	859 784	70 748	930 532	23%	25%	3 789 410	165 634	1 096 165	236 382	4%	6%	29%
Total	22 338 962	10 596 738	154 799	10 751 537			22 338 962	208 329	10 959 866	363 128	1%	2%	49%

Notes to the Financial Statements

Gross Claim Paid-Large Losses - Marine

The tables shown are the step by step output of the IABCL Method in estimating Gross Claim Reserve:

Table of claims paid excluding large claims (Attritional Table)

Accident year	Incremental Chain ladder-Yearly Projections (N'000)											11	12	13
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
2009	22 581	15 539	4 772	157	60	135	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	11 390	149 416	3 247	1 674	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	155 086	32 721	5 208	5 878	1 880	21	236	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
2012	37 303	54 135	20 068	900	50	964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	30 722	31 502	4 969	1 030	382	1 462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	42 694	13 795	812	316	3 069	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	56 207	19 952	33 174	1 109	31	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	50 060	196 892	6 409	6 350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	127 311	39 368	3 469	7 435	9 814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	15 515	18 938	11 902	4 446	-	6 301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	23 479	20 170	11 075	5 846	729	2 709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	16 872	12 159	130	249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	31 301	42 126	936	3 880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	42 646	33 844	3 599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	9 269	17 524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	26 326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

Accident year	Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder - Annual Projections (N'000)												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2009	137 429	82 167	22 154	653	226	453	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	60 225	693 655	13 484	6 302	44	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	719 978	135 874	19 608	19 759	5 851	61	787	-	8	-	-	-	-
2012	154 898	203 801	67 454	2 801	144	3 217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	115 658	105 888	15 467	2 960	1 274	5 551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	143 509	42 933	2 333	1 055	11 657	1 646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	174 937	57 339	110 732	4 210	103	527	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	143 862	657 209	24 341	20 904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	424 954	149 507	11 420	21 992	26 068	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	58 923	62 341	35 207	11 809	-	12 781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	77 288	59 665	29 416	13 501	1 478	2 709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	49 909	32 295	300	506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	83 137	97 295	1 898	3 880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	98 497	68 646	3 599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	18 800	17 524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	26 326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

Projected Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder Table

Accident year	Cumulative Chain ladder-Annual Projections (N'000)												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2009	137 429	219 596	241 750	242 404	242 629	243 083	243 088	243 088	243 088	243 088	243 088	243 088	243 088
2010	60 225	753 880	767 364	773 666	773 710	773 748	773 748	773 748	773 748	773 748	773 748	773 748	773 748
2011	719 978	855 852	875 461	895 220	901 071	901 132	901 919	901 919	901 927	901 927	901 927	901 927	901 927
2012	154 898	358 699	426 152	428 953	429 097	432 314	432 314	432 314	432 314	432 314	432 314	432 314	432 314
2013	115 658	221 546	237 013	239 973	241 247	246 798	246 798	246 798	246 798	246 798	246 798	246 798	246 798
2014	143 509	186 443	188 775	189 830	201 487	203 133	203 133	203 133	203 133	203 133	203 133	212 816	212 816
2015	174 937	232 275	343 008	347 218	347 321	347 848	347 848	347 848	347 848	347 848	347 848	347 848	347 848
2016	143 862	801 071	825 411	846 315	846 315	846 315	846 315	846 315	846 315	846 315	846 315	846 315	846 315
2017	424 954	574 461	585 880	607 872	633 940	633 940	633 940	633 940	633 940	633 940	633 940	633 940	633 940
2018	58 923	121 264	156 470	168 279	168 279	181 060	181 060	182 611	182 611	182 611	182 611	182 611	182 611
2019	77 288	136 953	166 369	179 870	181 348	184 057	184 091	184 091	184 091	184 091	184 091	184 091	184 091
2020	49 909	82 204	82 504	83 010	83 010	97 782	97 803	97 803	97 803	97 803	97 803	97 803	97 803
2021	83 137	180 433	182 331	186 211	188 211	189 554	189 601	189 601	189 601	189 601	189 601	189 601	189 601
2022	98 497	167 142	170 742	209 835	212 358	214 053	214 112	214 112	214 112	214 112	214 112	214 112	214 112
2023	18 800	36 324	136 161	139 687	141 467	142 663	142 705	142 705	142 705	142 705	142 705	142 705	142 705
2024	26 326	56 569	61 634	63 487	64 423	65 052	65 074	65 074	65 074	65 074	65 074	65 074	65 074

Notes to the Financial Statements

Projected Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder Table - Discounted Results

Accident year	Discounted Cumulative IABCL - Annual Projections (N'000)												13
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
2009	137 429	219 596	241 750	242 404	242 629	243 083	243 088	243 088	243 088	243 088	243 088	243 088	243 088
2010	60 225	753 880	767 364	773 666	773 710	773 748	773 748	773 748	773 748	773 748	773 748	773 748	773 748
2011	719 978	855 852	875 461	895 220	901 071	901 132	901 919	901 919	901 927	901 927	901 927	901 927	901 927
2012	154 898	358 699	426 152	428 953	429 097	432 314	432 314	432 314	432 314	432 314	432 314	432 314	432 314
2013	115 658	221 546	237 013	239 973	241 247	246 798	246 798	246 798	246 798	246 798	246 798	246 798	246 798
2014	143 509	186 443	188 775	189 830	201 487	203 133	203 133	203 133	203 133	203 133	203 133	212 816	212 816
2015	174 937	232 275	343 008	347 218	347 321	347 848	347 848	347 848	347 848	347 848	347 848	347 848	347 848
2016	143 862	801 071	825 411	846 315	846 315	846 315	846 315	846 315	846 315	846 315	846 315	846 315	846 315
2017	424 954	574 461	585 880	607 872	633 940	633 940	633 940	633 940	633 940	633 940	633 940	633 940	633 940
2018	58 923	121 264	156 470	168 279	168 279	181 060	181 060	181 060	181 060	181 060	181 060	181 060	181 060
2019	77 288	136 953	166 369	179 870	181 348	184 057	184 057	184 057	184 057	184 057	184 057	184 057	184 057
2020	49 909	82 204	82 504	83 010	83 010	83 010	83 029	83 029	83 029	83 029	83 029	83 029	83 029
2021	83 137	180 433	182 331	186 211	186 211	187 423	187 457	187 457	187 457	187 457	187 457	187 457	187 457
2022	98 497	167 142	170 742	170 742	173 027	174 272	174 307	174 307	174 307	174 307	174 307	174 307	174 307
2023	18 800	36 324	36 324	39 536	40 860	41 575	41 595	41 595	41 595	41 595	41 595	41 595	41 595
2024	26 326	26 326	30 943	32 343	32 915	33 221	33 229	33 229	33 229	33 229	33 229	33 229	33 229

Notes to the Financial Statements

Gross Result Exhibit

Accident Year	Exposure / Earned Premium (N'000)	Total Paid Amount (N'000)	O/s Reported LG Reserve	No. of Large Losses	Claim Freq	Average Paid Cost (N'000)	Ult Avg Cost	Ultimate Freq	Ultimate Large Loss Claims Amounts (N'000)	Large Loss Reserves (N'000)
2009	376 554	29 350	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	29 350	-
2010	430 442	25 354	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	25 354	-
2011	818 113	88 459	-	2	0,00024%	44 230	44 230	0,00024%	88 459	-
2012	819 575	107 759	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	107 759	-
2013	501 100	34 559	-	2	0,00040%	17 280	17 280	0,00040%	34 559	-
2014	600 341	680 111	60 000	5	0,00083%	170 028	170 028	0,00083%	740 111	60 000
2015	665 449	140 067	-	3	0,00045%	46 689	46 689	0,00045%	140 067	-
2016	522 782	140 256	-	5	0,00096%	28 051	28 051	0,00096%	140 256	-
2017	641 702	69 244	-	4	0,00062%	17 311	17 311	0,00062%	69 244	-
2018	687 895	109 187	-	4	0,00058%	27 297	27 297	0,00053%	109 187	-
2019	524 370	121 095	-	4	0,00076%	30 274	30 274	0,00076%	121 095	-
2020	598 069	47 403	-	1	0,00017%	47 403	47 403	0,00017%	47 403	-
2021	841 839	-	-	-	0,00000%	-	-	0,00000%	-	-
2022	942 314	111 190	24 204	5	0,00053%	27 797	27 797	0,00053%	135 394	24 204
2023	1 017 129	72 360	219 191	4	0,00039%	36 180	36 180	0,00039%	291 551	219 191
2024	1 946 062	-	157 781	6	0,00031%	-	30 571	0,00053%	317 523	317 523
Total			461 175							620 917
									Discounted*	533 065

Notes to the Financial Statements

UW Yr	Gross Earned Premium	Gross Paid Claims	O/s claims	Gross Incurred Claims	Paid Loss Ratio	Incurred Loss Ratio	Gross earned Premium	IBNR	Gross Ultimate Claims	Claims Reserve	IBNR Loss Ratio	Reserve Loss Ratio	Ultimate Loss Ratio
2013	501 100	104 626	0	104 626	21%	21%	501 100	0	104 626	0	0%	0%	21%
2014	600 341	741 297	60 000	801 297	123%	133%	600 341	0	801 297	60 000	0%	10%	133%
2015	665 449	250 719	0	250 719	38%	38%	665 449	0	250 719	0	0%	0%	38%
2016	522 782	399 966	0	399 966	77%	77%	522 782	0	399 966	0	0%	0%	77%
2017	641 702	256 641	0	256 641	40%	40%	641 702	0	256 641	0	0%	0%	40%
2018	687 895	166 290	1 353	167 643	24%	24%	687 895	7	167 650	1 360	0%	0%	24%
2019	524 370	185 103	0	185 103	35%	35%	524 370	30	185 133	30	0%	0%	35%
2020	598 069	76 813	12 896	89 709	13%	15%	598 069	71	89 780	12 967	0%	2%	15%
2021	841 839	78 242	2 553	80 795	9%	10%	841 839	248	81 043	2 800	0%	0%	10%
2022	942 314	191 278	36 741	228 019	20%	24%	942 314	21 318	249 337	58 059	2%	6%	26%
2023	1 017 129	99 153	223 671	322 824	10%	32%	1 017 129	56 441	379 266	280 113	6%	28%	37%
2024	1 946 062	26 326	179 156	205 481	1%	11%	1 946 062	125 682	331 163	304 837	6%	16%	17%
Total	9 489 053	2 576 453	516 369	3 092 823			9 489 053	203 798	3 296 620	720 167	2%	8%	35%

Gross Claim Paid-Large Losses - Oil & Gas

Notes to the Financial Statements

The table shown is the output of the Expected Loss Ratio Method used in estimating Gross Claim Reserve for Oil & Gas:

Expected Loss Ratio Method Table

Accident Year	Gross Earned Premium (N' 000)	Claims Paid till date (N' 000)	Total O/s as at 31 Dec 2020 (N'000)	Current Incurred (N'000)	Current Loss Ratio	Ultimate Loss Ratio	Ultimate Losses (N'000)	O/s Claim Reserves (N'000)
2009	114 603	5 930	-	5 930	5%	5%	5 930	-
2010	426 927	116 140	-	116 140	27%	27%	116 140	(0)
2011	1 091 790	320 767	-	320 767	29%	29%	320 767	-
2012	1 592 882	533 147	-	533 147	33%	33%	533 147	-
2013	1 408 707	131 341	-	131 341	9%	9%	131 341	-
2014	1 817 119	54 698	-	54 698	3%	3%	54 698	-
2015	1 979 172	15 553	-	15 553	1%	1%	15 553	0
2016	3 613 535	2 382 898	-	2 382 898	66%	66%	2 382 898	-
2017	5 116 272	1 233 163	26 012	1 259 175	25%	25%	1 259 175	26 012
2018	6 699 431	336 792	81 284	418 076	6%	6%	418 076	81 284
2019	7 122 637	104 556	1 000	105 556	1%	1%	105 556	1 000
2020	7 705 771	538 875	8 011	546 885	7%	7%	546 885	8 011
2021	7 509 181	66 942	6 500	73 442	1%	1%	111 284	44 342
2022	8 435 485	37 904	331 412	369 316	4%	5%	416 700	378 796
2023	8 681 517	17 576	1 263 962	1 281 538	15%	18%	1 536 054	1 518 478
2024	16 443 775	4 228 041	21 048 024	25 276 065	154%	176%	28 941 043	24 713 002
Total			22 766 206					26 770 926
							Discounted	23 150 050

Notes to the Financial Statements

Gross Result Exhibit

UW Yr	Gross Earned Premium	Gross Paid Claims	O/s claims	Gross Incurred Claims	Paid Loss Ratio	Incurred Loss Ratio	Gross earned Premium	IBNR	Gross Ultimate Claims	Claims Reserve	IBNR Loss Ratio	Reserve Loss Ratio	Ultimate Loss Ratio
2013	1 408 707	131 341	0	131 341	9%	9%	1 408 707	0	131 341	0	0%	0%	9%
2014	1 817 119	54 698	0	54 698	3%	3%	1 817 119	0	54 698	0	0%	0%	3%
2015	1 979 172	15 553	0	15 553	1%	1%	1 979 172	0	15 553	0	0%	0%	1%
2016	3 613 535	2 382 898	0	2 382 898	66%	66%	3 613 535	0	2 382 898	0	0%	0%	66%
2017	5 116 272	1 233 163	26 012	1 259 175	24%	25%	5 116 272	0	1 259 175	26 012	0%	1%	25%
2018	6 699 431	336 792	81 284	418 076	5%	6%	6 699 431	0	418 076	81 284	0%	1%	6%
2019	7 122 637	104 556	1 000	105 556	1%	1%	7 122 637	0	105 556	1 000	0%	0%	1%
2020	7 705 771	538 875	8 011	546 885	7%	7%	7 705 771	0	546 885	8 011	0%	0%	7%
2021	7 509 181	66 942	6 500	73 442	1%	1%	7 509 181	37 842	111 284	44 342	1%	1%	1%
2022	8 435 485	37 904	331 412	369 316	0%	4%	8 435 485	47 384	416 700	378 796	1%	4%	5%
2023	8 681 517	17 576	1 263 962	1 281 538	0%	15%	8 681 517	254 515	1 536 054	1 518 478	3%	17%	18%
2024	16 443 775	4 228 041	21 048 024	25 276 065	26%	154%	16 443 775	3 664 978	28 941 043	24 713 002	22%	150%	176%
Total	76 532 599	9 148 337	22 766 206	31 914 544			76 532 599	4 004 720	35 919 263	26 770 926	5%	35%	47%

Notes to the Financial Statements

Illustration of Gross Claim Reserving - Bond

The table shown is the output of the Expected Loss Ratio Method used in estimating Gross Claim Reserve for Bond:

Expected Loss Ratio Method Table

Accident Year	Gross Earned Premium (N' 000)	Claims Paid till date (N' 000)	Total O/s as at 31 Dec 2020 (N'000)	Current Incurred (N'000)	Current Loss Ratio	Ultimate Loss Ratio	Ultimate Losses (N'000)	O/s Claim Reserves (N'000)
2009	0	-	-	-			-	-
2010	0	-	-	-			-	-
2011	0	-	-	-			-	-
2012	23 486	2 224	-	2 224	9%	9%	2 224	-
2013	33 195	4 339	-	4 339	13%	13%	4 339	-
2014	39 405	1 807	-	1 807	5%	5%	1 807	-
2015	20 788	21 819	-	21 819	105%	105%	21 819	-
2016	12 171	13	-	13	0%	0%	13	0
2017	3 342	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
2018	2 086	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
2019	2 360	38 094	-	38 094	1614%	1614%	38 094	-
2020	2 009	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
2021	7 028	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
2022	7 715	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
2023	15 310	-	-	-	0%	5%	702	702
2024	4 817	-	-	-	0%	7%	327	327
Total			-					1 029
							Discounted	890

Notes to the Financial Statements

Gross Result Exhibit

UW Yr	Gross Earned Premium	Gross Paid Claims	O/s claims	Gross Incurred Claims	Paid Loss Ratio	Incurred Loss Ratio	Gross earned Premium	IBNR	Gross Ultimate Claims	Claims Reserve	IBNR Loss Ratio	Reserve Loss Ratio	Ultimate Loss Ratio
2013	33 195	4 339	0	4 339	13%	13%	33 195	0	4 339	0	0%	0%	13%
2014	39 405	1 807	0	1 807	5%	5%	39 405	0	1 807	0	0%	0%	5%
2015	20 788	21 819	0	21 819	105%	105%	20 788	0	21 819	0	0%	0%	105%
2016	12 171	13	0	13	0%	0%	12 171	0	13	0	0%	0%	0%
2017	3 342	0	0	0	0%	0%	3 342	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
2018	2 086	0	0	0	0%	0%	2 086	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
2019	2 360	38 094	0	38 094	1614%	1614%	2 360	0	38 094	0	0%	0%	1614%
2020	2 009	0	0	0	0%	0%	2 009	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
2021	7 028	0	0	0	0%	0%	7 028	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
2022	7 715	0	0	0	0%	0%	7 715	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
2023	15 310	0	0	0	0%	0%	15 310	702	702	702	5%	5%	5%
2024	4 817	0	0	0	0%	0%	4 817	327	327	327	7%	7%	7%
Total	150 228		0	66 072			150 228	1 029	67 101	1 029	1%	1%	45%

Notes to the Financial Statements

Illustration of Gross Claim Reserving - Agriculture

The table shown is the output of the Expected Loss Ratio Method used in estimating Gross Claim Reserve for Aviation:

Expected Loss Ratio Method Table

Accident Year	Gross Earned Premium (N' 000)	Claims Paid till date (N' 000)	Total O/s as at 31 Dec 2019 (N'000)	Current Incurred (N'000)	Current Loss Ratio	Ultimate Loss Ratio	Ultimate Losses (N'000)	O/s Claim Reserves (N'000)
2009	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
2010	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
2012	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
2013	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
2014	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
2015	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
2016	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
2019	42 950	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
2020	175 134	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-
2021	258 414	3 839	8 413	12 252	5%	5%	12 252	8 413
2022	110 549	53 627	50 413	104 039	94%	96%	105 575	51 948
2023	31 769	3 651	7 026	10 678	34%	42%	13 343	9 692
2024	54 007	7 155	14 557	21 712	40%	69%	37 130	29 975
Total			80 408					100 027
							Discounted	86 507

Notes to the Financial Statements

Gross Result Exhibit

UW Yr	Gross Earned Premium	Gross Paid Claims	O/s claims	Gross Incurred Claims	Paid Loss Ratio	Incurred Loss Ratio	Gross earned Premium	IBNR	Gross Ultimate Claims	Claims Reserve	IBNR Loss Ratio	Reserve Loss Ratio	Ultimate Loss Ratio
2013	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
2014	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
2015	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
2016	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
2017	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
2018	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
2019	42 950	0	0	0	0%	0%	42 950	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
2020	175 134	0	0	0	0%	0%	175 134	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
2021	258 414	3 839	8 413	12 252	1%	5%	258 414	0	12 252	8 413	0%	3%	5%
2022	110 549	53 627	50 413	104 039	49%	94%	110 549	1 535	105 575	51 948	1%	47%	96%
2023	31 769	3 651	7 026	10 678	11%	34%	31 769	2 665	13 343	9 692	8%	31%	42%
2024	54 007	7 155	14 557	21 712	13%	40%	54 007	15 418	37 130	29 975	29%	56%	69%
Total	672 824	68 272	80 408	148 681			672 824	19 619	168 299	100 027	3%	15%	25%

Rex Insurance Limited
(Formerly Royal Exchange General Insurance Company Limited)

Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the period ended 31 December 2024

VALUE ADDED STATEMENT
As at 31 December 2024

	2024		2023	
	N'000	%	N'000	%
Insurance Revenue	26 632 626	566	15 417 643	471
Reinsurance, claims, commission and others	(28 422 233)	(605)	(10 757 482)	(433)
	(1 789 607)		4 660 162	
Investment income	3 268 194	70	1 769 948	61
Other income	1 967 561	42	68 015	3
Other gains and losses	1 255 175	27	176 923	(1)
Value added	4 701 324	100	6 675 048	100
Applied as follows:				
In payment of employees:				
- Salaries, wages and other benefits	2 444 722	52	1 659 391	57
In payment to government:				
- Taxation	353 256	8	656 240	3
For future replacement of assets and expansion of business:				
Deferred tax	(247 833)	(5)	268 559	(10)
Depreciation & amortization	511 248	11	262 310	7
Contingency reserve	863 009	18	638 091	16
General reserve	776 921	17	3 190 456	26
	4 701 324	100	6 675 048	100

Rex Insurance Limited
(Formerly Royal Exchange General Insurance Company Limited)

Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the period ended 31 December 2024

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	7 341 569	31 213 141	16 948 473	15 980 243	9 777 898
Financial assets	16 630 831	5 866 025	7 020 667	5 856 412	5 139 048
Investment in associate	-	-	230 622	455 039	453 145
Deferred acquisition cost	-	-	-	362 286	225 256
Trade receivables	237 740	50 195	89 695	135 160	69 468
Other receivables and prepayment	1 434 154	1 453 158	1 767 102	1 063 778	1 218 453
Reinsurance Contract assets	25 270 572	1 543 617	1 825 497	1 818 151	1 744 049
Statutory deposits	340 000	340 000	340 000	340 000	340 000
Intangible assets	111 216	157 845	130 590	64 556	-
Investment properties	-	-	680 000	3 856 305	3 856 706
Property and equipment	4 169 162	3 495 098	1 680 806	1 242 744	1 130 784
Right of use asset	9 171	19 368	12 425	32 806	71 472
Employees retirement benefits/LSA	563 621	434 189	368 917	310 990	257 168
	56 108 039	44 572 635	31 094 793	31 518 470	24 283 447
Non Current Asset Held for Sale	-	-	735 009	-	-
Total Assets	56 108 039	44 572 637	31 829 802	31 518 470	24 283 447
EQUITY & LIABILITIES					
Share Capital & Reserves:					
Ordinary share capital	10 046 512	10 046 512	8 314 355	8 314 354	5 366 667
Share premium	-	0	1 277 616	1 277 616	802 737
Statutory contingency reserve	5 153 943	4 290 934	3 652 843	3 226 564	2 844 511
General reserve	1 872 434	3 292 880	1 397 055	577 353	709 711
Unrealised FX reserves	1 034 370	7 053	-	-	-
Other component of equity	1 045 418	72 226	53 432	4 324	498 614
Total Equity	19 152 677	17 709 605	14 695 301	13 400 211	10 222 240
Liabilities:					
Bank overdrafts	-	-	-	17 007	32 699
Deferred income	-	414	15 862	174 533	138 244
Trade payables	243 605	10 771 278	10 838 031	10 886 461	7 739 026
Other liabilities	2 423 371	8 749 144	829 181	1 473 231	1 109 902
Finance lease obligations	-	-	-	26 176	55 703
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit for shares	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities	33 525 924	6 134 524	4 868 993	4 694 850	4 042 104
Finance lease obligations	-	-	686	-	-
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	27 215	-	-
Income tax payable	449 009	652 849	269 905	261 359	388 492
Deferred tax liabilities	263 637	511 470	242 912	539 543	528 144
Employees retirement benefits	49 816	43 352	41 719	45 099	26 893
Total Liabilities	36 955 362	26 863 031	17 134 501	18 118 258	14 061 207
Total Equity & Liabilities	56 108 039	44 572 637	31 829 802	31 518 470	24 283 447
TURNOVER AND PROFIT					
Gross premium written	28 766 963	14 209 292	12 735 110	12 735 110	11 868 240
		-	-		
Net premium earned	12 868 477	6 002 028	5 493 489	5 493 489	5 275 791
Profit before taxation	880 745	723 497	339 809	339 809	1 024 099
Profit/(loss) after taxation	776 921	779 257	249 696	249 696	793 578