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## OUR VISION

To be the preferred  
Nigerian Insurance  
Company



## OUR MISSION

To provide innovative  
and convenient  
solutions that  
inspires a future  
where insurance is  
simple, empowering  
and accessible to all.



## OUR CORE VALUES

**R - Resilience**  
**E - Efficiency**  
**X - eXcellence**  
**I - Integrity**  
**T - Teamwork**



# Shareholder Relations



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## Corporate Information

### Head Office

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

### Directors

Dr. Ike Chioke  
 Mrs. Ebelechwku Nwachukwu  
 Alhaji R.M Gwarzo, OON  
 Mr. Nnamdi Oragwu  
 Ms. Isioma Ogodazi  
 Mr. Ernesto Costa  
 Mr. Adeyemo Adejumo  
 Mr. Mehdi Gharbi  
 Mr. Owolabi Salami  
 Mr. Lotfi Baccouche  
 Mr. Sunny Uwagboi  
 Mrs. Adesola Akitayo

### 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

### Company registration number

RC: 725727

### Company Secretary

**Sheila Ezeuko**  
 FRC/2013/NBA/000000004059

Chairman of the board/Independent Director  
 Managing Director/ CEO  
 Non-Executive Director  
 Non-Executive Director  
 Non-Executive Director  
 Non-Executive Director  
 Non-Executive Director  
 Non-Executive Director  
 Non-Executive Director  
 Non-Executive Director  
 Independent Director  
 Executive Director (Business Development)  
 Executive Director (Technical)

### Bankers

Access Bank Plc  
 Union Bank Plc  
 Guaranty Trust Bank Limited  
 First Bank of Nigeria Limited  
 First City Monument Bank Limited  
 Sterling Bank Plc  
 Fidelity Bank Plc  
 Ecobank Nigeria Limited  
 Zenith Bank Plc  
 Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited  
 United Bank For Africa Plc  
 Wema Bank Plc

### Actuary

**Ernst & Young**  
 FRC/NAS/ICAN/00000000738

**Logic Professional Services**  
 FRC/2017/NAS/00000017548



## Corporate Profile



The Company started operations in Nigeria represented by Barclays Bank DCO in 1918. A branch of the then parent Company, Royal Exchange Assurance, London, (REA), was established in Lagos on February 28, 1921.

REA was founded in 1720 and was one of the first two insurance companies to receive legal status by Royal Charter. Originally established for marine business, REA expanded within a year to include fire and life insurance as well, thereby becoming Britain's first composite insurer. The establishment of the branch in Nigeria was the result of the expansion drive of REA in the early 20th century.

Pursuant to Section 396(2) of the then Companies Act of 1968 the Company was, on December 29, 1969, reconstituted and incorporated as a Private Limited Liability Company, the Royal Exchange Assurance (Nigeria) Limited. The Company went public on July 18, 1989 and was duly listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange on December 3, 1990.

The Company elected to split its operations into Life and General Businesses during the 2007 recapitalization exercise.

The company re-branded into Rex Insurance Limited on June 27, 2024.

Rex Insurance Limited has one of the largest branch networks in its sector with 12 branches nationwide and 6 Business Directorates. The Company enjoys long dated relationship with local and international reinsurers. The Company is one of the few Insurance Companies in Nigeria that has secured an Oil and Gas treaty to enable it to position itself for active participation in the emerging domestication of Oil and Gas risks underwriting due to the Local Content Policy of the Federal Government of Nigeria.

Rex Insurance Limited has an Authorized Share Capital of N10.046 billion made up of 10.046 billion ordinary shares of N1 each and an Issued and Paid-up capital of N10.046 billion.

As of December 31, 2024, the Shareholders' Funds stands at N19.15 billion with Total Assets of N56.11 billion.

Rex Insurance is a strong brand in the insurance sector, highly rated within the industry for experience in the business among other virtues. The Company would continue to ensure its relevance in the environment in which it operates by reinventing itself continuously, refreshing its strong brand with emphasis on experience and competence.

## Results At A Glance

For the year ended 31 December, 2024

	2024 N'000	2023 N'000
Insurance Revenue	<b>26,632,626</b>	<b>15,417,643</b>
Profit before taxation	880,745	4,115,255
Income taxes/minimum tax	(103,824)	(924,799)
Profit after taxation	<b>776,921</b>	<b>3,190,456</b>
Transfer to contingency reserve	(863,009)	(638,091)
Transfer from retained earnings	<b>(86,089)</b>	<b>2,552,364</b>

### Gross written premium

<b>26,632,626</b>
<b>15,417,643</b>

### Profit before taxation

<b>880,745</b>
<b>4,115,255</b>

### Income taxes

<b>(103,824)</b>
<b>(924,799)</b>

### Profit after taxation

<b>776,921</b>
<b>3,190,456</b>

### Transfer to contingency reserve

<b>(863,009)</b>
<b>(638,091)</b>

### Transfer from retained earnings

<b>(86,087)</b>
<b>2,552,364</b>

## Notice of Annual General Meeting

NOTICE is hereby given that the 17th Annual General Meeting of **REX INSURANCE LIMITED** ("the Company") will be held virtually at the Head Office, 26E Abdulrahman Okene Close, Off Ligali Ayorinde Street, Victoria Island, Lagos State on Wednesday, September 17, 2025 at 4:30pm to consider and transact the following business:

### Ordinary Business:

1. To lay before the meeting the Audited Financial Accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024 together with the Reports of the Directors, Auditors and the Audit & Compliance Committee thereon.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect/re-elect directors.
4. To disclose the remuneration of the Managers of the Company.
5. To authorize the directors to appoint and fix the remuneration of the External Auditors.
6. To appoint members of the Audit & Compliance Committee.

### Special Business:

1. To re-elect Mr. Adeyemo Adejumo as a director of the Company, having attained the age of 70 years pursuant to Section 278 (1) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act LFN 2020.
2. To approve the remuneration of Directors.

### BY THE ORDER OF THE BOARD



**SHEILA EZEUKO ACIS, MIOB**  
General Counsel & Company Secretary

Registered Office Address  
26E Abdulrahman Okene Close  
Off Ligali Ayorinde Street  
Victoria Island, Lagos

September 8, 2025

# Governance Report



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**Ike Chioke**  
Chairman

## Chairman's Statement

### Dear Shareholders,

*Distinguished Shareholders, I welcome you most sincerely to the 17th Annual General Meeting of your company, Rex Insurance and present to you, the Annual Report of Rex Insurance for the financial year ended 2024. Permit me to express my deep appreciation to you all for your support and unwavering commitment to the Rex Brand throughout the year.*



This has been a defining year in our journey, one marked by bold transformation, strategic clarity and renewed purpose.

Despite a challenging macroeconomic environment, Rex Insurance has remained resilient, agile, and forward-looking. We have taken deliberate steps to reposition the company for long-term growth and relevance in a rapidly evolving insurance landscape.

This year, we unveiled a new brand identity, a bold expression of who we are and what we stand for. We also redefined our mission, vision, and core values, anchoring them on customer-centricity, innovation, and trust. These changes are more than cosmetic; they reflect a deeper cultural shift and a renewed commitment to delivering value to our customers, shareholders, and communities.

We also made significant investments in our infrastructure and people. The commissioning of our new Head Office and the upgrade of key branches across the country signal our intent to create modern, accessible, and customer-friendly

environments. Furthermore, we strengthened our leadership bench with the appointment of a new Executive Management Team and strategic hires across critical functions to drive our vision forward.

Our strategic pillars; Retail Expansion, Digital Transformation, Operational Excellence, and Customer Experience Leadership remain our compass. Through initiatives like the Retail Street Storm, we are demystifying insurance and bringing it closer to the everyday Nigerian.

On behalf of the Board, I thank our shareholders for their continued trust, our customers for their loyalty, and our employees for their unwavering dedication. The future of Rex Insurance is bright, and together, we will shape it.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ike Chioke'.

**Ike Chioke**  
Chairman, Board of Directors  
Rex Insurance



# Houseowner Insurance

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**Ebelechukwu Nwachukwu**  
Managing Director/ Chief Executive

## Managing Director's Review

### Dear Stakeholders,

This past year has been one of bold transformation and strategic execution at Rex Insurance. We set out to reposition the company for sustainable growth and I am proud to report that we have made significant progress.

We began by redefining our mission, vision, and core values, aligning them with our ambition to be Nigeria's most preferred insurer. This cultural reset was accompanied by a new brand identity a modern, vibrant expression of our renewed purpose.

Operationally, we delivered several key milestones:

- Commissioned a new Head Office, designed to foster collaboration, innovation, and service excellence.
- Upgraded multiple branches to enhance customer experience and improve accessibility.
- Launched grassroots campaigns like the Retail Street Storm, deepening our retail penetration and building trust at the community level.
- Strengthened our leadership team with new executive appointments and strategic hires to drive execution across all business lines.
- Commenced Rex ESG advocacy through participation in the Lagos State Tree Planting and preliminary works on sustainability report

Our strategic focus remains anchored on four pillars:

1. Retail Expansion - Bringing insurance to the doorstep of everyday Nigerians.
2. Digital Transformation - Leveraging technology to simplify access and improve service delivery.
3. Operational Excellence - Streamlining processes for efficiency and agility.
4. Customer Experience Leadership - Putting the customer at the heart of everything we do.



We also made significant strides in claims automation, customer onboarding, and agent network expansion. These efforts are already yielding results in customer satisfaction and retention.

Looking ahead, we are optimistic. With a clear strategy, a passionate team, and a strong foundation, Rex Insurance is well-positioned to lead the next phase of growth in Nigeria's insurance sector.

Thank you for your continued support and belief in our journey.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ebelechukwu Nwachukwu'.

**Ebelechukwu Nwachukwu**  
Managing Director/Chief Executive,  
Rex Insurance

# Report of Corporate Governance

## 1 Introduction

As the Nigerian insurance sector adapts to digital innovation, regulatory transformation, and rising expectations for transparency, effective corporate governance has become central to navigating these shifts and ensuring business sustainability.

At Rex Insurance Limited (the "Company"), we understand that governance is not just about compliance but also about leadership, foresight, and accountability. In alignment with Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance and evolving NAICOM requirements, we continue to refine our governance structures to support innovation, manage risks effectively, and deepen stakeholder trust.

Our commitment is to uphold high standards of integrity, professionalism, and transparency, the principles that guide our decisions and define how we deliver long-term value to all stakeholders

## 2 Governance Culture

The Company annually exposes the board members to corporate governance trainings and maintains the culture of an annual board appraisal system to ensure the board is well-rounded to its responsibilities. Similarly, the Company imposes both standards of conduct at all levels and appropriate procedures for internal controls in order to maximize opportunities and effectively identify and manage potential risks. Thus, there is a deliberate consciousness to maintain effective corporate governance in the organization.

Our governance structure is designed to guarantee the right and equitable treatment of shareholders and other stakeholders. At the head of this structure is the board of directors which is comprised of Twelve (12) members to wit; the Chairman who doubles as an independent director, Seven (7) Non-Executive Directors, three (3) Executive Directors and an additional Independent Director.

## 3 The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the principal driver of strategic affairs and corporate governance of the Company and has the overall oversight responsibility for ensuring that the principles of good corporate governance are adhered to.

The Board is headed by the Chairman and appoints committees to assist in carrying out its

duties. Given the separation of roles of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Board appoints Non-Executive Directors as chairmen of Board committees. Board committees work on key issues in greater details than would be possible at full Board meetings, which helps to ensure more effective full Board meetings. Each Board committee reviews the results of its meeting with the full Board. All the current Non-Executive Directors served on the Board throughout 2024.

## 4 The Company Secretary

The Company Secretary is the gate keeper of the organization and is responsible for assisting the Board and Management in the implementation of the Code of Corporate Governance, coordinating the orientation and training of new Directors and the continuous education of Non-Executive Directors. She consults regularly with Directors to ensure that they receive required information promptly. She is the custodian of all corporate information and history of the Company. She engages and interfaces with shareholders and stakeholders of the Company. She protects the corporate image of the Company and maintains a professional relationship with the Regulators.

## 5 Non-Executive Directors (NEDs)

The Non-Executive Directors' (NEDs) roles are limited to contributing to strategic decision making. Each non-executive director brings wide experience in the quality of decision making. They are not involved in the day-to-day operations of the business.

## 6 Executive Directors (EDs)

The Company has three (3) Executive Directors; the Managing Director, the Executive Director, Business Development and the Executive Director, Technical. The maximum tenure of an Executive Director is in compliance with the provisions of the Code of Corporate Governance of the National Insurance Commission.

## 7 Separation of Responsibilities

There is a separation of roles and responsibilities of the Chairman of the Board and the Managing Director of the Company.

## 8 Board Meetings and Attendance

The board meetings are scheduled quarterly. In the year under review, the board met five (5) times.

## Report of Corporate Governance cont'd

### Meetings Held

BOARD MEMBERS	Designation	30/1/24	24/4/24	30/7/24	31/10/24	12/12/24
Dr Ike Chioke	Chairman/Independent Director	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Alh. Rabi M. Gwarzo, OON	Non-Executive Director	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Nnamdi Oragwu	Non-Executive Director	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Ernesto Costa	Non-Executive Director	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Adeyemo Adejumo	Non-Executive Director	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Isioma Ogodazi	Non-Executive Director	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ms. Mehdi Gharbi	Non-Executive Director	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Owolabi Salami	Non-Executive Director	✓	✓	✓		✓
Mr. Lotfi Baccouche	Independent Director	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mrs. Ebelechukwu Nwachukwu	Managing Director	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Sunday Uwagboi	Executive Director (Bus. Development)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mrs. Adesola Akintayo	Executive Director (Technical)					✓

\* Mrs. Adesola Akintayo was appointed Executive Director, Technical on December 10, 2024.

### 9 Board Committees

The Committees provide recommendations on matters to the main board. There are four (4) committees established to maintain oversight on the business strategy of the Company. Each committee has its defined charter which embodies its guiding principles and sets out its composition, functions, responsibilities and mandate.

Record of Committee meetings are kept and extracts of the major issues are raised and reported at the full board meetings for deeper consideration, approvals and directives.

The following are the Board Committees:

- Finance, Investment & General Purposes Committee
- Establishment & Governance Committee
- Audit & Compliance Committee
- Enterprise Risk Management & Strategy Committee

#### Finance, Investment & General Purposes Committee (FIGP)

The Committee is responsible for oversight functions for issues relating to the strategic planning, budgetary process, procurements, corporate finance, resources and assets utilization, capital structure and reporting financial performance of the Company. The Committee also assists the Board in its oversight functions with respect to investment strategies, investment portfolio performance, investment mix and the overall investment performance of the Company.

Committee Members	Designation	22/1/2024	22/4/2024	22/7/2024	28/10/2024
<b>Mr. Ernesto Costa</b>	Chairman	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Alhaji Rabi Muhammad Gwarzo, OON</b>	Member	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Mr. Owolabi Salami</b>	Member	✓	✓	✓	✓

## Report of Corporate Governance cont'd

### Establishment & Governance Committee (EGC)

The Committee is responsible for determining the remuneration of the executive and non-executive members of the Board, nominations for approval of proposed candidates to fill Board vacancies and for the continuous review of senior management succession plans and remunerations.

Committee members	Designation	22/1/2024	13/2/2024	26/2/2023	22/4/2024	22/7/2024	27/8/2024	28/10/2024
<b>Mr. Nnamdi Oragwu</b>	Chairman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Mr. Adeyemo Adejumo</b>	Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Ms. Isioma Ogodazi</b>	Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Mr. Owolabi Salami</b>	Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

### Audit & Compliance Committee (ACC)

The Committee serves as a focal point for the communication and oversight regarding Financial Accounting Reporting. It is responsible for reviewing the standards of internal control, including the activities, plans, organization and quality of internal audit.

Committee Members	Designation	24/1/2024	23/4/2024	24/7/2024	4/10/2024	29/10/2024
<b>Mr. Lotfi Baccouche</b>	Chairman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Mr. Mehdi Gharbi</b>	Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Mr. Adeyemo Adejumo</b>	Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Ms. Isioma Ogodazi</b>	Member	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

### Enterprise Risk Management & Strategy Committee (ERMS)

The Committee is responsible for overseeing, setting and reviewing the risk governance framework, including risk management and control, risk policies and their implementation as well as the risk strategy and monitoring of operational risks. The Committee is also responsible for the development, articulation and execution of the Company's long term strategic plan on the one hand, and advisory oversight responsibilities relating to potential mergers, acquisitions and other key strategic transactions outside the ordinary course of the Company's business.

Committee Members	Designation	24/1/2024	23/4/2024	24/7/2024	28/10/2024
<b>Mr. Mehdi Gharbi</b>	Chairman	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Mr. Ernesto Costa</b>	Member	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Alhaji Rabi Muhammad Gwarzo, OON</b>	Member	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Mr. Lotfi Baccouche</b>	Member	✓	✓	✓	✓

## Report of Corporate Governance cont'd

### 10 Code of Business Ethics

The Company is committed to a high standard of ethical conduct and adopts a zero-tolerance approach to unethical behavior. The Company has instituted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics Policy inclusive of regular training and declarations to ensure that the business operations are conducted with integrity.

The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics applies to all internal and external stakeholders including Directors, Management, other employees and third parties.

### 11 Board Performance Evaluation

The appraisal of the performance of the Company's Board was conducted by Tsedaqah Attorneys in compliance with the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance and their report was submitted to the National Insurance Commission ("NAICOM").

### 12 Management Executive Committee (MEC)

The Management Executive Committee (MEC) is headed by the Managing Director and comprises of all the Heads of Departments.

The MEC is responsible for the implementation of all Board approved strategic initiatives, in other words, it is responsible for the day to day running of the Company, the achievement of all business and operational plans, targets, strategies and objectives within the Company's risk management framework; and the development of advanced reporting procedures to ensure the Board is fully informed at all times.

Monthly strategic business activities and operating environments are discussed at the MEC level where strategic directions are set. The reports cover the financial performances, risk assessments, regulatory activities among others.

To ensure an effective and consistent compliance culture in the Company, MEC oversees compliance risks and promotes training and best practice implementation in the Company, therefore affirming the Company's commitment to a zero tolerance for regulatory breaches.

### 13 Annual General Meeting (AGM)

In compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements the Annual General Meeting

(AGM) of the Company is held annually and provides the shareholders of the Company or their proxies with an opportunity and direct access to the Executive Management to deliberate and take decisions on the issues affecting the Company. The AGM is attended by representatives of our Regulator, the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) and the External Auditors Messrs. Deloitte & Touché as well as the shareholders.

### 14 Remuneration Policy

The Company has an established remuneration framework for the Board and employees which aligns with the provisions of extant laws and regulations. The policy supports the Company's remuneration policy which is geared towards attracting, retaining, and motivating the best talents at the Board and Management levels to achieve the Company's financial strategic objectives. REX ensures that the remuneration of the Board and Management are fair and competitive taking into consideration the economic realities in the insurance industry and the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance, 2018.

### 15 Communication Policy

The Company ensures that communication and information dissemination regarding the Company's operations to stakeholders and the general public are timely, accurate and continuous. Such information is available on the Company's website, [www.rexinsure.com](http://www.rexinsure.com).

### 16 Whistleblowing Procedures

The Company is committed to the highest standards of ethical, moral and legal business conduct. The Company established a whistleblower policy which guarantees anonymity and provides protection for any whistleblower who raises concerns in good faith regarding incorrect or inappropriate financial reporting, violation of laws or regulations, possible fraud and corruption and health & safety risks including risks to the public as well as other staff.

The whistleblower channel allows an anonymous reporting of any unethical practice or breach of the Code of Conduct and Ethics through the Company's website, [www.rexinsure.com](http://www.rexinsure.com).

## Report of Corporate Governance cont'd

### 17 Complaints Management

The Company resolves customers' complaints whenever they arise and appreciates feedback for business improvement and customer retention strategy. The complaints may be in form of any expression of dissatisfaction, resentment or grievances whether justified or not made by a person or corporate body about any aspect of its operations, services, personnel or policies. The Company's complaints and feedback structure ensures prompt resolution of customers' complaints. There is a dedicated Complaints Unit different from our Contact Center, responsible for receiving, escalating, ensuring prompt investigation and timely resolution of customers' complaints.

### 18 Anti-Money Laundering, Combating the Financing of Terrorism & Countering Proliferation Financing (AML/CFT/CPF) Framework

REX is committed to ensuring that its products and services are not used for Money Laundering, Terrorism and Proliferation Financing (ML/TF/PF) and that, its processes and procedures are in compliance with all applicable Laws and regulations on AML/CFT/CPF.

To this end, there is an annual awareness and sensitization training on AML/CFT/CPF for the

Company's Board members, Management and staff across the country on financial crime techniques and how to combat them. There is also in place continuous compliance risk assessment and profiling of all our products and customers for effective combating of ML/TF/PF violations with an enshrined due diligence in place for all our business activities.

### 19 Statement of Compliance

Rex Insurance Ltd. has in place an effective risk management, internal control and compliance system and an effective internal audit system committed to ensuring that regulatory guidelines are strictly adhered to.

### 20 Notes

During the year, the Company did not record any breach or infraction and consequently, no penalty was paid to any regulatory authority.



**Sheila Ezeuko**, ACISMIoD  
General Counsel/Company Secretary  
FRC/2013/NBA/000000004059  
Lagos, Nigeria.

26 August 2025

## Risk Management Statement

At Rex Insurance we recognize that to achieve our long-term vision, goals, and objectives we must put in place robust structures to promptly identify, assess, and manage risks that could impede the effective and efficient delivery of services to customers as well as returns to our shareholders. The Board of Directors, through the Board Enterprise Risk Management & Strategy Committee, continues to exercise its oversight function to ensure that risk management remains an integral component of the Company's corporate governance framework, thereby safeguarding shareholders' value.

The primary objective of the Committee's oversight function is to ensure that the Company's key risks are effectively managed within the approved risk appetite, limits, and regulatory thresholds. During the financial year 2024, the Board engaged Management on critical risk matters, including the review of the Company's risk appetite statement, reinsurance treaty arrangements, enterprise risk reports, and stress testing outcomes, among others.

The Company's risk governance structure comprises the Board Enterprise Risk Management & Strategy Committee, the Management Risk Committee which serves as the second line of defence and the Chief Risk Officer/Head of Enterprise Risk Management, who is a key member of the Management team and reports directly to the Board Committee. In compliance with regulatory requirements, periodic independent reviews of the enterprise risk management framework are also conducted to ensure its continued adequacy and effectiveness.

In addition to conducting stress tests to evaluate the potential impact of external risks, the Company's risk management philosophy is anchored on objective, data-driven analysis prior to decision-making, continuous risk monitoring, and timely intervention mechanisms. These principles are aimed at minimizing potential losses, preventing business disruptions, and ensuring prompt recovery and continuity in the event of any adverse occurrence.

The composition of the Board Enterprise Risk Management & Strategy Committee combines extensive local knowledge with global risk management expertise creating a well-balanced skill set for effective oversight. The Board continues to collaborate closely with the Management Risk Committee and the Chief Risk Officer to enhance the Company's risk management framework,

continuously update the risk heat map, and review relevant policies to ensure they remain responsive to the dynamic business environment.

In line with our commitment to sound corporate governance, the Company places great emphasis on cultivating a strong and adaptive risk culture that promotes accountability, transparency, and ownership of risks across all levels in the organization. The Board and Senior Management set the tone at the top by ensuring that the long-term rewards and reputation of the Company are not compromised in a bid to achieve set objectives. This leadership approach cascades throughout the organization, fostering a culture where employees are encouraged and empowered to identify, report, and manage risks within their respective areas of responsibility. Through continuous training, effective communication, and performance alignment, the Company's Management ensures that sound risk management practices are integrated into day-to-day business decisions. This enables early identification of potential issues and reinforces our commitment to resilience and sustainable value creation.

Our risk management process and activities are in alignment with the following standards: ISO 27001 for Information Security Management System, ISO 22301 for Business Continuity Management System, and ISO 31000 for Risk Management Framework Certification. This is to ensure effectiveness, efficiency and resilience of our risk management system. Also, to assure all stakeholders of our financial status, an independent credit rating agency shall be engaged to rate our financial position on a yearly basis. Based on the company's financial performance in 2023, Agosto & Co assigned a rating of A- to Rex Insurance. The rating for 2024 is ongoing and will be made public when concluded.

In 2024, we conducted an independent review of our risk management structure, the outcome indicated

## Risk Management Statement cont'd

that we have an effective risk management system in place and key recommendations have been implemented.

During the year under review, the Board Risk & Strategy Committee diligently carried out its oversight responsibilities and confirms that there were no significant breaches that could adversely affect the Company's ability to achieve its strategic objectives. The Company also continues to engage highly experienced underwriters and risk professionals with proven expertise in risk profiling, ensuring adequate risk provisions and continuous improvement in enterprise-wide risk capabilities.

In conclusion, the Board affirms that the Company has established a comprehensive system to ensure compliance with regulatory risk management guidelines. Having considered the size, nature, and complexity of the Company's operations and operating environment, the Board is satisfied with the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's risk management framework in managing its risk exposures and ensuring long-term business sustainability.



**Medhi Gharbi**

Chairman, Enterprise Risk Management & Strategy  
Committee

Rex Insurance Limited

## ESG & Sustainability Statement

Our Environmental, Social, and Governance Management System (ESGMS) is built to strengthen the company's ability to effectively mitigate risks arising from climate change, environmental impact, health, and safety concerns while capitalizing on opportunities that drive sustainable value creation for stakeholders. Our ESGMS is structured to align with our ESG guidelines and the impact mandate of Rex Insurance, anchored on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, and 13: "No Poverty," "Zero Hunger," "Decent Work and Economic Growth," "Industry Innovation and Infrastructure," "Reduced Inequalities," and "Climate Action." By embedding these principles across our operations, we aim to advance initiatives in pollution prevention, climate change mitigation, community engagement, and ethical business practices, contributing positively to both the environment and the communities we operate in while upholding the highest standards of governance and accountability.

The company's corporate transformation plan is reinforced by strategic institutional partnerships and a clear vision to build a sustainable and resilient future for the business and all our stakeholders. Across all levels of leadership, from the Board to Management, we are committed to implementing a comprehensive Environmental, Social, and Governance Management System (ESGMS), which is aligned with our business model and long-term sustainability objectives, incorporating environmental responsibility, social inclusion, and sound governance practices across all areas of our operations, while ensuring regulatory compliance.

In line with our commitment to ESG/Sustainability compliance, the Board of Rex Insurance has approved the adoption of IFRS S1 & S2 (Sustainability Disclosure Standards), representing a key step in strengthening our sustainability practices. The registration process with the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) has been initiated to ensure full compliance with Sustainability Reporting requirements, reaffirming our dedication to transparency, accountability, and sustainable growth.

The ESG Desk operates within the Enterprise Risk Management department, led by the company's

Chief Risk Officer, who also serves as the Environmental and Social Management Representative (ESMR). This structure is further supported by the Environmental and Social Management Committee, which oversees the implementation and continuous improvement of our ESGMS. Our system aligns with ISO 14001:2015 and integrates additional elements from global standards, including IFC Performance Standard 1 (PS1), the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), IFRS S1 & S2 as well as the Principles of Sustainability in Insurance (PSI). The ESG Desk and Committee play a crucial role in implementing the ESGMS and integrating these standards into our processes, ensuring consistent application across the company. By linking governance structures directly with these international frameworks, we maintain compliance and advance our commitment to sustainability at all levels of the company.

At Rex Insurance, our goal is to render full ESG & Sustainability reports in line with the aforementioned standards in our Annual Financial Statements. In partnership with reputable consultants and industry regulators, the Company will continue to train its people to ensure a clear understanding of the Company's vision and regulatory provisions regarding climate action and sustainability.

We remain fully committed to:

- **The Environment** by supporting key environmental improvement initiatives in areas such as monitoring the greenhouse gas emissions, recourse to clean energy, tree-planting, waste management, recycling, and minimizing paper usage, reducing consumption of fossil energy to minimize our carbon footprint.
- **Social & Community Improvement** by supporting the communities in which we operate through our corporate social responsibility programmes, focused on education, healthcare, and sports development, particularly for vulnerable groups such as orphaned or disadvantaged children, the elderly, and the physically challenged. We will always give back to society.

## ESG & Sustainability Statement cont'd

Employee Engagement, Development & Growth by hiring and retaining top talent and creating a safe, exciting and inspiring workplace where people feel valued. We will continue to improve our employee benefits and offer competitive packages. Our employees enjoy healthcare services, vacation, and regular skills and personal development training to ensure they remain motivated and happy. We are committed to maintaining a workplace that not only provides social infrastructure (nursery room, fitness room, training room, restaurant) but also rewards creativity and teamwork at all levels. We also promote personal and professional growth for employees throughout the Company. As an equal opportunity employer, we ensure that our recruitment, promotion, and reward processes are free from discrimination based on gender, disability, ethnicity, cultural or religious background. The Company highly values employee's feedback. We conduct annual satisfaction surveys to continually improve employee satisfaction.

- **Health and Safety** of our employees, vendors, and customers. Our Health and Safety policy is designed to ensure safe work practices, improve labor conditions, and implement adequate measures against occupational hazards. We prioritize the needs of people with special needs in the design of our buildings and offices.
- **Diversity and Inclusion** in terms of gender, age, disability, ethnicity, religion, or cultural background. We provide equal opportunity in our recruitment process and strive to develop a diverse and talented community within the Company. We are dedicated to maintaining a positive and ethical workplace culture free from discrimination and harassment. Equity, fairness, and respect for individuals are at the core of our corporate values. Our commitment to diversity and inclusion extends to the highest levels of the organization, including the Board and Management, where 56% of top

management positions are held by women. To us, diversity strengthens Board and management performance and promotes long-term shareholder value.

- **Good Corporate Governance** by continuously implementing high corporate governance standards across the organization, starting from the Board of Directors, specialized committees, and throughout the company. We maintain a zero-tolerance policy for breaches of process, policy, or regulation, while rewarding integrity, professionalism, accountability, and transparency in our business practices.

In conclusion, to ensure that future generations survive and thrive, we will continue to initiate, support, and sustain projects aimed at promoting environmental preservation, community development, inclusion, biodiversity, clean energy, greenhouse gas emission control, and other UN Sustainable Development Goals. We remain committed to upholding good governance standards in our business practices and will actively encourage our clients, business partners, and friends to join us in these efforts through sustained awareness and advocacy campaigns.



Mehdi Gharbi  
Chairman, Enterprise Risk Management &  
Strategy Committee  
Rex Insurance Limited

## Board of Directors



**Dr. Ike Chioke**  
Chairman/Independent Director



**Alhaji Rabiu Gwarzo, OON**  
Non-Executive Director



**Mr. Nnamdi Oragwu**  
Non-Executive Director



**Mr. Ernesto Costa**  
Non-Executive Director



**Mr. Adeyemo Adejumo**  
Non-Executive Director



**Mr. Owolabi Salami**  
Non-Executive Director



**Mr. Mehdi Gharbi**  
Non-Executive Director



**Ms. Isioma Ogodazi**  
Non-Executive Director



**Mr. Lotfi Baccouche**  
Independent Director



**Mrs. Ebelechukwu Nwachukwu**  
Managing Director /Chief Executive



**Mr. Sunny Uwagboi**  
Executive Director, Bus. Development



**Mrs. Adesola Akintayo**  
Executive Director, Technical



**Ms. Sheila Ezeuko**  
Company Secretary/ General Counsel

## Board of Directors Profile



**Dr. Ike Chioke**  
 Chairman/Independent Director

Dr. Chioke is the Chairman of the Board with over 30 years of financial advisory experience including 18 years in an executive management role. Dr. Chioke holds a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering from the University of Ife now Obafemi Awolowo University Ile-Ife and attended Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar, where he graduated with an M.Phil. in Management Studies. He is the first Vice President of the Association of Issuing Houses of Nigeria, National Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarships for West Africa, member of the Board of American University of Nigeria, member of the board of ServiPower Company Limited and is currently the Group Managing Director of Afrinvest (West Africa) Limited, a leading wealth advisory firm.

Dr. Ike Chioke was appointed the Chairman and Independent Director on July 29, 2021.



**Alhaji Rabi Gwarzo, OON**  
 Non-Executive Director

Alhaji Gwarzo is an Associate of the British Society of Commerce. He holds a Certificate in Accounting and Finance for Developing countries from the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland Business School and Certificate in Wheat Marketing & Processing from Kansas State University, USA.

He is an Associate of the Institute of Industrialists and Corporate Administrators (AIICA) and a Fellow of the Institute of Industrialists and Corporate Administrators (FIIC). He has undertaken several national assignments and is currently on the Board of several publicly quoted and private companies.

He was appointed to the Board of the company on October 17, 2018.



**Mr. Nnamdi Oragwu**  
 Non-Executive Director

Mr. Oragwu obtained a Bachelor of Science in Public Administration from the Enugu State University of Science and Technology, a Bachelor of Law Degree from the University of Benin, Edo State and a Diploma in International Business Organizations from IBA Practice Diploma Program, College of Law (UK).

He is a Member of the International Bar Association and the Nigerian Bar Association; he is also an Associate of the Chartered Taxation Institute.

He was appointed to the board on July 31, 2017.

## Board of Directors Profile



**Mr. Ernesto Costa**  
Non-Executive Director

He obtained a Bachelors of Business Sciences and Law from Universidad Pontificia Comillas and an MBA from IE Business School (Madrid, Spain). He is a CFA Charter holder. He has over thirty years' experience in financial services, including investment banking and structured credit in global financial institutions such as Goldman Sachs and HSBC, as well as a CEO position at a financial institution.

He is presently the Senior Investment Director in the Private Equity Division at Swiss impact fund manager BlueOrchard (a member of Schrodgers Group), based in Zurich.

He was appointed to the board on October 17, 2019.



**Mr. Adeyemo Adejumo**  
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Adejumo obtained a B.sc in Biochemistry from the University of Ife, Ife, Osun State and attended the University of Lagos where he obtained an M.B.A. He is an Associate of the Chartered Insurance Institute of London and a Fellow of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria. He has over forty years' experience in insurance and financial services. He started his career with the National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria and has worked with Continental RE, Equity Life Insurance Company Limited, Great Nigeria Insurance Plc, Zimre-Maputo, Mozambique, Southern Africa, Alliance Capital Stockbrokers and Competent Insurance Brokers.

He held the position of Managing Director at Continental Re Pie for fifteen years and was the former President of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria.

He was appointed to the board on October 17, 2019.



**Mr. Owolabi Salami**  
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Salami obtained a Bachelor of Laws from the University of Buckingham, United Kingdom. He is a member of the Chartered Institute of Insurance Nigeria and a member of the Chartered Institute United Kingdom. He is the Chairman of SWAgCo Limited and a member of the Board of Allianz Kenya Plc.

He was appointed to the board on July 29, 2021.

## Board of Directors Profile



**Mr. Mehdi Gharbi**  
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Gharbi obtained a bachelor's degree in accounting and business from the Institut Supérieur de Comptabilité et d'Administration Entreprises "ISCAE" Tunis and a Chartered Accountant Diploma from the same institution.

He was appointed to the board on July 29, 2021



**Ms. Isioma Ogodazi**  
Non-Executive Director

Ms. Ogodazi obtained a Bachelor of Arts in Humanities from Bournemouth University, United Kingdom, a Post-Graduate Diploma in Personnel Management from the London School of Economics and a Diploma from the Institute of Personnel Development.

She is a Certified Strength Finders Level I & II Coach, Certified in Accelerated Change Management Implementation, Certified Transformational Coach (CMA) and Certified Training Professional.

She is member of the Advisory Board Children's International School (CIS) and Board Member Lead Securities & Investment Limited.

She was appointed to the board on July 29, 2021.



**Mr. Lotfi Baccouche**  
Independent Director

Mr. Lotfi obtained a Bachelor of Science in Industrial & Operation Engineering from the University of Michigan, Michigan, USA and a Master of Science in Operations Research & Industrial Engineering from Cornell University of New York, USA.

He is an Independent Director on the Board of Old Mutual-UAP (Kenya).

Mr. Lotfi was appointed an Independent Director on the Board on July 29, 2021

## Board of Directors Profile



**Mrs. Ebelechukwu Nwachukwu**  
Managing Director /Chief Executive

Mrs. Nwachukwu is a graduate of University of Benin, Edo State and obtained her master's degree in Business Administration from the ESUT Business School. She is an Alumni of London Business School (Executive Education); London and The Columbia Business School, New York; and has attended Executive programmes at the Manchester and Lagos Business Schools. A member of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria (CIIN); she is also a member of the Institute of Directors, Nigeria, (IoD); Chartered Member of the Nigerian institute of Management (NIM) and a member of the Personal Finance Society, United Kingdom.

She was appointed the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer on January 1, 2023.

Sunny holds an MBA in Marketing from Lagos State University. He is also an Alumni of the Lagos Business School, and a member of the Chartered Insurance institute of Nigeria.

His career has taken him to several insurance companies where he rose to the level of General Manager in charge of Business Development, Relationships Management and Marketing and later, Executive Marketing.

He is currently the Executive Director, Business Development, Rex Insurance Limited.



**Mr. Sunny Uwagboi**  
Executive Director, Business Development

## Board of Directors Profile



**Mrs. Adesola Akintayo**  
Executive Director, Technical

Adesola Akintayo possesses over 25 years of cognate experience in the Insurance industry covering the Technical Division - Statistics, Underwriting, Reinsurance and Risk Management.

A Statistics graduate from The Polytechnic, Ibadan and has a master's degree in business administration from the Ladoko Akintola University of Technology, she is a member of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria (CIIN).

She is currently Executive Director, Technical, Rex Insurance Limited

Ms. Ezeuko is a graduate of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State. She holds a Bachelor of Arts in History, a Bachelor of Law from the same university, a post graduate certificate (Corporate and Commercial Law) from the University of London, a post graduate certificate of Law (Insurance Law) from the same University and was called to the Nigerian Bar in 1999. She worked in the Chambers of G. E. Ezeuko (SAN) before going into corporate practice.

She served as Company Secretary to General Cotton Mill Limited and also Sosoliso Airlines Limited. She has undergone various management and professional courses. She was appointed Company Secretary of Royal Exchange General Insurance Limited in 2007.

She is also an alumna of the Lagos Business School having undergone the Advanced Management Programme (AMP 24). She is an associate member of the Institute of Chartered Arbitrators, Nigeria and member of other professional bodies notably, the International Bar Association and the Nigerian Bar Association.



**Ms. Sheila Ezeuko**  
Company Secretary/ General Counsel

## Executive Management Team



**Mrs. Ebelechukwu Nwachukwu**  
Managing Director /Chief Executive



**Mr. Sunny Uwagboi**  
Executive Director, Business Development



**Mrs. Adesola Akintayo**  
Executive Director, Technical



**Ms. Sheila Ezeuko**  
Company Secretary/ General Counsel



**Ms. Udoka Eze-Martins**  
Head, Corporate & Regional Marketing



**Mr. Abayomi Kayode**  
Chief Financial Officer



**Mr. Tudor Osademe**  
Head, Human Capital Management



**Mr. Adeseye Ajibulu**  
Head, Claims and TRM



**Mr. Adeyinka Aderombi**  
Chief Digital Information Officer (CDIO)



**Mrs. Bernice Onyebuchi**  
Chief Audit Executive



**Mr. Idongesit Mbat**  
Head, Enterprise Risk Management

## Executive Management Team



**Mrs. Ebelechukwu Nwachukwu**  
Managing Director /Chief Executive

Mrs. Nwachukwu is a graduate of University of Benin, Edo State and obtained her master's degree in Business Administration from the ESUT Business School. She is an Alumni of London Business School (Executive Education); London and The Columbia Business School, New York; and has attended Executive programmes at the Manchester and Lagos Business Schools. A member of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria (CIIN); she is also a member of the Institute of Directors, Nigeria, (IoD); Chartered Member of the Nigerian Institute of Management (NIM) and a member of the Personal Finance Society, United Kingdom. She has headed 2 other insurance companies before joining Rex Insurance Limited (Royal Exchange General Insurance Company) as MD/CEO in January, 2023.

She was appointed the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer on January 1, 2023.

Sunny holds an MBA in Marketing from Lagos State University. He is also an Alumni of the Lagos Business School, and a member of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria.

His career has taken him to several insurance companies where he rose to the level of General Manager in charge of Business Development, Relationships Management and Marketing and later, Executive Marketing.

He is currently the Executive Director, Business Development, Rex Insurance Limited.



**Mr. Sunny Uwagboi**  
Executive Director, Business Development

Adesola Akintayo possesses over 25 years of cognate experience in the Insurance industry covering the Technical Division - Statistics, Underwriting, Reinsurance and Risk Management.

A Statistics graduate from The Polytechnic, Ibadan and has a master's degree in business administration from the Ladoko Akintola University of Technology, she is a member of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria (CIIN).

She is currently Executive Director, Technical, Rex Insurance Limited



**Mrs. Adesola Akintayo**  
Executive Director, Technical

## Executive Management Team



**Ms. Sheila Ezeuko**  
Company Secretary/ General Counsel

Ms. Ezeuko is a graduate of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State. She holds a Bachelor of Arts in History, a Bachelor of Law from the same university, a post graduate certificate (Corporate and Commercial Law) from the University of London, a post graduate certificate of Law (Insurance Law) from the same University and was called to the Nigerian Bar in 1999. She worked in the Chambers of G. E. Ezeuko (SAN) before going into corporate practice.

She served as Company Secretary to General Cotton Mill Limited and also Sosoliso Airlines Limited. She has undergone various management and professional courses. She was appointed Company Secretary of Royal Exchange General Insurance Limited in 2007.

She is also an alumna of the Lagos Business School having undergone the Advanced Management Programme (AMP 24). She is an associate member of the Institute of Chartered Arbitrators, Nigeria and member of other professional bodies notably, the International Bar Association and the Nigerian Bar Association.

Udoka Eze-Martins is the Head, Corporate and Regional Marketing and is responsible for growth and expansion of the company's business in the regions, including branch set up and relationship development and meeting regional growth targets.

Udoka has over 22 years of experience in finance and insurance, having worked with industry-leading organizations. She has gained various work experience from different insurance companies respectively, building relationships with the federal public sector and growing the bancassurance business.

She is currently the Head, Corporate and Regional Marketing, Rex Insurance Limited.



**Ms. Udoka Eze-Martins**  
Head, Corporate & Regional Marketing



**Mr. Abayomi Kayode**  
Chief Financial Officer

He has over two decades experience in various Finance roles and vastly experienced with proven track record in financial management, financial and regulatory reporting, management accounting, mergers and acquisition, business process automation, compliance and capital management, and budgeting and strategy formulation as well as strategic leadership.

A Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN), Abayomi is also an Associate of the Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria (CITN) and holds an MBA in Financial Management from Ladoké Akintola University of Technology Ogbomosho.

## Executive Management Team



**Mr. Tudor Osademe**  
Head, Human Capital Management

Mr. Osademe holds over sixteen years of Consulting & Human Resources experience. He is a Certified Balanced Scorecard Practitioner, Insight Learning Certified Facilitator (Insight Learning Foundation - USA), a CMD Certified Management Trainer, Associate member of Nigeria Institute of Management (NIM) Nigeria and the Chartered Institute of Personnel Management (CIPM) Nigeria. He has a Bachelor's degree in Mathematics and a master's in Business Administration. Prior to joining REGIC, he worked as Head, HR Business Partnering in Heritage Bank Plc, HR Lead for Access Bank Subsidiaries (covering Access bank Ghana, Rwanda, DR Congo, Zambia, Gambia, Sierra Leon & Mozambique), Head Learning & Development Service in Workforce Management Group and Head Learning & Management Education in Institute of Financial Planning (IFP), Lagos. Additionally, he supervised the L & D, Talent & Career Management, and Business Partnering/Recruitment Units of the defunct Diamond Bank.

He joined Rex Insurance as the Head of Human Capital Management. Before this role, he worked in the human resources departments of several major financial institutions, specializing in learning and development.

Seye has extensive experience in claims handling, claims administration, risk surveys, insurance claims investigation and recoveries.

He holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration (MBA) from Obafemi Awolowo University and is a member of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria.

He has attended several local and international training courses and has completed Stage 1 of the Allianz Global P&C Underwriting exams.

He is currently Head of Claims and Technical Risk Management Department.



**Mr. Adeseye Ajibulu**  
Head, Claims and TRM

Adeyinka Aderombi is the Chief Digital Information Officer of Rex Insurance Limited and is an Information Technology leader with over 20 years' experience in Information Technology and Digital Innovation, Transformation and Business. Prior to joining Rex Insurance Limited, he was the Head of Digital Transformation at a composite insurance firm and has a varied work experience, with Liberty Holding Nigeria as Head, Business Solutions and IT infrastructure; Konga Online Shopping as Vice President, Product Management; General Electric International Operations Nigeria - Africa IT Infrastructure leader and Airtel Nigeria as IT applications and Billing Architect; among others.

Adeyinka holds a bachelor's degree in computer engineering from Obafemi Awolowo University and an Executive MBA from Quantic School of Business and Technology. He also has a Certification in Digital Transformation from INSEAD, a master's degree in Entrepreneurship and Innovation from the Rome Business School and a Post Graduate diploma in Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning from the University of Austin, Texas



**Mr. Adeyinka Aderombi**  
Chief Digital Information Officer (CDIO)

## Executive Management Team



**Mrs. Bernice Onyebuchi**  
Chief Audit Executive

Bernice holds a bachelor's degree in Banking & Finance from Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ogun State. She is a Chartered Accountant, with qualifications from the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) and ICAN.

As the Manager, Risk Advisory Department at Deloitte, she coordinated and supervised procurement audits of select Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in the public sector and led the team that carried out a special audit and investigation of the ECOWAS Mission in The Gambia.

She joined the company as the Chief Audit Executive in March 2022

Idongesit possesses over 20 years of cognate experience in the Insurance industry covering research, planning, strategy, product development, and risk management. He holds a B.Sc., in Marketing from the University of Uyo and a Certificate in Market & Social Research from the prestigious Pan Atlantic University, Lagos. He is an Associate of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Marketing and a member of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria, as well as, an Associate, Institute of Operational Risk, UK.

Idongesit started his Insurance career with Royal Exchange Plc in 2002 and rose to Deputy Manager, Business Planning & Improvement before he moved in 2009 to another firm as Head, Planning Research & Strategy, and was later appointed Chief Risk Officer.

In 2014, he joined Law Union & Rock Insurance Pie as Head, Research, Strategy & Corporate Communications, from where he moved to Express Delivery Start-up (On-Time Express) in 2016 and then into consulting (Data Plus). Prior to this, he had worked briefly as Research Executive with GFK, London (Business & Technology Division) in 2013, where he participated in research projects for Blackberry, Nokia, Google, FedEx, Kobo, and Sony Mobile. He joined Royal Exchange General Insurance Company as Head, Enterprise Risk Management and Strategy in July 2020. He is currently the Chief Risk Officer of the company.



**Mr. Idongesit Mbat**  
Head, Enterprise Risk Management

# Financial Statements



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# Directors' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	26,632,626	15,417,643
Profit before taxation	880,745	4,115,255
Income taxes/minimum tax	(103,824)	(924,799)
Profit after taxation	776,921	3,190,456
Transfer to contingency reserve	(863,009)	(638,091)
Transfer to contingency reserve	(86,089)	2,552,364

## 3 Directors and directors' interest and shareholding

A Board of 12 (Twelve) 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
Mrs. Ebelechukwu Nwachukwu	Managing 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
Mr. Sunny Uwagboi	Executive Director (Business Development)
Mrs. Adesola Akintayo	Executive Director (Technical)

### 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. Ernesto Costa, 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 ₦1.00 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%
	<b>10,046,511,573</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,046,511,573</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Directors' Report - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 5 Property and equipment

Information relating to changes in property and equipment during the year is shown in Note 16 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:

	<b>N'000</b>
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 to 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
	<b><u>41,294</u></b>

### 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 N15 billion. 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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 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 (2023: nil), there was no disabled person employed by the Company.

#### 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

17 September 2025

## Statement Of Directors' Responsibilities In Relation To The Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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 31 December 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 2020 of Nigeria, the Insurance Act CAP I17 LFN 2004, relevant guidelines and circulars issued by the National Insurance Commission ("NAICOM") and Financial Reporting Council Act of Nigeria.

### 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 which are supported by accurate disclosures at any time with regards to the financial position of the Company and secures that the financial statements of the Company are in compliance 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 August 25, 2025.

### Signed by Order of the Board of Directors:



**Dr. Ike Chioke**  
Chairman/Independent Director  
(FRC/2013/IODN/00000003960)  
August 25, 2025



**Ebelechukwu Nwachukwu**  
Managing Director/CEO  
(FRC/2013/IODN/003/00000002768)  
August 25, 2025

## Report Of The Audit & Compliance Committee

In compliance with Section 404 (7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 ("The Act") We, the Members of the Audit & Compliance Committee ("the Committee") have reviewed and considered the financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024 and the reports thereon and confirm as follows.

- a) The accounting and reporting policies of the Company are in accordance with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices.
- b) The scope and planning of both the external and internal audits for the year ended 31 December, 2024 were satisfactory and reinforce the Company's internal control systems.
- c) We have reviewed the findings on management matters, in conjunction with the external auditors and are satisfied with the response of management thereon.
- d) The Company's systems of accounting and internal controls were adequate.
- e) After due consideration, the Committee accepted the report of the External Auditors that the financial statements were in accordance with ethical practice and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Committee therefore recommends that the audited financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2024 and the External Auditor's report thereon be presented for adoption by the Company at the Annual General Meeting.



**Mr. Lotfi Baccouche**

Chairman Audit & Compliance Committee  
FRC/2025/PRO/DIR/003/977595

17 September 2025

### Other Members

<b>Mr. Adeyemo Adejumo</b>	<b>Member</b>
<b>Mr. Mehdi Gharbi</b>	<b>Member</b>
<b>Ms. Isioma Ogodazi</b>	<b>Member</b>

## Certification Pursuant To Section 405 Of The Companies And Allied Matters Act, 2020

We the undersigned hereby certify to the following, with regards to the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, that:

We have reviewed the audited financial statements and based on our knowledge:

- i. the audited financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements misleading, in the light of the circumstances under which such statement was made, and
- ii. the audited financial statements and all other financial information included in the statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the Company as of and for, the periods covered by the audited financial statements;

We:

- i. are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls and have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company is made known to us by other officers of the Company, particularly during the period in which the audited financial statement report is being prepared,
- ii. have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls within 90 days prior to the date of the audited financial statements, and
- iii. certify that the Company's internal controls are effective as of that date;

We have disclosed the following to the Company's auditors and Board Audit Committee:

- i. all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarise and report financial data, and has identified for the Company's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls, and
- ii. Whether or not, there is any fraud that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control; and

We have identified in our report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors 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.

Whether or not, there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors 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**  
FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000002768  
Managing Director  
17 September 2025



**Abayomi Kayode**  
FRC/2017/PRO/ICAN/001/00000017633  
Chief Finance Officer  
17 September 2025

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

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: 17 September 2025**

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

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.
  - ii 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: 17 September 2025**

## Management's Annual Assessment of, and Report on, the Entity's Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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.

We, the undersigned hereby make the following statements regarding the Internal Controls of **Rex Insurance Limited** over the audited financial statements for the year ended **31st December 2024** that:

- i. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") that provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purpose in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.
- ii. Management used the Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Treadway Commission (COSO) internal Control-Integrated Framework to conduct the required evaluation of the effectiveness of the entity's ICFR.
- iii. Management has assessed that the entity's ICFR as of the end of 31 December 2024 is effective.
- iv. The external auditor Deloitte C Touche Chartered Accountants that audited the financial statements, has issued an attestation report on management's assessment of the company's internal control over financial reporting.

The attestation report of Deloitte C Touche Chartered Accountants that audited its financial statements will be filed as part of its annual report.



**Chief Financial Officer**  
FRC/2017/PRO/ICAN/001/00000017633

**Dated: 17 September 2025**



**MD/CEO**  
FRC/2013/PRO/003/00000002768

**Dated: 17 September 2025**

## Independent Auditor's Report

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### 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 24 to 186 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 cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the 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.



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## Independent Auditor's Report (Cont'd)

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
<p><b>Valuation of Insurance Contracts Liabilities</b></p> <p>IFRS 17 requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfillment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. 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 21 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> <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><b>Our procedures included the following among others:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Reviewed the product classification, IFRS 17 policy and methodology papers.</li> <li>■ Reviewed the Actuarial models and IFRS 17 Subledgers for completeness and accuracy.</li> <li>■ 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.</li> <li>■ 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.</li> <li>■ 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.</li> <li>■ We reviewed the methodology and processes adopted by management for making reserves in the books of the company.</li> <li>■ We tested entity's control around reserving process and maintenance of data for valuation of insurance contract liabilities.</li> <li>■ We validated the data used in the valuation of the insurance contract liabilities.</li> </ul> <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 liabilities recognized in the company fs books and the related disclosures in the financial statements to be adequate.</p>

## Independent Auditor's Report (Cont'd)

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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 gREX Insurance Limited Annual Financial Statements for the year end 31 December 2024 which include- 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 Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, 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 the 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

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## Independent Auditor's Report (Cont'd)

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 I17 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

No contravention of the requirements of the relevant circulars and guidelines issued by the National Insurance Commission ("NAICOM") came to our attention during the audit.

### 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 a limited assurance engagement and reported on management's assessment of the Entity's internal control over financial reporting as of 31 December 2024.

The work performed was done in accordance with FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, and based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence obtained, we have issued an unmodified conclusion in our report dated 17 September 2025. That report is included on page 22 to Page 23 of the financial statements.



**David Achugamonu, FCA**

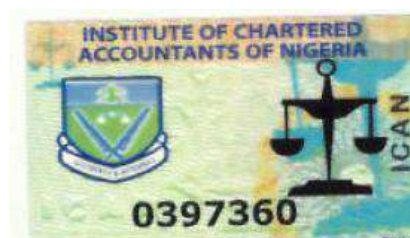
FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/00000000840

For: **Deloitte & Touche**

Chartered Accountants

Lagos.

17 September 2025



## Independent Auditor's Report (Cont'd)

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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 17 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.



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## Independent Auditor's Report (Cont'd)



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

### Auditor's Responsibility and Approach

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

We performed our work in accordance with the FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements other than the Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000) revised. That Standard requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the limited assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance on whether any matters come to our attention that causes us to believe that the 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**

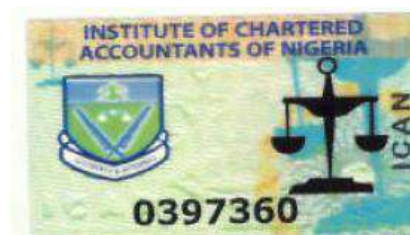
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**For: Deloitte & Touche**

Chartered Accountants

Lagos.

17 September 2025



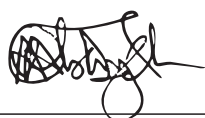
## Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2024

	Note	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
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	237,741	50,195
Reinsurance Contract assets	9	25,270,573	1,543,617
Other receivables and prepayments	10	1,434,155	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	1,11,216	157,845
Statutory deposit	15	340,000	340,000
Employees retirement benefits	16	563,621	434,189
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>56,108,039</b>	<b>44,572,637</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
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
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>36,955,362</b>	<b>26,863,032</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	26	10,046,512	10,046,512
Contingency reserve	27	5,153,943	4,290,934
Retained profits	28	1,872,434	3,292,880
Unrealized exchange gain/(loss)	38(b)	1,034,370	7,053
Other component of equity	29	1,045,418	72,226
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>19,152,677</b>	<b>17,709,605</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>56,108,039</b>	<b>44,572,637</b>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 17/09/2025 and signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

Additional Certification



**Abayomi Kayode**  
Chief Finance Officer  
FRC/2017/PRO/ICAN/001/00000017



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



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

## Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Note	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Insurance Revenue	31	26,632,626	15,417,643
Insurance service expenses	32	(40,948,167)	(10,039,023)
		<b>(14,315,541)</b>	<b>5,378,620</b>
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	33	10,059,614	(6,123,556)
<b>Insurance service result</b>		<b>(4,255,927)</b>	<b>(744,936)</b>
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	35	-	(120,604)
Unrealized exchange gain	38(b)	1,034,370	7,053
Unrealized fair value gain	38(a)	220,806	169,870
ECL Impairment Allowance	36	124,929	(219,094)
Realised exchange gain	39	1,551,212	4,996,383
<b>Net Investment Income</b>		<b>6,255,286</b>	<b>6,648,399</b>
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	35	(381,749)	(57,358)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	35	55,875	15,192
		<b>(325,874)</b>	<b>(42,166)</b>
<b>Net Insurance and Investment Result</b>		<b>1,673,485</b>	<b>5,861,297</b>
Other operating income	37	1,967,561	23,172
Management expenses (Non-Attributable)	39	(2,760,301)	(1,769,214)
<b>Profit before Tax</b>		<b>880,745</b>	<b>4,115,255</b>
Income Tax Expense	25	(103,824)	(924,799)
<b>Profit for the Year</b>		<b>776,921</b>	<b>3,190,456</b>
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)	905,999	-
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		<b>973,192</b>	<b>18,794</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>1,750,114</b>	<b>3,209,250</b>
Earnings Per Share	28(a)	0.08	0.35

## Statement of Changes in Equity

As at 31 December 2024

	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
<b>At 1 January</b>	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
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	-	776,920	67,193	905,999	1,027,317	2,777,431
<b>Transactions within Equity:</b>								
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)
<b>31 December</b>	10,046,512	-	5,153,943	1,872,435	105,857	939,561	1,034,370	19,152,677

2024

At 1 January

Profit for the year  
Other comprehensive income:  
Net actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit obligations  
Fair value changes on FVOCI

Total comprehensive income for the year

Transactions within Equity:

Transfer to Contingency Reserve  
Dividend paid within the year  
Transfer to unrealised FX reserves

Total contribution and distributions to equity holders

31 December

## Statement of Changes in Equity

As at 31 December 2023

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
<b>At January 1</b>	8,314,355	1,277,616	3,652,843	1,397,055	19,870	33,562	--	14,695,301
Transition Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	8,314,355	1,277,616	3,652,843	1,397,055	19,870	33,562	-	14,695,301
Net actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit obligations	-	-	-	3,190,456	-	-	-	3,190,456
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	-	-	-	<b>3,190,456</b>	<b>18,794</b>	-	-	<b>3,209,250</b>
<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	<b>1,732,157</b>	<b>(1,277,616)</b>	<b>638,091</b>	<b>(1,294,631)</b>	-	-	<b>7,053</b>	<b>(194,946)</b>
<b>31st December</b>	<b>10,046,512</b>	-	<b>4,290,934</b>	<b>3,292,880</b>	<b>38,664</b>	<b>33,562</b>	<b>7,053</b>	<b>17,709,605</b>

## Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Insurance premium received from customers	46(a)	9,593,613	5,928,274
Premium received in advance	46(c)(ii)	-	18,985,811
Insurance benefits and claims paid to customers	46(b)	(6,778,672)	(4,308,708)
Outward reinsurance premium paid	46(c)(i)	(18,795,921)	(8,919,530)
Fees and commission received	46(d)	1,212,406	788,562
Claim recoveries made from reinsurers	46(e)	3,628,816	2,110,714
Commissions paid and other underwriting expenses	46(f)	(7,447,029)	(4,079,131)
Cash payment to employees	46(g)	(2,444,722)	(1,227,061)
Other cash payments to intermediaries and supplier	46(g)	(2,545,579)	(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	46(l)	1,821,219	(140,009)
<b>Net cash flow from Operating activities</b>		<b>(20,345,405)</b>	<b>7,313,150</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
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	46(hi)	1,536,039	(302)
Proceed from sale of Assets held for Sales	34	-	700,000
Purchase of financial assets	7(d)	(9,670,618)	1,277,189
Rental income from investment properties Investment related expenses	46(j)	33,397	(33,397)
	38	(193,867)	(65,522)
Proceed on disposal of Equity	34(a)	430,772	-
Interest income	46(k)	2,713,318	1,642,340
Dividend income	46(i)	122,690	93,100
Proceeds on redemption/disposal of financial assets	7(d)	94,201	-
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>		<b>(6,886,713)</b>	<b>2,150,771</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Payment of finance lease liabilities	21(a)	-	(686)
Proceeds from the issue of shares	26(ii)	-	-
Share issue expenses paid	26(ii)	-	-
Dividend paid	28	(299,989)	(194,946)
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b>(299,989)</b>	<b>(195,632)</b>
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	38(a)	3,660,535	4,996,383
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of year</b>		<b>7,341,569</b>	<b>31,213,141</b>

# 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

	Measurement basis	Details
(i)	At fair value	financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss; financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income; investment properties. Retirement benefit obligations are
(ii)	Measured at present value	measured in terms of the projected unit credit method;
(iii)	Measured at amortised cost	financial liabilities at amortised cost;
(iv)	Measure at actuarial value	Insurance contract liabilities Reinsurance contract assets
(v)	Cost plus share of profit	Investment in associates

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

### 2.4 Reporting period

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

### 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.

#### 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.

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

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.

### 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.

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

### 2.7.1 The amendments add a new appendix as an integral part of IAS 21.

The appendix includes application guidance on the requirements introduced by the amendments. The amendments also add new Illustrative Examples accompanying IAS 21, which illustrate how an entity might apply some of the requirements in hypothetical situations based on the limited facts presented.

In addition, the IASB made consequential amendments to IFRS 1 to align with and refer to the revised IAS 21 for assessing exchangeability.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, with earlier application permitted. An entity is not permitted to apply the amendments retrospectively. Instead, an entity is required to apply the specific transition provisions included in the amendments.

The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the financial statements in future periods.

### 2.7.2 IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. In addition, some IAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to IAS 8 and IFRS 7. Furthermore, the IASB has made minor amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33 Earnings per Share.

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss
- provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements
- improve aggregation and disaggregation.

An entity is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. The amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33, as well as the revised IAS 8 and IFRS 7, become effective when an entity applies IFRS 18. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions.

The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the financial statements in future periods.

### 2.7.3 IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

IFRS 19 permits an eligible subsidiary to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in its financial statements.

A subsidiary is eligible for the reduced disclosures if it does not have public accountability and its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

IFRS 19 is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it.

An entity is only permitted to apply IFRS 19 if, at the end of the reporting period:

- it is a subsidiary (this includes an intermediate parent)
- it does not have public accountability, and
- its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

A subsidiary has public accountability if:

- its debt or equity instruments are traded in a public market, or it is in the process of issuing such instruments for trading in a public market (a domestic or foreign stock exchange or an over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets),  
or
- it holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad company of outsiders as one of its primary businesses (for example, companies, credit unions, insurance entities, securities brokers/dealers, mutual funds and investment companies often meet this second criterion).

Eligible entities can apply IFRS 19 in their consolidated, separate or individual financial statements. An eligible intermediate parent that

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

does not apply IFRS 19 in its consolidated financial statement may do so in its separate financial statements.

The new standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier application permitted.

If an entity elects to apply IFRS 19 for a reporting period earlier than the reporting period in which it first applies IFRS 18, it is required to apply a modified set of disclosure requirements set out in an appendix to IFRS 19. If an entity elects to apply IFRS 19 for an annual reporting period before it applied the amendments to IAS 21, it is not required to apply the disclosure requirements in IFRS 19 with regard to Lack of Exchangeability.

The directors of the company do not anticipate that IFRS 19 will be applied for purposes of the financial statements as it is not a group entity.

### **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 1G 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

### **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

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

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.

**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.

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

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.

### 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-

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

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.

### 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.

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

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 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.

### 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

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

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.

### 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.

### 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

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

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).

##### *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

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

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 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

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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.

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.

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

### 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.

### 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.

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

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.

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

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

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.

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

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

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.

#### 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-to-day 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.

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

### Leasehold land is not depreciated

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

Buildings	50years
Computer equipment	4years
Furniture and fittings	5years
Motor vehicles	4years
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.

### 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

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

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 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 21(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 settle the obligation or the amount cannot be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities normally comprise of legal claims under arbitration or court process in respect of which a liability is not likely to 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.

#### 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.

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

### (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.

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

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

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.

### 3.30.4 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.

### 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

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

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.

## 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.

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

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.

#### 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 2022 is set out below in relation to the impairment of financial instruments and in the following notes in relation to other areas:

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

### 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).

### 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.

## Company Information and Statement of Accounting Policies - continued

### 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)

### 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).

### 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.

	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%

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

## 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 inputs 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.

**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

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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.

<b>31 December 2024</b>		<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
		<b>₦'000</b>	<b>₦'000</b>	<b>₦'000</b>	<b>₦'000</b>
<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				
<b>Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>		<b>631,950</b>			<b>631,950</b>
<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)
<b>Total financial assets measured at fair value through OCI</b>		<b>14,548,844</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,391,269</b>	<b>15,940,113</b>
<b>Total financial assets measured at fair value</b>		<b>15,180,794</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,391,269</b>	<b>16,572,063</b>
<b>31 December 2023</b>		<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
		<b>₦'000</b>	<b>₦'000</b>	<b>₦'000</b>	<b>₦'000</b>
<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	-	-	-	-
<b>Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>		<b>505,345</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>505,345</b>
<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)
<b>Total financial assets measured at fair value through OCI</b>		<b>4,745,794</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>568,032</b>	<b>5,313,826</b>
<b>Total financial assets measured at fair value</b>		<b>5,251,139</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>568,032</b>	<b>5,819,171</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value has not been disclosed because their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of its fair value.

The financial assets and liabilities include:

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash on hand and current balances with banks. The carrying amount of current balances with banks is a reasonable approximation of fair value which is the amount receivable on demand.

### Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost consists of placements with financial institutions, Federal Government bonds and staff mortgage loans. The carrying amount of asset at amortised cost is a reasonable approximation of fair value which is the amount receivable on demand.

### Trade receivables and other receivables

The carrying amounts of trade receivables and other receivables are receivable in less than one year, are reasonable approximation of their fair values.

Bank overdrafts, trade payables, provision and other payables and finance lease obligations

The carrying amounts of bank borrowings, trade payables, provision and other payables and finance lease obligations are reasonable approximation of their fair values which are repayable on demand.

### (b) Financial risks

The Company is exposed to the following categories of risks:

- i) Market risk
- ii) Credit risk
- iii) Liquidity risk

#### (i) Market risk

This reflects the possibility that the value of the investments will fall as a result of changes in market conditions, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual investment or factors affecting all investments traded in the market. The Company is exposed to this risk through its financial assets and comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

#### Currency risk

This is the risk that the carrying of financial instruments may be affected by changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company seeks to manage its exposures to risk through control techniques which ensure that the residual risk exposures are within acceptable tolerances agreed by the Board. A description of the risks associated with the Company's principal products and the associated control techniques is detailed below.

#### Foreign Currency risk

The Company accepts receipt of premiums in foreign currency, in addition to Naira, as a result, the Company is exposed to risk as exchange rates fluctuations.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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:

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

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

### 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/Pounds 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.

<b>31 December 2024</b>	<b>Pounds sterling N'000</b>	<b>Euro N'000</b>	<b>US Dollars N'000</b>	<b>Total N'000</b>
10% increase	99	2,503	174,301	176,903
10% decrease	(99)	(2,503)	(174,301)	(176,903)
<b>Impact of increase on:</b>				
Pre-tax Profit	-	-	-	2,618,113
Shareholders' Equity	-	-	-	21,158,591
<b>Impact of decrease on:</b>				
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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

31 December 2023	Pounds sterling £'000	Euro €'000	US Dollars \$'000	Total £'000
10% increase	(83)	(83)	110	27
10% decrease	83	83	(110)	(27)
<b>Impact of increase on:</b>				
Pre-tax (loss)/profit	-	-	-	723,524
Shareholders' Equity	-	-	-	14,228,604
<b>Impact of decrease on:</b>				
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 £'000	2023 £'000
Fixed interest rate instruments:			
<i>Cash and Cash equivalents</i>	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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For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 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 N'000	2023 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)
<b>Impact of increase on:</b>		
Pre-tax profit/(loss)	972,680	829,781
<b>Impact of decrease on:</b>		
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 N'000	2023 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
		<b>2,023,219</b>	<b>1,073,378</b>

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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.
- (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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(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 preselected 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 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

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

- (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 unlikelihood 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:

- (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

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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 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

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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.

ECL staging		2024				2023	
		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
<b>Credit grade</b>							
Investment grade	7(c)	73,735				73,735	65,659
Standard monitoring							
Special monitoring							
Default							
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>		<b>73,735</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>73,735</b>	<b>65,659</b>
Loss allowance	7(c)	(5,256)				(5,256)	(5,256)
<b>Carrying amount</b>		<b>68,479</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68,479</b>	<b>60,403</b>

### Investment Securities and Placements with other banks

ECL staging		2024				2023	
		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
<b>Credit grade</b>							
Investment grade		10,708,565				10,708,565	10,708,565
Standard monitoring							
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>		<b>10,708,565</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,708,565</b>	<b>10,708,565</b>
Loss allowance		(2,171)				(2,171)	(2,171)
<b>Carrying amount</b>		<b>10,706,395</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,706,394</b>	<b>10,706,394</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 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
<b>Trading assets</b>		
· Debt Securities	-	
· Derivatives	-	
<b>Equity Investment</b>	-	
<b>Financial assets designated at fair value</b>	-	
· Debt securities	-	
· Loans and advances to customers	-	
<b>Total exposure</b>	-	

### 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 ?5.28 billion. 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 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

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	-	-	-	-	-	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
Cash and cash equivalents:									
- Bank balances	6	-	-	2,319,138	-	-	-	(159,449)	(159,449)
- Tenor Deposits (0-30 days)	6	-	-	5,026,591	-	-	-	-	2,319,138
		-	-	7,345,730	-	-	-	-	5,026,591
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,345,730
Reinsurance contract assets:									
Reinsurance claims recoverable	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,843,635	21,843,635
Trade/Insurance receivables	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	237,740	237,740
		-	-	-	-	-	-	22,081,375	22,081,374
- Statutory deposit with CBN	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	340,000	340,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	340,000	340,000
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,622,475

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

<b>31 December 2023</b>		<b>Notes</b>	<b>AAA N'000</b>	<b>AA N'000</b>	<b>A+ N'000</b>	<b>A N'000</b>	<b>BBB N'000</b>	<b>B N'000</b>	<b>Not rated N'000</b>	<b>Carrying Amount N'000</b>
Fair value through other comprehensive income (oc)										
-	Government bonds	7(b)	-	-	-	-	-	4,417,255	-	4,417,255
-	Treasury bills (> 90 days)	7(b)	-	-	-	-	-	372,825	-	372,825
	<b>Loans and receivables:</b>									
-	Mortgage Loans	7(c)	-	-	-	-	-	65,659	-	65,659
	<b>Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)</b>									
-	Unquoted equities	7(b)	-	-	-	-	-	568,032	-	568,032
	<b>Cash and cash equivalents:</b>									
-	Bank balances	6	-	2,365,878	-	-	-	-	-	2,365,878
-	Tenor Deposits (90 days)	6	-	28,930,118	-	-	-	-	-	28,930,118
			-	31,295,996	-	-	-	-	-	31,295,996
	<b>Reinsurance contract assets:</b>									
	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
										<b>38,127,042</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

Past due status	Notes	Assets carried at fair value other comprehensive income N'000	Held to maturity N'000	Other receivables less prepayments N'000	Financial assets at amortised cost N'000	Recoverable from reinsurers N'000	Insurance/trade receivables 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	237,741
<b>Total Carrying Amount</b>		<b>2,630,755</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>753,255</b>	<b>10,714,867</b>	<b>21,351,493</b>	<b>1,137,350</b>

### 31 December 2023

Past due status	Notes	Assets carried at fair value other comprehensive income N'000	Held to maturity N'000	Other receivables less prepayments N'000	Financial assets at amortised cost N'000	Recoverable from reinsurers N'000	Insurance/trade receivables 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
<b>Total Carrying Amount</b>		<b>1,228,129</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>766,753</b>	<b>4,522,630</b>	<b>1,043,761</b>	<b>989,304</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### (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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

<b>31 December 2024</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Carrying amount N'000</b>	<b>Contractual cashflow N'000</b>	<b>&lt; 1 month N'000</b>	<b>1 - 3 months N'000</b>	<b>3 - 12 months N'000</b>	<b>1 - 5 years N'000</b>	<b>&gt; 5 years N'000</b>
<b>Non - derivative financial assets</b>								
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>43,108,565</b>	<b>7,579,309</b>	<b>7,131,164</b>	<b>3,429,234</b>	<b>35,486,057</b>	-	-
<b>Non - derivative financial liabilities</b>								
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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

<b>31 December 2023</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Carrying amount N'000</b>	<b>Contractual cashflow N'000</b>	<b>&lt; 1 month N'000</b>	<b>1 - 3 months N'000</b>	<b>3 - 12 months N'000</b>	<b>1 - 5 years N'000</b>	<b>&gt; 5 years N'000</b>
<b>Non-derivative financial assets</b>								
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	-
		<b>37,878,059</b>	<b>17,338,668</b>	<b>7,131,164</b>	<b>3,241,688</b>	<b>5,836,514</b>	<b>1,075,009</b>	-
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>								
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	-	-	-
<b>Gap (asset - liabilities)</b>		<b>25,745,406</b>	<b>16,508,801</b>	<b>(4,536,734)</b>	<b>2,776,934</b>	<b>5,836,514</b>	<b>1,075,009</b>	-
<b>Cumulative liquidity gap</b>		<b>41,060,407</b>	<b>36,766,819</b>	<b>32,230,084</b>	<b>35,046,518</b>	<b>40,909,712</b>	<b>41,984,721</b>	-

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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 C 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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

		Gross		Reinsurance		Net	
		2024 N'000	2023 N'000	2024 N'000	2023 N'000	2024 N'000	2023 N'000
Non-life insurance							
- Within Nigeria	23(a)	33,525,924	6,134,524	25,270,573	1,543,617	8,255,351	4,590,906
- Outside Nigeria		-	-	-	-	-	-
		<b>33,525,924</b>	<b>6,134,524</b>	<b>25,270,573</b>	<b>1,543,617</b>	<b>8,255,351</b>	<b>4,590,906</b>

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

		Gross		Reinsurance		Net	
		2024 N'000	2023 N'000	2024 N'000	2023 N'000	2024 N'000	2023 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
		<b>33,525,924</b>	<b>6,134,524</b>	<b>25,614,536</b>	<b>1,462,722</b>	<b>7,911,388</b>	<b>4,671,801</b>
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		<b>28,640,603</b>	<b>2,968,768</b>	<b>21,502,910</b>	<b>1,017,083</b>	<b>7,137,693</b>	<b>1,951,685</b>
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		<b>4,885,320</b>	<b>3,165,756</b>	<b>3,426,939</b>	<b>526,536</b>	<b>1,458,382</b>	<b>2,639,220</b>

### 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

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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 cumulated 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 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.

## 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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 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 rates	Change in Assumption	Base Value						Profit/(Loss) N'000	
			Insurance Contract Liabilities		Reinsurance Contract Assets		Net			
			N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000		
Discount rates	30.0%	+3%	33,760,948	23,238,241	10,522,708	33,526,265	23,076,704	10,449,561	(73,147)	
	30.0%	2.5%	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%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			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%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5.51%	0.5%	33,693,896	23,192,087	10,501,808	33,526,265	23,076,704	10,449,561	(52,248)	
			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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

**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**

Accident year	Development Year												
	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	0	-	-
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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

General Accident	Development Year												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Accident year													
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	69,577	88,899	20,133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2023	65,552	51,164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2024	74,344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Engineering Accident year	Development Year												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Motor Accident year	Development Year											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	211	0	0	-
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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Marine Accident year	Development Year												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Claims paid triangulation as at 31 December 2023

Fire	Development Year												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Accident Period													
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	-	325	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	1,196	3,504	-	-	-
2015	608,271	717,326	158,103	72,878	65,119	45	15,728	5,820	10,674	-	-	-	-
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	64,538	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

General Accident Accident Period	Development Year											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	9	1,836	953	7,562
2010	117,659	54,859	51,068	17,957	18,500	14,336	-	4,130	1,815	-	-	-
2011	38,879	295,145	90,790	16,718	20,349	173	4,695	1,515	-	-	300	-
2012	219,298	237,111	73,476	33,059	2,860	5,704	1,415	254	-	-	1,418	-
2013	201,395	124,939	124,939	28,865	1,387	-	58	640	2,144	350	-	-
2014	146,078	146,798	41,429	3,246	1,477	1,659	2,221	53	0	0	-	-
2015	200,773	137,317	12,297	5,918	3,703	652	4,216	-	-	-	-	-
2016	283,904	128,016	444,849	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Engineering	Accident Period	Development Year														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
	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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Motor Accident Period	Development Year											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	2,314	1,221	2,194	-
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	1,207	-	-	-
2012	1,141,545	640,022	8,873	1,949	6,417	1,613	-	-	5,788	-	-	893
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	3,175	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Marine	Accident Period	Development Year												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	2008	55,340	70,966	4,187	450	26,248	-	-	-	13,502	-	-	-	-
	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	5	-	-	-	-	-
	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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

The company's solvency position is as follows:

### Solvency margin computation

	2024		2023
Admissible Assets	Total N'000	Admissible N'000	Inadmissible N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	7,341,569	7,341,569	-
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
Corporate Bond - Unquoted	-	-	-
Quoted Shares	631,950	631,950	505,345
Unquoted Shares	1,391,269	1,391,269	568,032
Mortgage Loans	68,479	68,479	56,722
Premium Receivables	237,741	237,741	50,195
Other Receivables & Prepayment	1,434,155	-	1,434,155
Reinsurance Contract Assets	25,270,573	25,270,573	1,543,617
Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-
Investment Property/Land & Building	1,899,828	1,000,000	899,828
Property, Plant & Equipment (Excluding Land & Building)	2,269,828	2,269,828	1,836,398
Statutory Deposit	340,000	340,000	340,000
<b>Other Assets:</b>			
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
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>56,108,039</b>	<b>53,201,262</b>	<b>42,007,222</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>			
Insurance liabilities	33,525,924	33,525,924	6,134,524
Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-
Other Technical Liabilities	243,605	243,605	10,771,693
Provision and other payables	2,423,371	2,423,371	8,749,144
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
Retirement benefits obligations	49,816	49,816	43,352
Tax Payable	449,009	449,009	652,849
Other Liabilities - Deferred Tax Liabilities	263,637	-	263,637
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>36,955,362</b>	<b>36,691,727</b>	<b>26,351,562</b>
<b>Available Solvency Margin ( Total Admissible Assets Less Total Admissible Liabilities)</b>	<b>19,152,676</b>	<b>16,509,535</b>	<b>15,655,662</b>
<b>Net Premium</b>	<b>11,324,859</b>		<b>5,378,620</b>
<b>Required Solvency Margin: Higher of:</b>			
15% of Net premium	1,698,729		806,793
<b>Minimum Capital required</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>
<b>Excess/ (Deficit) solvency margin</b>	<b>16,152,676</b>	<b>13,509,535</b>	<b>12,655,662</b>
<b>Level of Solvency (Available Solvency/Required Solvency*100)</b>		<b>550.32%</b>	<b>521.86%</b>

The company's solvency margin of N19,152,676,000 (2023: N15,655,662,000 ) is above the minimum paid-up capital of N3,000,000,000 (2023:N3,000,000,000) prescribed by the Insurance Act 2003.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### (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	16,630,830	631,950	-	-	17,262,781	17,262,781
Trade receivables	8	237,741	-	-	-	237,741	237,741
Other receivables less prepayments	11	1,434,155	-	-	-	1,434,155	1,434,155
Statutory deposits	16	340,000	-	-	-	340,000	340,000
Reinsurance contracts assets	9	25,270,573	-	-	-	25,270,573	25,270,573
		<b>51,254,868</b>	<b>631,950</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51,886,818</b>	<b>51,886,818</b>
Bank overdrafts	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	20	-	-	-	243,605	243,605	243,605
Other liabilities	21	-	-	-	2,423,371	2,423,371	2,423,371
		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,666,976</b>	<b>2,666,976</b>	<b>2,666,976</b>

#### 31 December 2023

	Notes	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	50,195	-	-	-	50,195	50,195
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
		<b>40,283,980</b>	<b>505,345</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,789,327</b>	<b>40,789,327</b>
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
		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,520,423</b>	<b>19,520,423</b>	<b>19,520,423</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6	<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>2024</b> <b>₹'000</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>₹'000</b>
	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	(4,670)	(83,067)
	<b>Cash and cash equivalents (as per statement of financial position)</b>	<b>7,341,569</b>	<b>31,213,141</b>

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%).

(a)	<b>Movement in ECL impairment loss on short on short-term deposit</b>	<b>2024</b> <b>₹'000</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>₹'000</b>
	Balance at 1 January	83,067	57,247
	Impairment (reversal)/Charged during the year	(78,397)	25,820
	Balance at 31 December 2024	<b>4,670</b>	<b>83,067</b>
7	<b>Financial assets</b>		
	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	10,714,867	4,429,691
	<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>16,630,831</b>	<b>5,866,025</b>
	Within one year	2,630,755	5,866,025
	More than one year	14,000,075	-
		<b>16,630,830</b>	<b>5,866,025</b>

(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.

(b)	<b>Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)</b>	<b>2024</b> <b>₹'000</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>₹'000</b>
	Quoted equities	<b>631,950</b>	<b>505,345</b>
(bii)	<b>Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)</b>		
	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))	(973)	(9,867)
		<b>5,284,014</b>	<b>930,989</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 N'000	2023 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	-
	<u>973</u>	<u>9,867</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>973</u>	<u>9,867</u>
<b>(c) Amortised cost</b>		
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	(5,256)	(5,256)
	<u>10,714,867</u>	<u>4,429,691</u>
<b>(ci) Movement in ECL impairment loss on amortised cost</b>		
Balance at 1 January	65,857	65,857
Impairment charge/(reversal) during the year	(50,889)	(21,571)
Reclassification during the year	16,315	-
	<u>9,712</u>	<u>44,286</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>9,712</u>	<u>44,286</u>

(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
<b>2024</b>				
<b>As at 1 January</b>	505,345	4,429,691	930,989	5,866,026
Additions/(Recoveries) during the year	-	6,234,286	3,436,332	9,670,618
Disposal (sales & redemptions)	(94,201)	-	-	(94,201)
Impairment writeback/(allowance) for the year	-	50,889	10,693	61,582
Fair value gain/(loss) recognised in profit or loss	220,806	-	905,999	1,126,805
<b>As at 31 December</b>	<u>631,950</u>	<u>10,714,867</u>	<u>5,284,014</u>	<u>16,630,830</u>
<b>2023</b>				
As at 1 January	501,713	4,522,630	1,996,324	7,020,667
Additions/(Recoveries) during the year	(166,238)	(48,653)	(1,062,298)	(1,277,189)
Disposal (sales & redemptions)	-	-	-	-
Impairment writeback/(allowance) for the year	-	(44,286)	(3,036)	(47,323)
Fair value gain recognised in profit or loss	169,870	-	-	169,870
Fair value gain recognised in OCI	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 December</b>	<u>505,345</u>	<u>4,429,691</u>	<u>930,989</u>	<u>5,866,026</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

<b>8 Premium receivables</b>	<b>2024</b> <b>₦'000</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>₦'000</b>
Due from Brokers (See note 8(b) below)	272,534	45,613
Due from Co-insurer (See note 8(c) below)	(34,793)	4,582
Trade Receivables	<b>237,741</b>	<b>50,195</b>
<b>Movement in Trade Receivables</b>		
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)	(9,593,613)	(5,829,274)
Less premium received in advance (see note 46a)	(18,985,804)	(10,838,031)
At 31 December	<b>237,741</b>	<b>50,195</b>

### a Age Analysis of Trade Receivables:

#### Age of Debt

#### Days

Within 14 Days  
Within 15 - 30 Days  
Within 31-90 Days  
Within 91 - 180 Days  
Above 180 Days

#### Total

	<b>2024</b>		<b>2023</b>	
	<b>No. of Policies</b>	<b>Amount ₦'000</b>	<b>No. of Policies</b>	<b>Amount ₦'000</b>
Within 14 Days	5	2,811	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>237,741</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>50,195</b>

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

Due from insurance brokers  
Less: ECL Impairment allowance (see note 8a(i) below)

<b>2024</b> <b>₦'000</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>₦'000</b>
518,325	291,404
(245,791)	(245,791)
<b>272,534</b>	<b>45,613</b>

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

At 1 January  
Impairment allowance  
Recovery made during the year

At 31 December

245,791	245,791
-	-
-	-
<b>245,791</b>	<b>245,791</b>

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

(c) Due from co-insurers

Reinsurance receivables  
Amount recovered from co-insurance  
Less: Impairment allowance (See note 8(c)(i) below)

658,401	658,401
(39,376)	-
(653,818)	(653,818)
<b>(34,793)</b>	<b>4,582</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 9 Reinsurance Contract Assets

Asset for Remaining Coverage  
 Asset for Incurred Claims

Current  
 Non -Current

Total Reinsurance Contract Assets

	<b>2024</b> <b>N'000</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>N'000</b>
	3,426,939	526,536
	<u>21,843,635</u>	<u>1,017,082</u>
	<b><u>25,270,573</u></b>	<b><u>1,543,618</u></b>
	233,246	669,662
	<u>25,037,327</u>	<u>873,957</u>
	<b><u>25,270,573</u></b>	<b><u>1,543,618</u></b>

### 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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

31 December 2024

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	31 December 2023		31 December 2024		Total
	Remaining Coverage	Aggregated Incurred claims	Remaining Coverage	Aggregated Incurred claims	
Claims recovered					
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery 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 Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(69,542)	-	-	(3,745)	(73,286)
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	613,464	182,263	984,741	91,100	1,871,569
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>543,923</b>	<b>182,263</b>	<b>984,741</b>	<b>87,356</b>	<b>1,798,283</b>
<b>Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid</b>	<b>(7,982,830)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(7,982,830)</b>
<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)
<b>Reinsurance Service expenses</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(181,235)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(23,041)</b>	<b>1,859,274</b>
<b>Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held</b>	<b>(7,982,830)</b>	<b>(181,235)</b>	<b>2,063,551</b>	<b>(23,041)</b>	<b>(6,123,556)</b>
Insurance Finance Income or Expense	-	-	-	-	-
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	15,192	-	15,192
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(7,982,830)</b>	<b>(181,235)</b>	<b>2,078,743</b>	<b>(23,041)</b>	<b>(6,108,364)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>					
Claims recovered	(963,676)	-	-	-	(963,676)
Commissions received	-	-	(2,110,715)	-	(2,110,715)
Premiums paid	8,928,092	-	-	-	8,928,092
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>7,964,416</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,110,715)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,853,701</b>
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>525,508</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>952,769</b>	<b>64,314</b>	<b>1,543,619</b>
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(3,868)	-	-	-	(3,868)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	529,376	1,028	952,768	64,314	1,547,486
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>525,508</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>952,768</b>	<b>64,314</b>	<b>1,543,618</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 10 Other receivables and prepayment

Gross amount 31 December	2024		Opening (b) N'000	Addition (c) N'000	write-back (d) N'000	Total (e)=(b)+(c)+(d) N'000	Carrying amount	
	(a) N'000	(b) N'000					31 December 2024 (f)=(a)-(e) N'000	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	
	<b>2,308,056</b>	<b>1,018,299</b>	<b>15,051</b>	<b>(159,449)</b>	<b>873,901</b>	<b>1,434,155</b>	<b>1,453,158</b>	

Intercompany receivables (see note (a) below)  
Accrued investment income (see note (b) below)  
Sundry receivables (see note (c) below)  
Security Holding Trust account (see (d) below)  
Prepayments (see (e) below)

### Other receivables and prepayment

Gross amount 31 December	2023		Opening (b) N'000	Addition (c) N'000	write-back (d) N'000	Total (e)=(b)+(c)+(d) N'000	Carrying amount	
	(a) N'000	(b) N'000					31 December 2023 (f)=(a)-(e) N'000	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
	<b>2,971,457</b>	<b>872,348</b>	<b>145,951</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,018,299</b>	<b>1,453,158</b>	<b>1,767,102</b>

Intercompany receivables (See note (a) below)  
Accrued investment income (See note (b) below)  
Sundry receivables (See note (c) below)  
Security Holding Trust account (see (d) below)  
Prepayments (See (e) below)

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### (a) Intercompany receivables

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

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

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

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

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

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

### (c) Sundry Receivables

	<b>2024</b> <b>N'000</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>N'000</b>
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	<u>(1,084)</u>	<u>1,794</u>
	1,436,265	1,496,893
Impairment on other receivables (see 11(c)(i) below)	<u>(912,704)</u>	<u>(912,704)</u>
	<b><u>523,561</u></b>	<b><u>584,188</u></b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

Receivable from Security Holding Trust  
Interest on Security Holding Trust  
Receivable from legacy company's bank (Phoenix and Aico)  
REA Property account  
WHT Receivable account  
Others

	N'000	N'000
	27,079	27,079
	16,761	16,761
	624,029	624,029
	27,726	27,726
	28,925	28,925
	140,540	198,290
	<b>865,059</b>	<b>922,809</b>
<b>Receivable from legacy company's bank ( Phoenix and AICO ):</b>		
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
	<b>624,029</b>	<b>624,029</b>
<b>The movements in impairment allowance on other receivables is analysed below</b>		
At 1 January	912,704	766,753
Impairment during the year	-	145,951
At 31 December	<b>912,704</b>	<b>912,704</b>

(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**

Prepaid furniture allowance  
Prepaid rent allowance  
Prepaid staff benefit  
Prepaid expenses

	2024 N'000	2023 N'000
	47,448	46,448
	62,478	61,928
	90,238	57,022
	350,333	316,257
	<b>550,497</b>	<b>481,655</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 13 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
<b>Cost</b>						
At 1 January 2024	1,441,145	1,798,496	330,955	1,164,922	1,069,034	4,507,552
Additions	-	966,449	492,265	8,433	410,499	1,952,645
Disposals	-	(950,297)	(520)	-	(83,915)	(1,034,732)
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>1,441,145</b>	<b>1,814,648</b>	<b>822,699</b>	<b>1,248,355</b>	<b>1,395,619</b>	<b>5,425,465</b>
At 1 January 2023	1,441,145	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)
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	<b>1,441,145</b>	<b>1,798,496</b>	<b>330,955</b>	<b>1,164,922</b>	<b>1,069,034</b>	<b>4,507,550</b>

#### 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)
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>58,964</b>	<b>329,072</b>	<b>403,347</b>	<b>464,920</b>	<b>1,256,303</b>

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)
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>283,943</b>	<b>212,469</b>	<b>275,603</b>	<b>240,442</b>	<b>1,012,455</b>

#### NBV

At 31 December 2024	1,441,145	1,755,683	493,626	845,009	930,699	4,169,162
At 31 December 2023	1,441,145	1,514,553	118,486	889,319	828,593	3,495,098

### 13 (a) Leasehold Building

Description	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
		1,441,145	-	-	-	-	1,441,145

### 13 (b) Freehold Building

Description	Location	Opening balance	Addition	Disposal	Revaluation	Acc Depreciation	Closing Balance
Head Office Building	26E, Abdulrahman Okene Close, VI	84,8199	966,449	-	-	(58,964)	1,755,683
Oshodi i Property	34/36 Apapa Oshodi Expressway, Lagos	939,272	-	(939,272)	-	-	-
Car park	Schinde Callisto street, Oshodi, Lagos	11,025	-	(11,025)	-	-	-
		1,798,495	966,449	(950,297)	-	(58,964)	1,755,683

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>
<b>13(i) Right of use assets</b>		
Right of use Asset- Rent Prepayment (See note 14(iii))	9,170	17,228
Right of use Asset- See note 14(ii)	1	2,140
At 31 December	<b>9,171</b>	<b>19,368</b>
<b>13(ii) At 1 January 2024</b>	417,778	417,778
Additions	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>417,778</b>	<b>417,778</b>
<b>Depreciation Charge</b>		
At 1 January 2024	415,638	409,804
Charge for the period	2,140	5,834
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>417,778</b>	<b>415,638</b>
<b>Carrying Amount</b>		
At 31 December 2024	-	2,140
At 31 December 2023	2,140	7,974
<b>(i)a Amounts recognized in profit or loss</b>		
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	2,140	5,834
<b>(iii) Long term lease prepayment</b>		
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	<b>9,171</b>	<b>17,228</b>
<b>14 Intangible assets</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Cost:		
At 1 January	398,160	326,590
Addition	-	71,569
Total expenses	<b>398,160</b>	<b>398,160</b>
Accumulated amortization:		
At 1 January	240,314	196,000
Charge for the year (see note 39)	46,630	44,314
Total expenses	<b>286,944</b>	<b>240,314</b>
Total expenses	<b>111,216</b>	<b>157,845</b>
All Company's intangible assets represent purchased software.		

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 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 N'000	2023 N'000
340,000	340,000

Deposits with Central Bank of Nigeria

### 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 N'000	2023 N'000
Employees retirement benefits (see note 16(d))	563,621	434,189
Long Service Award (Outstanding liability)	<b>(49,816)</b>	<b>(43,352)</b>
(b) Company's Asset for: -		
– Pension benefits (note 16(d))	715,144	606,168
Total	<b>715,144</b>	<b>606,168</b>
(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	<b>(201,339)</b>	<b>(215,331)</b>
Amount expenses in profit or loss -		
– Pension benefits	(65,127)	(49,804)
– Long Service Award	9,352	4,961
Total	<b>(55,775)</b>	<b>(44,843)</b>
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)	<b>67,193</b>	<b>18,794</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### (d) Pension benefits

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

	<b>2024</b> <b>N'000</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>N'000</b>
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	<b>563,621</b>	<b>434,189</b>
Current	-	-
Non-current	<b>563,621</b>	<b>434,189</b>
Asset in the statement of financial position	<b>563,621</b>	<b>434,189</b>

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	<b>151,523</b>	<b>171,980</b>

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	<b>715,144</b>	<b>606,168</b>

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	<b>(65,127)</b>	<b>(49,804)</b>

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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

	<b>2024 Number</b>	<b>2023 Number</b>
Male	78	78
Female	83	83
	<b>2024 N'000</b>	<b>2023 N'000</b>
<b>(f) Long Service Awards</b>		
Present value of funded obligations	(49,816)	(43,352)
Liability in the statement of financial position	<b>49,816</b>	<b>43,352</b>
Current	-	-
Non-current	(49,816)	(43,352)
Liability in the statement of financial position	<b>(49,816)</b>	<b>(43,352)</b>
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)	(2,888)	(3,327)
At 31 December	<b>49,816</b>	<b>43,352</b>
The amounts recognised in the profit or loss are as follows:		
	<b>2024 N'000</b>	<b>2023 N'000</b>
Current service costs	6,947	6,001
- Interest costs	6,733	5,234
At 31 December	<b>13,680</b>	<b>11,235</b>
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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

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

	2024			Deferred tax liabilities N'000
	Net balance as at 1 January N'000	Recognised in profit or loss N'000	Net balance 31 December 2024 N'000	
<b>Net Deferred tax assets</b>				
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	-	-	-	-
<b>Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)</b>	<b>(580,200)</b>	<b>591,466</b>	<b>11,263</b>	<b>11,263</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>				
Exchange difference	(2,327)	(339,015)	(341,342)	(341,342)
Investment properties	-	-	-	-
Employee benefits	71,057	(4,616)	66,442	66,442
<b>Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)</b>	<b>(511,471)</b>	<b>247,832</b>	<b>(263,637)</b>	<b>(263,637)</b>
	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
<b>Net Deferred tax assets</b>				
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)	-	-
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>	<b>(18,737)</b>	<b>(561,465)</b>	<b>(580,200)</b>	<b>(580,200)</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>				
Exchange difference	-	(2,327)	(2,327)	(2,327)
Investment properties	(224,175)	224,175	-	-
Employee benefits	-	71,057	71,057	71,057
<b>Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)</b>	<b>(242,912)</b>	<b>(268,559)</b>	<b>(511,470)</b>	<b>(511,470)</b>
Employee benefits	7,920	(4,069)	3,851	3,851
Deferred tax assets	(269,003)	(47,173)	(316,176)	(316,176)

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	<b>2024</b> <b>N'000</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>N'000</b>
<b>18 Deferred income</b>		
Deferred rental income (see 18(a))	-	<b>414</b>
<b>(a) Deferred rental income</b>		
At 1 January	414	15,862
Rental Income received during the year	(414)	(15,448)
Rental Income earned during the year	-	-
At 31 December	<b>-</b>	<b>414</b>
<b>(b) Deferred commission income</b>		
This represents the unexpired portion of commission received from businesses ceded to Reinsurers as at the reporting date.		
	<b>2024</b> <b>N'000</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>N'000</b>
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	<b>312,034</b>	<b>214,172</b>
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	<b>312,034</b>	<b>214,172</b>
<b>19 Other Insurance Contract Liabilities</b>		
Premium received in advance	-	<b>10,771,278</b>
Insurance payables	<b>243,605</b>	-
The carrying amount disclosed above approximate fair value at the reporting date.		
Due within 1 month	243,605	-
Due after more than 1 month	-	-
	<b>243,605</b>	-

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 N'000	2023 N'000
<b>20 Other liabilities</b>		
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
	<b>2,423,371</b>	<b>8,749,144</b>
Due within 1 - 12months	2,423,371	8,749,144
Due after more than 12months	-	-
	<b>2,423,371</b>	<b>8,749,144</b>
(i) Accrual and other payables is made up of the following balances		
Other payables (see below (v))	<b>1,577,392</b>	<b>8,183,376</b>
(ii) <b>Other liabilities is made up of the following balances:</b>		
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
	<b>563,030</b>	<b>475,317</b>
(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 welfare contribution	-	(151)
Rent received in advance - olowogbowo	-	1,622
Sundry creditors	123,873	7,521
	<b>198,147</b>	<b>156,449</b>

The balance due to Horizon Construction Company Ltd is in respect of property at plot 1396 Garki 11, Abuja 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.

	2024 N'000	2023 N'000
(v) <b>Other payables</b>		
Provision for litigations	-	1 500
Accrued liabilities (see(viii))	(151 338)	99 119
Customers deposit	1 728 729	8 082 757
	<b>1 577 392</b>	<b>8 183 376</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(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.

(viii) **Accrued liabilities**

Quarter 4 Reinsurance Treaty and M&D  
Accruals

	2024 N'000	2023 N'000
	-	-
	(151,338)	99,119
	<b>(151,338)</b>	<b>99,119</b>
<b>21 Insurance Contract Liability</b>		
Liability for Remaining Coverage	4,885,320	3,165,756
Liability for Incurred Claims	28,640,603	2,968,768
	<b>33,525,924</b>	<b>6,134,524</b>
Current	4,875,688	3,701,751
Non-Current	28,650,236	2,432,773
<b>Total Insurance Contract Liabilities</b>	<b>33,525,924</b>	<b>6,134,524</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 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	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>(3,164,101)</b>	<b>(1,655)</b>	<b>(2,781,024)</b>	<b>(187,744)</b>	<b>(6,134,524)</b>
<b>Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI</b>					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	26,632,626	-	-	-	26,632,626
Contracts under the fair value approach	-	-	-	-	-
Other contracts	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods</b>	<b>26,632,626</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,632,626</b>
<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)
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>	<b>(5,139,945)</b>	<b>(7,956)</b>	<b>(34,492,324)</b>	<b>(1,307,941)</b>	<b>(40,948,167)</b>
<b>Insurance Service result</b>	<b>21,492,681</b>	<b>(7,956)</b>	<b>(34,492,324)</b>	<b>(1,307,941)</b>	<b>(14,315,541)</b>
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>					
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	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>21,492,681</b>	<b>(7,956)</b>	<b>(34,874,073)</b>	<b>(1,307,941)</b>	<b>(14,697,290)</b>
<b>Investment components</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>					
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
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(23,204,289)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,510,179</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(12,694,110)</b>
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(4,875,709)</b>	<b>(9,611)</b>	<b>(27,144,918)</b>	<b>(1,495,685)</b>	<b>(33,525,924)</b>
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(4,875,709)	(9,611)	(27,144,918)	(1,495,685)	(33,525,924)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(4,875,709)</b>	<b>(9,611)</b>	<b>(27,144,918)</b>	<b>(1,495,685)</b>	<b>(33,525,924)</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>(2,058,421)</b>	<b>(91,132)</b>	<b>(2,478,860)</b>	<b>(240,580)</b>	<b>(4,868,993)</b>
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	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods</b>	<b>15,417,643</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,417,643</b>
<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)
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>	<b>(2,766,497)</b>	<b>89,477</b>	<b>(7,414,839)</b>	<b>52,836</b>	<b>(10,039,023)</b>
<b>Insurance Service result</b>	<b>12,651,147</b>	<b>89,477</b>	<b>(7,414,839)</b>	<b>52,836</b>	<b>5,378,620</b>
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	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>12,651,147</b>	<b>89,477</b>	<b>(7,472,197)</b>	<b>52,836</b>	<b>5,321,262</b>
<b>Investment components</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cash flows</i>					
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
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(13,756,826)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,170,033</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(6,586,793)</b>
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(3,164,101)</b>	<b>(1,655)</b>	<b>(2,781,024)</b>	<b>(187,744)</b>	<b>(6,134,524)</b>
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(3,164,101)	(1,655)	(2,781,024)	(187,744)	(6,134,524)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(3,164,101)</b>	<b>(1,655)</b>	<b>(2,781,024)</b>	<b>(187,744)</b>	<b>(6,134,524)</b>

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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 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)	-	-	-	505,345
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (Treasury Bills)	631,950	-	631,950	
- Corporate bond and commercial paper (limited to 10% of (N33,525,924))	2,629,782	-	2,629,782	
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (Unquoted equities)	1,724,314	-	1,724,314	1,115,117
- Loans and receivables at amortised cost	1,391,269	-	1,391,269	568,032
- FGN Bond at amortised cost		68,479	68,479	56,722
Trade receivables	10,185,038	-	10,185,038	3,620,809
Reinsurance assets	-	237,740	237,740	50,195
Other receivables and prepayments	25,270,572	-	25,270,572	1,543,617
Right of use asset	-	1,434,154	1,434,154	1,453,158
Property and equipment	-	9,171	9,171	19,368
Intangible asset	-	4,169,162	4,169,162	3,495,098
Statutory deposit	-	111,216	111,216	157,845
Employees retirement benefits	-	340,000	340,000	340,000
	-	563,621	563,621	434,189
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>46,854,847</b>	<b>9,253,192</b>	<b>56,108,039</b>	<b>44,572,635</b>
Policyholder; Shareholders; and other funds	33,525,924	22,582,116	56,108,039	44,572,635
Excess/(Deficit) is Asset Cover	13,328,923	(13,328,928)		
	<b>46,854,847</b>	<b>9,253,192</b>	<b>56,108,039</b>	<b>44,572,635</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	<b>2024</b> <b>N'000</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>N'000</b>
<b>22 Reinsurance expenses</b>		
Gross written reinsurance premiums (see note 31a)	15,713,129	9,301,748
Change in reinsurance unearned premiums (see note 9(a))	(1,949,431)	(140,706)
	<b>13,763,698</b>	<b>9,161,043</b>
<b>22(a) Gross written reinsurance premiums (see note 31a)</b>		
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	2,657,890	1,194,416
	<b>15, 713,129</b>	<b>9,301,459</b>
<b>23 Fee and commission income</b>		
Reinsurance commissions	<b>312,034</b>	<b>214,171</b>
<b>24 Insurance claims and benefits incurred</b>		
Gross claims paid	5,975,829	4,308,708
Less: Movement in gross outstanding claims and IBNR (see note 23(e))	24,146,196	99,599
Gross incurred claims (see note (a) below)	30,122,025	4,408,307
Less: Reinsurance incurred claims (see note 33(b) below)	(23,828,980)	(2,218,284)
	<b>6,293,045</b>	<b>2,190,023</b>
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	20,200,163	107,569
	<b>23,828,980</b>	<b>2,218,284</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

		2024 N'000	2023 N'000
<b>25</b>	<b>Taxation</b>		
	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)
		<b>449,009</b>	<b>652,849</b>
	At 31 December		
<b>(a)</b>	<b>Charge for the year</b>		
	Recognised in profit or loss:		
	Company Income tax	295,335	535,802
	Police trust fund levy	44	206
	Tertiary education tax	-	79,081
		<b>295,379</b>	<b>615,089</b>
	NTDA levy	8,807	41,151
		<b>304,186</b>	<b>656,240</b>
	Capital Gain Tax	47,470	-
	Origination of temporary differences	(247,832)	268,559
		<b>103,823</b>	<b>924,799</b>

### Income Taxes

#### Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2024		2023	
	Tax rate %	Amount N'000	Tax rate %	Amount N'000
Profit before tax		<b>880,745</b>		<b>4,115,255</b>
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%	(247,832)	58.90%	268,559
Minimum Tax Adjustment	33.53%	295,335	0.00%	-
Loss for the year	33.35%	293,757		
	<b>-26.95%</b>	<b>56,353</b>	<b>22.47%</b>	<b>924,799</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 N'000	2023 N'000
<b>26 Share capital</b>		
Share capital comprises		
Authorized share capital at the beginning of the year 10,500,000,000 ordinary share of ₦ 1 each Cancellation 453,488,427 unissued Ordinary shares of N 1 each in line with Section 131(2) of CAMA 2020	10,046,512 <hr/> -	10,500,000 <hr/> (453,488)
	<b>10,046,512</b>	<b>10,046,512</b>
<b>26(i) Ordinary share capital</b>		
Ordinary share of ₦1 each Additional Ordinary Share Capital of 1,732,157,168 of ₦1 each  10,046,511,574 ordinary share of ₦ 1 each	10,046,512 <hr/> - <hr/> -	8,314,355 <hr/> 1,732,157 <hr/> -
	<b>10,046,512</b>	<b>10,046,512</b>
<b>26(ii)</b> 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		
Capitalisation of Share premium Part capitalisation of year 2022 Retained Earnings	- <hr/> -	1,277,616 <hr/> 454,541
	-	<b>1,732,157</b>
<b>26(iii)</b> Bonus issue of 679,246,483 Ordinary shares of N1.00 each to Royal Exchange Plc Bonus issue of 526,455,342 Ordinary shares of N1.00 each to Insuresilience Investment Fund Bonus issue of 526,455,342 Ordinary shares of N1.00 each to Africinvest Financial Inclusion Vehicle	- <hr/> - <hr/> -	679,246 <hr/> 526,455 <hr/> 526,455
	-	<b>1,732,156</b>
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		
<b>27 Contingency reserve</b>		
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.		
At 1 January	4,290,934	3,652,843
Transfer from profit or loss account	863,009	638,091
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>5,153,943</b>	<b>4,290,934</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 28 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 N'000	2023 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
Transfer to unrealised FX reserves	(1,034,370)	(7,053)
Transfer to contingency reserve	(863,009)	(638,091)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>1,872,434</b>	<b>3,292,880</b>
<b>28(a) Earning per share</b>	<b>776,921</b>	<b>3,190,456</b>
Profit for the year	10,046,512	10,046,512
Ordinary share capital of N1 each	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.32</b>
<b>29 Other component of equity</b>		
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))	67,193	18,794
	<b>1,045,418</b>	<b>72,226</b>
<b>(a) Nature and purpose of other components of equity</b>		

#### 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.

### 30 Premium written

#### Non -life insurance premium:

Gross written premium

Change in unearned premium (see note 2.2)

Gross earned premium

	2024 N'000	2023 N'000
Gross written premium	28,766,963	16,726,805
Change in unearned premium (see note 2.2)	(2,134,787)	(1,206,109)
<b>Gross earned premium</b>	<b>26,632,175</b>	<b>15,520,696</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

## 31 Insurance Revenue

### 31 December 2024

Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA  
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA

	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
	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	<b>3,789,362</b>	<b>987,792</b>	<b>2,263,303</b>	<b>1,143,274</b>	<b>1,945,985</b>	<b>4,817</b>	<b>16,444,085</b>	<b>54,007</b>	<b>26,632,626</b>

### 31 December 2023

Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA

Insurance revenue from contract measured under the PAA

Total Insurance Revenue

	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
	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	<b>2,419,504</b>	<b>699,545</b>	<b>1,602,836</b>	<b>971,037</b>	<b>1,002,190</b>	<b>15,310</b>	<b>8,675,452</b>	<b>31,769</b>	<b>15,417,643</b>

## 32

### Insurance Service Expenses

Incurrd claims

Other directly attributable expenses

Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC

Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of the losses

Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation

	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
	711,223	417,292	759,321	701,611	326,347	39	27,294,325	34,537	30,246,696
	962,666	235,053	637,652	426,528	371,671	1,749	1,846,003	52,938	4,534,350
	(79,950)	239,206	(271,576)	(10,246)	1,551,765	(13,058)	1,036,983	(33,903)	1,019,221
	405,098	192,069	427,465	213,679	366,232	764	3,526,234	8,215	7,956
Total Insurance Service Expenses	<b>1,999,037</b>	<b>1,083,620</b>	<b>1,552,603</b>	<b>1,331,572</b>	<b>1,218,105</b>	<b>(10,506)</b>	<b>33,703,544</b>	<b>70,192</b>	<b>40,948,167</b>

### 31 December 2023

### Insurance Service Expenses

Incurrd claims

Other directly attributable expenses

Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC

Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of the losses

Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation

	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
	391,991	144,167	748,688	231,555	186,498	1,058	324,603	15,662	2,044,223
	616,507	127,788	447,609	325,161	213,698	2,070	1,093,796	34,696	2,861,325
	253,023	478,053	(77,203)	153,610	46,435	37,853	1,537,932	26,751	2,456,456
	248,210	126,794	285,754	179,318	131,533	3,062	1,786,813	1,396	(89,477)
Total Insurance Service Expenses	<b>1,509,731</b>	<b>876,801</b>	<b>1,313,976</b>	<b>889,644</b>	<b>578,164</b>	<b>44,044</b>	<b>4,743,145</b>	<b>83,518</b>	<b>10,039,023</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 33 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)	-	-	-	-	-	5,027
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
<b>Total net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held</b>	<b>(88,597)</b>	<b>(94,554)</b>	<b>(874,166)</b>	<b>(98,503)</b>	<b>(1,072,071)</b>	<b>(8,469)</b>	<b>12,312,693</b>	<b>(16,719)</b>	<b>10,059,614</b>

### 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)
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### 31 - Dec -23

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	9,1758	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
<b>Total net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held</b>	<b>(15,726)</b>	<b>62,891</b>	<b>(481,391)</b>	<b>(110,141)</b>	<b>(579,590)</b>	<b>(6,202)</b>	<b>(5,002,427)</b>	<b>9,030</b>	<b>(6,123,556)</b>

### Total Insurance Service Result

894,046	(114,365)	(192,531)	(28,748)	(155,564)	(34,935)	(1,070,120)	(42,720)	(744,936)
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# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

### 31 December 2024

#### Finance expense from insurance contracts issued

Change in the value of underlying assets of contracts measured under the VFA  
Interest accreted  
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

Finance income from reinsurance contracts held  
Interest accreted  
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

#### Net insurance finance income (expenses)

	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
	(187,331)	(24,454)	(56,185)	(31,622)	(55,733)	(2,635)	(6,455)	(17,333)	(381,749)
	(187,331)	(24,454)	(56,185)	(31,622)	(55,733)	(2,635)	(6,455)	(17,333)	(381,749)
	8,414	9,164	19,890	2,702	6,636	1,020	737	7,311	55,875
	8,414	9,164	19,890	2,702	6,636	1,020	737	7,311	55,875
	(178,918)	(15,290)	(36,295)	(28,920)	(49,096)	(1,615)	(5,718)	(10,022)	(325,873)

### 31 December 2023

#### Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued

Change in the value of underlying assets of contracts measured under the VFA  
Interest accreted  
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

#### Finance income from reinsurance contracts held

Interest accreted  
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

#### Net insurance finance income (expenses)

	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
	(30,362)	(3,808)	(13,739)	(2,139)	(3,781)	(20)	(3,458)	(51)	(57,358)
	(30,362)	(3,808)	(13,739)	(2,139)	(3,781)	(20)	(3,458)	(51)	(57,358)
	3,104	1,911	8,229	282	1,013	-	641	11	15,192
	3,104	1,911	8,229	282	1,013	-	641	11	15,192
	(27,258)	(1,896)	(5,510)	(1,857)	(2,768)	(20)	(2,817)	(40)	(42,166)

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

35 Investment and other income	2024 N'000	2023 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
<b>Net Investment Income</b>	<b>3,268,194</b>	<b>1,769,948</b>
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	<b>3,489,000</b>	<b>1,819,214</b>

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

	2024				
	Dividend Income N'000	Net realised gains and losses N'000	Changes in fair value N'000	Interest Income N'000	Total 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	-	-		-	-
	<b>124,105</b>	<b>430,772</b>	<b>220,806</b>	<b>2,713,318</b>	<b>3,489,000</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Net realised		2023		
	Dividend Income	gains and losses	Changes in fair value	Interest Income	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'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	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>94,925</b>	<b>(87,921)</b>	<b>169,870</b>	<b>1,642,340</b>	<b>1,819,214</b>

### 36 ECL Impairment Allowance

	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
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
	<b>(124,929)</b>	<b>219,094</b>

### 37 Other operating income

	2024	2023
	₦'000	₦'000
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)
	<b>1,967,561</b>	<b>23,172</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

		<b>2024</b> <b>N'000</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>N'000</b>
<b>37(i) Sundry Income</b>			
Sundry income		-	(568)
Admins and Management Fees		334,132	-
Recoveries from NDIC and Lion of Africa)		26,778	-
		<b>360,911</b>	<b>(568)</b>
<b>38 Foreign exchange gains</b>			
Loss on translation of foreign currency transactions		(2,109,322)	-
(a) Gains on FX placements		3,660,535	4,996,383
		<b>1,551,212</b>	<b>4,996,383</b>
(b) Unrealised exchange gain/(loss)		(1,034,370)	(7,053)
<b>39 Management expenses</b>			
	<b>Notes</b>		
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
		<b>5,410,294</b>	<b>3,522,938</b>
Attributable expenses		2,649,993	1,753,724
Non Attributable expenses		2,760,301	1,769,214
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5,410,294</b>	<b>3,522,938</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 N'000	2023 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

#### 40 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)

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

#### 41 Contingencies and Commitments

##### a Commitments for expenditure

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

##### b Contingencies and commitments

	2024 N'000	2023 N'000
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>		
Legal proceedings and litigations	434,855	434,855
<b>Contingent assets</b>		
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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 42 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 N15 billion. All insurers are supposed to take immediate steps to comply with requirements on or before 30 July, 2026.

### 43 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 N'000	2023 N'000
Chairman	12,222	12,222
Other Directors	<u>139,672</u>	<u>147,116</u>
	<u>151,895</u>	<u>159,338</u>
Directors' fees	74,055	51,333
Emoluments as Executives	<u>77,840</u>	<u>108,005</u>
	<u>151,895</u>	<u>159,338</u>
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 Number	2023 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 Number	2023 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 - 22000000	7	4
22000001 - Above	<u>20</u>	<u>8</u>
	<u>162</u>	<u>168</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

	<b>2024</b> Number	<b>2023</b> Number
Managerial	17	24
Senior staff	145	144
Junior staff	-	-
	<b>162</b>	<b>168</b>
The staff costs for the above persons was:		
	<b>2024</b> ₹'000	<b>2023</b> ₹'000
Salaries , wages and other allowances	2,311,449	1,502,209
Pension cost	53,128	53,128
	<b>2,364,577</b>	<b>1,555,337</b>
Pension Scheme		
At January	-	-
Provision in the year	95,373	53,128
Remitted to Pension Fund Administrators	(95,373)	(53,128)
At 31 December	-	-

#### 44 Contraventions

There was no contravention paid during the year under reference.

#### 45 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.

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 46 Reconciliation notes to statement of cash flows

#### (a) Insurance premium received from customers

Gross Premium Income (See note 31(a))  
Unexpired risk, opening balance (See note 24(c))  
Unexpired risk, closing balance (See note 24(c))

#### Unearned premium

Trade receivables, opening balance (See note 8)  
Recoveries, premium receivables  
Trade receivables, closing balance (See note 8)

#### Premium received from trade debtors

#### Insurance premium received from customers

Premium received in prior year

#### Premium received from businesses written during the year

#### (b) Insurance benefits and claims paid to customers

Claims incurred (See note 34)  
Outstanding claims reserve-opening balance (See note 24(d))  
Outstanding claims reserve-closing balance (See note 24(d))

#### Insurance benefits and claims paid to customers

#### (c)(i) Outward reinsurance premium paid

Trade payables - pending balance (See note 21)  
Gross expenses recognised in profit or loss (See note 32)  
Trade payables-closing balance (See note 21)

#### Outward reinsurance premium paid

#### (c)(ii) Net premium received in advance

Mobil Premium received in advance-Coinsurance  
Mobil Premium received in advance-REX Proportion

#### Net premium received in advance

#### (d) Fees and commission received

Deferred income opening balance (See note 19(b))  
Net fee and commission recognised in profit or loss (See note 19(b))  
Deferred income closing balance (See note 19(b))

#### Fees and commission received

	<b>2024</b> <b>₺'000</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>₺'000</b>
	26,632,175	15,520,696
	(3,767,181)	(2,561,073)
	(5,901,969)	(3,767,181)
	<b>2,134,787</b>	<b>1,206,109</b>
	50,195	89,695
	-	-
	(237,740)	(50,195)
	<b>(187,545)</b>	<b>39,499</b>
	<b>28,579,418</b>	<b>16,766,305</b>
	(18,985,804)	(10,838,031)
	<b>9,593,614</b>	<b>5,928,274</b>
	(30,122,025)	(4,408,307)
	(2,735,549)	(2,635,950)
	26,078,901	2,735,549
	<b>(6,778,672)</b>	<b>(4,308,708)</b>
	(846,973)	(464,755)
	(15,713,129)	(9,301,748)
	(2,235,819)	846,973
	<b>(18,795,921)</b>	<b>(8,919,530)</b>
	-	18,985,804
	-	-
	-	<b>18,985,804</b>
	(214,171)	(175,452)
	1,114,543	749,844
	312,034	214,171
	<b>1,212,406</b>	<b>788,562</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 N'000	2023 N'000
<b>(e) Claim recoveries made from reinsurers</b>		
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)
<b>Movement in reinsurers share of claims expenses outstanding</b>	<b>(20,200,164)</b>	<b>(107,570)</b>
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)
<b>Movement in reinsurers share of incurred but not reported claims</b>	-	-
Claim recoveries ( See note 34)	23,828,980	2,218,284
<b>Claim recoveries made from reinsurers</b>	<b>3 628 816</b>	<b>2,110,714</b>
<b>(f) Commission and other underwriting expenses</b>		
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)
<b>Commission paid and other underwriting expenses</b>	<b>(7,447,029)</b>	<b>(4,079,131)</b>
<b>(g) Cash payment to employees, intermediaries and other supplier</b>		
Cash payments to employees (See note 39)	(2,444,722)	(1,227,061)
Other cash payments to intermediaries and supplier	(2,545,579)	(1,575,647)
<b>Cash payment to employees, intermediaries and other supplier</b>	<b>(4,990,301)</b>	<b>(2,802,709)</b>
<b>(hi) Proceeds from sale of property and equipment</b>		
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)	<b>769,469</b>	<b>302</b>
	766,571	-
<b>Profit/(Loss) from disposal of PPE (See note 38) (e) = (a) less (d)</b>	<b>1,536,039</b>	<b>(302)</b>
<b>(i) Dividend income received</b>		
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)
<b>Dividend income received</b>	<b>122,690</b>	<b>93,100</b>
<b>(j) Rental Income</b>		
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
<b>Rental income received</b>	<b>33,397</b>	<b>(33,397)</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 47 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
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)
<b>31-Dec-23</b>									
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 47.1 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.

	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Motor		Total
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Liabilities for Incurred Claims	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
	₦'000	₦'000	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	₦'000	₦'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(1,082,012)	-	(331,424)	(22,374)	(1,435,810)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>(1,082,012)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(331,424)</b>	<b>(22,374)</b>	<b>(1,435,810)</b>
<b>Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI</b>					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>	3,789,362	-	-	-	3,789,362
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	-	-	-	-	-
Contracts under the fair value approach	-	-	-	-	-
Other contracts	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total insurance revenue - All Transition Methods</b>	<b>3,789,362</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,789,362</b>
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	(1,675,667)	1,778	(1,673,889)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	-	-	79,950	-	79,950
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(405,098)	-	-	-	(405,098)
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>	<b>(405,098)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,595,717)</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>(1,999,037)</b>
<b>Insurance Service result</b>	<b>3,384,264</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,595,717)</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>1,790,325</b>
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>					
The effect of and changes in time value of money and financial risk	-	-	(187,331)	-	(187,331)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>3,384,264</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,783,049)</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>1,602,994</b>
<b>Investment components</b>					
<b>Cash flows</b>					
Premiums received	(4,145,832)	-	-	-	(4,145,832)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	1,740,685	-	1,740,685
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	441,719	-	-	-	441,719
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(3,704,113)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,740,685</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,963,428)</b>
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>					
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(1,401,862)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(373,787)</b>	<b>(20,596)</b>	<b>(1,796,245)</b>
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(1,401,862)	-	(373,787)	(20,596)	(1,796,245)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(1,401,862)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(373,787)</b>	<b>(20,596)</b>	<b>(1,796,245)</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	Motor		Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage	Liabilities for Incurred claims	
	Excluding Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(542,581)	(282,934)	(852,974)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>(542,581)</b>	<b>(282,934)</b>	<b>(852,974)</b>
<b>Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI</b>			
<i>Insurance revenue</i>			
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	2,419,504		2,419,504
Contracts under the fair value approach			
Other contracts			0
<b>Total Insurance revenue All Transition Methods</b>	<b>2,419,504</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,419,504</b>
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>			
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses		(1,013,583)	(1,008,498)
Changes that relate to past service adjustments to the LIC		(253,023)	(253,023)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses			
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(248,210)		(248,210)
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>	<b>(248,210)</b>	<b>(1,266,607)</b>	<b>(1,509,731)</b>
<b>Insurance Service result</b>	<b>2,171,293</b>	<b>(1,266,607)</b>	<b>909,772</b>
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>			
The effect of and changes in 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			
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>2,171,293</b>	<b>(1,296,969)</b>	<b>879,410</b>
<b>Investment components</b>			
<b>Cash flows</b>			
Premiums received	(3,032,427)		(3,032,427)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid		1,248,479	1,248,479
Insurance acquisition cashflows deducted	321,702		321,702
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(2,710,725)</b>	<b>1,248,479</b>	<b>(1,462,246)</b>
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>			
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(1,082,012)</b>	<b>(331,424)</b>	<b>(1,435,810)</b>
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(1,082,012)	(331,424)	(1,435,810)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets			
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(1,082,012)</b>	<b>(331,424)</b>	<b>(1,435,810)</b>

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For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Engineering				Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage	Liabilities for Incurred claims	Liabilities for Incurred claims	Total	
	Excluding Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Adjustment for Non financial risk		
	Component	Component	Component	Component	
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(259,698)	(287,033)	(19,377)	(566,108)	
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>(259,698)</b>	<b>(287,033)</b>	<b>(19,377)</b>	<b>(566,108)</b>	
<b>Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI</b>					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>	987,792	-	-	987,792	
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	-	-	-	-	
Contracts under the fair value approach	-	-	-	-	
Other contracts	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Insurance revenue-All Transition Methods</b>	<b>987,792</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>987,792</b>	
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>					
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)	
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>	<b>(192,069)</b>	<b>(867,711)</b>	<b>(23,840)</b>	<b>(1,083,620)</b>	
<b>Insurance Service result</b>	<b>795,723</b>	<b>(867,711)</b>	<b>(23,840)</b>	<b>(95,828)</b>	
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>					
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	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>795,723</b>	<b>(892,165)</b>	<b>(23,840)</b>	<b>(120,282)</b>	
<b>Investment components</b>					
<b>Cash flows</b>					
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	
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(944,665)</b>	<b>394,859</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(549,806)</b>	
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>					
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(408,640)</b>	<b>(784,339)</b>	<b>(43,217)</b>	<b>(1,236,197)</b>	
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(408,640)	(784,339)	(43,217)	(1,236,197)	
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(408,640)</b>	<b>(784,339)</b>	<b>(43,217)</b>	<b>(1,236,197)</b>	

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	Engineering					Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage	Liabilities for Incurred claims	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk		
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	of Future Cash Flows	Adjustment for Non-financial risk		
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(156,675)	-	(82,469)	(8,004)	(247,147)	
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>(156,675)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(82,469)</b>	<b>(8,004)</b>	<b>(247,147)</b>	
<b>Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI</b>						
<i>Insurance revenue</i>						
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	699,545	-	-	-	699,545	
Contracts under the fair value approach	-	-	-	-	-	
Other contracts	0	-	-	-	0	
<b>Total insurance revenue- All Transition Methods</b>	<b>699,545</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>699,545</b>	
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>						
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	(260,581)	(11,373)	(11,373)	(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)	
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>	<b>(126,794)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(738,634)</b>	<b>(11,373)</b>	<b>(876,801)</b>	
<b>Insurance Service result</b>	<b>572,751</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(738,634)</b>	<b>(11,373)</b>	<b>(177,256)</b>	
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>						
The effect of and changes in 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	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>572,751</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(742,441)</b>	<b>(11,373)</b>	<b>(181,063)</b>	
<b>Investment components</b>						
<b>Cash flows</b>						
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	
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(675,775)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>537,877</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(137,898)</b>	
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>						
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(259,698)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(287,033)</b>	<b>(19,377)</b>	<b>(566,108)</b>	
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(259,698)	-	(287,033)	(19,377)	(566,108)	
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(259,698)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(287,033)</b>	<b>(19,377)</b>	<b>(566,108)</b>	

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	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	
	₹'000	₹'000	₹'000	₹'000	₹'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(400,034)	(259)	(514,712)	(34,748)	(949,754)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>(400,034)</b>	<b>(259)</b>	<b>(514,712)</b>	<b>(34,748)</b>	<b>(949,754)</b>
<b>Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI</b>					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	2,263,303	-	-	-	2,263,303
Contracts under the fair value approach	-	-	-	-	-
Other contracts	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total insurance revenue - All Transition Methods</b>	<b>2,263,303</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,263,303</b>
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>					
Incurrd claims and other directly attributable expenses	(427,465)	259	(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)
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>	<b>(427,465)</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>(1,122,346)</b>	<b>(3,051)</b>	<b>(1,552,603)</b>
<b>Insurance Service result</b>	<b>1,835,838</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>(1,122,346)</b>	<b>(3,051)</b>	<b>710,700</b>
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>					
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	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>1,835,838</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>(1,178,531)</b>	<b>(3,051)</b>	<b>654,515</b>
<b>Investment components</b>					
<b>Cash flows</b>					
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
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(2,021,395)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,007,231</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,014,164)</b>
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>					
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(585,592)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(686,012)</b>	<b>(37,799)</b>	<b>(1,309,403)</b>
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(585,592)	-	(686,012)	(37,799)	(1,309,403)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(585,592)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(686,012)</b>	<b>(37,799)</b>	<b>(1,309,403)</b>

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	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Fire Liabilities for Incurred claims		Total
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non financial risk	
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(336,466)	(91,132)	(493,461)	(47,892)	(968,951)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>(336,466)</b>	<b>(91,132)</b>	<b>(493,461)</b>	<b>(47,892)</b>	<b>(968,951)</b>
<b>Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI</b>					
<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
<b>Total insurance revenue - All Transition Methods</b>	<b>1,602,836</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,602,836</b>
<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)
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>	<b>(285,754)</b>	<b>90,873</b>	<b>(1,132,238)</b>	<b>13,144</b>	<b>(1,313,976)</b>
<b>Insurance Service result</b>	<b>1,317,082</b>	<b>90,873</b>	<b>(1,132,238)</b>	<b>13,144</b>	<b>288,860</b>
<i>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</i>					
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	-	-	(13,739)	-	(13,739)
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>1,317,082</b>	<b>90,873</b>	<b>(1,145,977)</b>	<b>13,144</b>	<b>275,121</b>
<b>Investment components</b>					
<b>Cash flows</b>					
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
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(1,380,650)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,124,727</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(255,924)</b>
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>					
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(400,034)</b>	<b>(259)</b>	<b>(514,712)</b>	<b>(34,748)</b>	<b>(949,754)</b>
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(400,034)	(259)	(514,712)	(34,748)	(949,754)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(400,034)</b>	<b>(259)</b>	<b>(514,712)</b>	<b>(34,748)</b>	<b>(949,754)</b>

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	General Accident				Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage	Liabilities for Incurred claims	Liabilities for Incurred claims	Total	
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non financial risk	
	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(193,087)	-	(351,793)	(23,749)	(568,629)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>(193,087)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(351,793)</b>	<b>(23,749)</b>	<b>(568,629)</b>
<b>Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI</b>					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>	1,143,274	-	-	-	1,143,274
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	-	-	-	-	-
Contracts under the fair value approach	-	-	-	-	-
Other contracts	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total insurance revenue - All Transition Methods</b>	<b>1,143,274</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,143,274</b>
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>					
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)
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>	<b>(213,679)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,098,533)</b>	<b>(19,360)</b>	<b>(1,331,572)</b>
<b>Insurance Service result</b>	<b>929,595</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,098,533)</b>	<b>(19,360)</b>	<b>(188,298)</b>
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>					
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	-	(31,622)	-	(31,622)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>929,595</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,130,155)</b>	<b>(19,360)</b>	<b>(219,920)</b>
<b>Investment components</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>					
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
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(996,540)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>699,567</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(296,973)</b>
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(260,032)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(782,381)</b>	<b>(43,109)</b>	<b>(1,085,522)</b>
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(260,032)	-	(782,381)	(43,109)	(1,085,522)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(260,032)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(782,381)</b>	<b>(43,109)</b>	<b>(1,085,522)</b>

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	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		
	₱'000	₱'000	₱'000	₱'000	₱'000	₱'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(215,978)	-	(268,909)	(26,098)	(510,985)	
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>(215,978)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(268,909)</b>	<b>(26,098)</b>	<b>(510,985)</b>	
<b>Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI</b>						
<i>Insurance revenue</i>						971,037
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	971,037					-
Contracts under the fair value approach						0
Other contracts						
<b>Total insurance revenue - All Transition Methods</b>	<b>971,037</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>971,037</b>
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>						
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)	
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>	<b>(179,318)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(712,676)</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>(889,644)</b>	
<b>Insurance Service result</b>	<b>791,720</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(712,676)</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>81,393</b>	
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>						
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk						(2,139)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts			(2,139)			
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>791,720</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(714,814)</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>79,255</b>	
<b>Investment components</b>						
<b>Cash flows</b>						
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	
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(768,828)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>631,929</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(136,899)</b>	
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>						
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(193,087)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(351,793)</b>	<b>(23,749)</b>	<b>(568,629)</b>	
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(193,087)		(351,793)	(23,749)	(568,629)	
Closing Insurance Contract Assets						
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(193,087)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(351,793)</b>	<b>(23,749)</b>	<b>(568,629)</b>	

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Marine & Aviation		Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage	Liabilities for Incurred claims	
	Excluding Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	
	Loss Component	Adjustment for Non financial risk	
	Component	of financial risk	Component
	₩'000	₩'000	₩'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(353,164)	(23,623)	(726,699)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>(353,164)</b>	<b>(23,623)</b>	<b>(726,699)</b>
<b>Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI</b>			
<i>Insurance revenue</i>			
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	1,945,985	-	1,945,985
Contracts under the fair value approach	-	-	-
Other contracts	-	-	-
<b>Total insurance revenue - All Transition Methods</b>	<b>1,945,985</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,945,985</b>
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>			
Incurrd 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)
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>	<b>(366,232)</b>	<b>(17,221)</b>	<b>(1,218,105)</b>
<b>Insurance Service result</b>	<b>1,579,753</b>	<b>(17,221)</b>	<b>727,880</b>
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>			
The effect of and changes in time of time value of money and financial risk	-	(55,733)	(55,733)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>1,579,753</b>	<b>(17,221)</b>	<b>672,148</b>
<b>Investment components</b>			
<b>Cash flows</b>			
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
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(1,787,866)</b>	<b>499,033</b>	<b>(1,288,833)</b>
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>			
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(561,277)</b>	<b>(741,264)</b>	<b>(1,343,385)</b>
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(561,277)	(741,264)	(1,343,385)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(561,277)</b>	<b>(741,264)</b>	<b>(1,343,385)</b>

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# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage	Loss Component	Marine & Aviation	Liabilities for Incurred claims	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	Total
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value	of Future Cash Flows	Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(283,652)	-	(258,713)	(25,109)	-	(567,474)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>(283,652)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(258,713)</b>	<b>(25,109)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(567,474)</b>
<b>Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI</b>						
<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
<b>Total insurance revenue - All Transition Methods</b>	<b>1,002,190</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,002,190</b>
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>						
Incurred 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)
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>	<b>(131,533)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(448,117)</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(578,164)</b>
<b>Insurance Service result</b>	<b>870,657</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(448,117)</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>424,026</b>
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>						
The effect of and changes in time of value of money and financial risk	-	-	(3,781)	-	-	(3,781)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>870,657</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(451,898)</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>420,244</b>
<b>Investment components</b>						
<b>Cash flows</b>						
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
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(940,169)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>360,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(579,469)</b>
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>						
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(553,164)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(349,912)</b>	<b>(23,623)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(726,699)</b>
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(553,164)	-	(349,912)	(23,623)	-	(726,699)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(553,164)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(349,912)</b>	<b>(23,623)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(726,699)</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Liabilities for Incurred claims		Total
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Adjustment for Non-financial risk	
	₹'000	₹'000	₹'000	₹'000	₹'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(644)	-	(10,646)	(719)	(12,009)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>(644)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10,646)</b>	<b>(719)</b>	<b>(12,009)</b>
<b>Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI</b>					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>	4,817	-	-	-	4,817
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	-	-	-	-	-
Contracts under the fair value approach	-	-	-	-	-
Other contracts	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total insurance revenue - All Transition Methods</b>	<b>4,817</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,817</b>
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	(764)	-	(2,455)	667	(1,788)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	(764)	-	13,058	-	13,58
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	-	-	-	-	(764)
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>	<b>(764)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,602</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>10,506</b>
<b>Insurance Service result</b>	<b>4,053</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,602</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>15,323</b>
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>					
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	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>4,053</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,967</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>12,688</b>
<b>Investment components</b>					
<b>Cash flows</b>					
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
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(10,798)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9,050)</b>
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>					
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(7,389)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(930)</b>	<b>(51)</b>	<b>(8,370)</b>
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(7,389)	-	(930)	(51)	(8,370)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(7,389)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(930)</b>	<b>(51)</b>	<b>(8,370)</b>

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# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Bond		Total
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Liabilities for Incurred claims	Estimates of Present Value	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk
	Component	Component	of Future Cash Flows	of Future Cash Flows	Component
	₱'000	₱'000	₱'000	₱'000	₱'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(3,079)	-	(9,596)	(931)	(13,606)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>(3,079)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9,596)</b>	<b>(931)</b>	<b>(13,606)</b>
<b>Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI</b>					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	15,310	-	-	-	15,310
Contracts under the fair value approach	-	-	-	-	-
Other contracts	0	0	-	-	0
<b>Total insurance revenue - All Transition Methods</b>	<b>15,310</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,310</b>
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>					
Incurrd 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)
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>	<b>(3,062)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(41,194)</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>(44,044)</b>
<b>Insurance Service result</b>	<b>12,248</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(41,194)</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>(28,733)</b>
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>					
The effect of and changes in time of money and financial risk	-	-	(20)	-	(20)
Foreign exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>12,248</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(41,214)</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>(28,753)</b>
<b>Investment components</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>					
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
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(9,813)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,164</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,351</b>
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(644)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10,646)</b>	<b>(719)</b>	<b>(12,009)</b>
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(644)	-	(10,646)	(719)	(12,009)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(644)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10,646)</b>	<b>(719)</b>	<b>(12,009)</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage		Special Risk		Total
	Excluding Loss Component	Loss Component	Liabilities for Incurred claims	Risk Adjustment for Non financial risk	
	₦'000	₦'000	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	₦'000	₦'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(873,444)	-	(855,029)	(57,721)	(1,786,195)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>(873,444)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(855,029)</b>	<b>(57,721)</b>	<b>(1,786,195)</b>
<b>Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI</b>					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>					
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	16,444,085	-	-	-	16,444,085
Contracts under the fair value approach	-	-	-	-	-
Other contracts	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total insurance revenue - All Transition Methods</b>	<b>16,444,085</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,444,085</b>
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>					
Incurred 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)
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>	<b>(3,526,234)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(28,929,847)</b>	<b>(1,247,464)</b>	<b>(33,703,544)</b>
<b>Insurance Service result</b>	<b>12,917,852</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(28,929,847)</b>	<b>(1,247,464)</b>	<b>(17,259,459)</b>
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>					
The effect of and changes in 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	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>12,917,852</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(28,936,302)</b>	<b>(1,247,464)</b>	<b>(17,265,914)</b>
<b>Investment components</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>					
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
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(13,681,891)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,103,748</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(7,578,143)</b>
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(1,637,484)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(23,687,583)</b>	<b>(1,305,186)</b>	<b>(26,630,252)</b>
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(1,637,484)	-	(23,687,583)	(1,305,186)	(26,630,252)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(1,637,484)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(23,687,583)</b>	<b>(1,305,186)</b>	<b>(26,630,252)</b>

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# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage	Special Risk	Total
	Excluding Loss Component	Liabilities for Incurred claims Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk
	₹'000	₹'000	₹'000
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(517,488)	(990,399)	(1,604,008)
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>(517,488)</b>	<b>(990,399)</b>	<b>(1,604,008)</b>
<b>Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI</b>			
<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
<b>Total insurance revenue-All Transition Methods</b>	<b>8,675,452</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,675,452</b>
<i>Insurance Service expenses</i>			
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	(1,456,799)	(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)
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>	<b>(1,786,813)</b>	<b>(2,994,731)</b>	<b>(4,743,145)</b>
<b>Insurance Service result</b>	<b>6,888,640</b>	<b>(2,994,731)</b>	<b>3,932,308</b>
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>			
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	-	-	-
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>6,888,640</b>	<b>(2,998,189)</b>	<b>3,928,850</b>
<b>Investment components</b>			
<b>Cash flows</b>			
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
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(7,244,596)</b>	<b>3,133,559</b>	<b>(4,111,036)</b>
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>			
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(873,444)</b>	<b>(855,029)</b>	<b>(1,786,195)</b>
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(873,444)	(855,029)	(1,786,195)
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(873,444)</b>	<b>(855,029)</b>	<b>(1,786,195)</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Agriculture				Total
	Liabilities for Remaining Coverage	Liabilities for Incurred claims	Liabilities for Incurred claims	Total	
	Excluding Loss Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Adjustment for Non-financial risk		
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	(2,016)	(80,475)	(5,433)	(89,320)	
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>(2,016)</b>	<b>(80,475)</b>	<b>(5,433)</b>	<b>(89,320)</b>	
<b>Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI</b>					
<i>Insurance revenue</i>	54,007	-	-	54,007	
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	-	-	-	-	
Contracts under the fair value approach	-	-	-	-	
Other contracts	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Insurance revenue - All Transition Methods</b>	<b>54,007</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>54,007</b>	
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>					
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)	
<b>Insurance Service expenses</b>	<b>(8,405)</b>	<b>(54,122)</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>(70,192)</b>	
<b>Insurance Service result</b>	<b>45,603</b>	<b>(8,215)</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>(16,185)</b>	
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>					
The effect of and changes in 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	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>45,603</b>	<b>(71,454)</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>(33,517)</b>	
<b>Investment components</b>	-	-	-	-	
<b>Cash flows</b>					
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	
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(57,021)</b>	<b>63,307</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,287</b>	
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>	-	-	-	-	
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(13,434)</b>	<b>(88,622)</b>	<b>(4,883)</b>	<b>(116,550)</b>	
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	(13,434)	(88,622)	(4,883)	(116,550)	
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(13,434)</b>	<b>(88,622)</b>	<b>(4,883)</b>	<b>(116,550)</b>	

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 47.2 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.

	Remaining Coverage		Motor		Total
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component R'000	Loss Recovery Component R'000	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows R'000	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk R'000	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	34,393	-	43,461	2,934	80,788
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>34,393</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43,461</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>80,788</b>
<b>Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid</b>	<b>(170,309)</b>				<b>(170,309)</b>
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>					
<i>Effect of changes in risk of reinsurers non performance recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses</i>			53,170	(879)	52,291
<i>Changes in expected recoveries on past claims</i>			29,422		29,422
<i>Changes in the loss recovery component</i>					
<b>Reinsurance Service expenses</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82,592</b>	<b>(879)</b>	<b>81,713</b>
<b>Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held</b>	<b>(170,309)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82,592</b>	<b>(879)</b>	<b>(88,597)</b>
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>					
<i>Net finance expenses from RCH</i>			8,414		8,414
<i>Effect of movements in exchange rates</i>					
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(170,309)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91,006</b>	<b>(879)</b>	<b>(80,183)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>					
<i>Commissions received</i>	(91,170)				(91,170)
<i>Claims recovered</i>			(107,397)		(107,397)
<i>Premiums paid</i>	519,753				519,753
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>428,583</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(107,397)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>321,186</b>
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>292,667</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,069</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>321,791</b>
<i>Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities</i>					
<i>Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets</i>	292,667		27,069	2,055	321,791
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>292,667</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,069</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>321,791</b>

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	Motor					Total
	Remaining Coverage	Loss Recovery Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Incurred claims Adjustment for Non-financial risk	Risk	
	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	-	-	46,071	-	46,071	
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>(69,542)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46,071</b>	<b>(3,745)</b>	<b>(27,215)</b>	
<b>Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid</b>	<b>(91,608)</b>				<b>(91,608)</b>	
<i>Amount Recovered from reinsurer</i>						
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expenses			51,123	6,678	57,801	
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims			18,081		18,081	
Changes in the loss recovery component		-			-	
<b>Reinsurance Service expenses</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69,204</b>	<b>6,678</b>	<b>75,882</b>	
<b>Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held</b>	<b>(91,608)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69,204</b>	<b>6,678</b>	<b>(15,726)</b>	
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>						
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	3,104	-	3,104	
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(91,608)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72,307</b>	<b>6,678</b>	<b>(12,623)</b>	
<b>Cash flows</b>						
Commissions received	(63,067)				(63,067)	
Claims recovered			(74,918)		(74,918)	
Premiums paid	258,611				258,611	
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>195,543</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(74,918)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120,625</b>	
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>34,393</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43,461</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>80,788</b>	
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	34,393	-	43,461	2,934	80,788	
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>34,393</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43,461</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>80,788</b>	

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	Remaining Coverage		Engineering		Total
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component #'000	Loss Recovery Component #'000	Incurred claims Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows #'000	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk #'000	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	107,899	-	172,963	11,676	292,538
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>107,899</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>172,963</b>	<b>11,676</b>	<b>292,538</b>
<b>Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid</b>	<b>(450,020)</b>				<b>(450,020)</b>
<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					-
<b>Reinsurance Service expenses</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>340,832</b>	<b>14,634</b>	<b>355,466</b>
<b>Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held</b>	<b>(450,020)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,634</b>	<b>(94,554)</b>
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>					
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	9,164	-	9,164
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(450,020)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,164</b>	<b>14,634</b>	<b>(85,390)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>					
Commissions received	(147,195)				-
Claims recovered	1,495,959		(55,595)		(55,595)
Premiums paid	1,348,764		(55,595)		1,495,959
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(55,595)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,440,363</b>
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>					
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>1,006,642</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>126,532</b>	<b>26,311</b>	<b>1,647,512</b>
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	1,006,642	-	467,364	26,311	1,500,317
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>1,006,642</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>467,364</b>	<b>26,311</b>	<b>1,500,317</b>

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

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

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	Fire				
	Remaining Coverage	Incurred claims		Risk Adjustment for Non financial risk	Total
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Adjustment for Non financial risk	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
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>4,358</b>	<b>182,263</b>	<b>301,767</b>	<b>29,287</b>	<b>517,676</b>
<b>Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid</b>	<b>(651,069)</b>				<b>(651,069)</b>
<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)
<b>Reinsurance Service expenses</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(182,108)</b>	<b>360,210</b>	<b>(8,424)</b>	<b>169,678</b>
<b>Net expense from Reinsurance Contracts Held</b>	<b>(651,069)</b>	<b>(182,108)</b>	<b>360,210</b>	<b>(8,424)</b>	<b>(481,391)</b>
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>					
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	8,229	-	8,229
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(651,069)</b>	<b>(182,108)</b>	<b>368,440</b>	<b>(8,424)</b>	<b>(473,161)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>					
Commissions received	(227,131)				(227,131)
Claims recovered			(361,085)		(361,085)
Premiums paid	1,032,726				1,032,726
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>805,595</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(361,085)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>444,510</b>
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>158,884</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>309,122</b>	<b>20,863</b>	<b>489,024</b>
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	158,884	156	309,122	20,863	489,024
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>158,884</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>309,122</b>	<b>20,863</b>	<b>489,024</b>

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

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	General Accident				
	Remaining Coverage	Incurred claims	Risk Adjustment for Non financial risk	Total	
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Adjustment for Non financial risk	
	₺'000	₺'000	₺'000	₺'000	₺'000
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	183,395	-	35,914	3,486	222,795
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>183,395</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35,914</b>	<b>3,486</b>	<b>222,795</b>
<b>Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid</b>	<b>(156,530)</b>				<b>(156,530)</b>
<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		-			-
<b>Reinsurance Service expenses</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46,738</b>	<b>(349)</b>	<b>46,389</b>
<b>Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held</b>	<b>(156,530)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46,738</b>	<b>(349)</b>	<b>(110,141)</b>
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>					
Net finance expenses from RGH	-	-	282	-	282
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(156,530)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47,020</b>	<b>(349)</b>	<b>(109,859)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>					
Commissions received	(79,874)				-
Claims recovered			(36,478)		(36,478)
Premiums paid	103,036				103,036
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>23,161</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(36,478)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66,558</b>
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>50,027</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46,456</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>179,493</b>
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	50,027	-	46,456	3,136	99,619
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>50,027</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46,456</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>99,619</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Marine & Aviation				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	
	₺'000	₺'000	₺'000	₺'000	₺'000
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	30,184	-	82,500	5,569	118,254
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>30,184</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82,500</b>	<b>5,569</b>	<b>118,254</b>
<b>Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid</b>	<b>(1,105,396)</b>				<b>(1,105,396)</b>
<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					
<b>Reinsurance Service expenses</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,116</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>33,325</b>
<b>Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held</b>	<b>(1,105,396)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,116</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>(1,072,071)</b>
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>					
Net finance expenses from RCH			6,636		6,636
Effect of movements in exchange rates					
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(1,105,396)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39,752</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>(1,065,434)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>					
Commissions received	(193,600)				-
Claims recovered			(20,383)		(20,383)
Premiums paid	2,433,273				2,433,273
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>2,239,673</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(20,383)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,412,891</b>
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>					
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>1,164,462</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>101,870</b>	<b>5,779</b>	<b>1,465,711</b>
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities					
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	1,164,462		101,870	5,779	1,272,110
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>1,164,462</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>101,870</b>	<b>5,779</b>	<b>1,272,110</b>

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Marine & Aviation				
	Remaining Coverage	Inurred claims	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial risk	Total	
	Excl. Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows		
	₱'000	₱'000	₱'000	₱'000	₱'000
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	193,028	-	68,443	6,643	268,113
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>193,028</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68,443</b>	<b>6,643</b>	<b>268,113</b>
<b>Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid</b>	<b>(609,856)</b>				<b>(609,856)</b>
<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		-			-
<b>Reinsurance Service expenses</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,073)</b>		<b>30,266</b>
<b>Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held</b>	<b>(609,856)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,073)</b>		<b>(579,590)</b>
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>					
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	1,013	-	-	1,013
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(609,856)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,073)</b>		<b>(578,577)</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>					
Commissions received	(88,545)				-
Claims recovered		(18,295)			(18,295)
Premiums paid	535,557				535,557
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>447,013</b>	<b>(18,295)</b>			<b>517,263</b>
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>					
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>30,184</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82,500</b>	<b>5,569</b>	<b>206,799</b>
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	30,184	-	82,500	5,569	118,254
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>30,184</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82,500</b>	<b>5,569</b>	<b>118,254</b>

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

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## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	31/12/2023		31/12/2024		Total
	Remaining Coverage	Agriculture	Incurred claims	Risk Adjustment for Non	
	Excl. Loss Recovery	Loss Recovery Component	Estimates of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	financial risk	N'000
	Component N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	20,764	-	56,292	5,463	82,520
<b>Net opening balance</b>	<b>20,764</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56,292</b>	<b>5,463</b>	<b>82,520</b>
<b>Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid</b>	<b>(15,754)</b>				<b>(15,754)</b>
<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		873			873
<b>Reinsurance Service expenses</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>25,979</b>	<b>(2,067)</b>	<b>24,785</b>
<b>Net expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held</b>	<b>(15,754)</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>25,979</b>	<b>(2,067)</b>	<b>9,030</b>
<b>Insurance Finance Income or Expense</b>					
Net finance expenses from RCH	-	-	11	-	11
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total amounts recognised in comprehensive income</b>	<b>(15,754)</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>25,991</b>	<b>(2,067)</b>	<b>9,042</b>
<b>Cash flows</b>					
Commissions received	(4,504)				-
Claims recovered			(31,978)		(31,978)
Premiums paid	(4,373)				(4,373)
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>(8,878)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(31,978)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(36,352)</b>
<b>Outstanding amounts transferred to LIC at end of cover</b>	<b>-</b>				<b>-</b>
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(3,868)</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>50,305</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>55,210</b>
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(3,868)				(3,868)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets		873	50,304	3,396	54,572
<b>Net closing balance</b>	<b>(3,868)</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>50,304</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>50,704</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 48 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
	₺'000	₺'000	₺'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
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,144,918</b>	<b>(20,833,279)</b>	<b>6,311,639</b>

\*\*\* 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
	₺'000	₺'000	₺'000	₺'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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,144,918</b>	<b>25,289,449</b>	<b>633,454</b>	<b>1,222,015</b>

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
	₺'000	₺'000	₺'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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,144,918</b>	<b>1,495,685</b>	<b>28,640,603</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,833,279</b>	<b>20,514,311</b>	<b>318,968</b>

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)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(137,559)</b>

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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,833,279</b>	<b>1,147,914</b>	<b>(137,559)</b>	<b>21,843,634</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,885,321</b>	<b>3,426,940</b>	<b>1,458,381</b>

**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%	-
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>9,611</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 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%	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,611</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,055</b>

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
<b>Total Incurring Claims</b>	<b>28,640,603</b>	<b>-21,843,634</b>	<b>6,796,970</b>
Remaining Coverage (Excluding Loss Component)	4,875,710	-3,420,885	1,454,825
Remaining Coverage (Loss Component)	9,611	-6,055	3,556
<b>Total Remaining Coverage</b>	<b>4,885,321</b>	<b>-3,426,940</b>	<b>1,458,381</b>
<b>Total (31 December, 2024)</b>	<b>33,525,924</b>	<b>-25,270,574</b>	<b>8,255,350</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

#### 48 (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, N11,211 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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(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

Accident year	Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder - Annual Projections (N'000)												
	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(iii) We then cumulate the claims as illustrated below.  
Cumulative Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder

Accident year	Cumulative Chain ladder - Annual Projections (R'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	1,292,330	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	1,674,687	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	1,850,982	1,864,536	1,908,709	1,972,109	1,972,109	-	-	-
2017	421,538	1,600,160	1,798,903	1,860,101	1,983,789	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	1,096,736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	254,934	510,686	557,198	560,481	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	223,796	448,196	460,017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	221,170	284,753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	161,755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Loss Dev Factors (LDF)</b>		<b>2,321</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(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	1,292,330	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	1,674,687	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	1,850,982	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	1,983,789	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	1,096,736	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

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(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	1,292,330	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	1,674,687	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	1,850,982	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	1,983,789	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	1,096,736	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

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(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
<b>Total</b>			<b>92,595</b>						<b>Discounted</b>	<b>217,284</b>
									<b>Discounted*</b>	<b>138,350</b>

\* This is calculated using the average of discount factors derived for attritional losses

### 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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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
<b>Attritional Losses</b>	<b>528,233</b>
<b>Large Loss</b>	<b>167,762</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>695,995</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,968,551</b>	<b>8,050,259</b>	<b>482,527</b>	<b>8,532,785</b>			<b>15,968,551</b>	<b>213,469</b>	<b>8,746,253</b>	<b>695,995</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>55%</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	4,07,065	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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	372,504	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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 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	-	-	0,000000%	-	-	0,000000%	76,182	-
2010	770,349	17,447	-	-	0,000000%	-	-	0,000000%	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	-	-	0,000000%	-	-	0,000000%	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	0,00029%	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	0,00069%	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
<b>Total</b>			<b>218,219</b>						<b>Discounted*</b>	<b>282,103</b>
										<b>222,413</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,325,867</b>	<b>2,192,693</b>	<b>675,719</b>	<b>2,868,413</b>			<b>9,325,867</b>	<b>87,243</b>	<b>2,955,655</b>	<b>762,962</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>32%</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	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	118,883
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	75,811
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	104,393
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	221,550
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	168,717
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	108,380

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	147,000	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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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
<b>Total</b>			<b>330,983</b>			<b>32,897</b>			<b>Discounted*</b>	<b>672,262</b>
										<b>569,786</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,013,437</b>	<b>1,104,254</b>	<b>613,420</b>	<b>1,717,675</b>			<b>5,013,437</b>	<b>150,053</b>	<b>1,867,728</b>	<b>763,474</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>37%</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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
<b>2009</b>	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
<b>2010</b>	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
<b>2011</b>	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
<b>2012</b>	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
<b>2013</b>	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
<b>2014</b>	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
<b>2015</b>	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
<b>2016</b>	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
<b>2017</b>	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
<b>2018</b>	939,433	1,336,221	1,376,982	1,380,875	1,380,875	1,380,875	1,380,875	1,382,772	1,382,772	1,382,772	1,382,772	1,382,772	1,382,772
<b>2019</b>	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
<b>2020</b>	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
<b>2021</b>	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
<b>2022</b>	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
<b>2023</b>	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
<b>2024</b>	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

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	
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	1,402,168	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	1,380,875	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	1,023,370	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	1,310,038	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	1,033,213	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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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
<b>Total</b>			-						<b>Discounted*</b>	<b>19,549</b>
										<b>16,190</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,338,962</b>	<b>10,596,738</b>	<b>154,799</b>	<b>10,751,537</b>			<b>22,338,962</b>	<b>208,329</b>	<b>10,959,866</b>	<b>363,128</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>49%</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 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)												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	65,074

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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
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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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
<b>Total</b>			<b>461,175</b>						<b>Discounted*</b>	<b>620,917</b>
										<b>533,065</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,489,053</b>	<b>2,576,453</b>	<b>516,369</b>	<b>3,092,823</b>			<b>9,489,053</b>	<b>203,798</b>	<b>3,296,620</b>	<b>720,167</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>35%</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### Gross Claim Paid - Large Losses - Oil & Gas

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
<b>Total</b>			<b>22,766,206</b>					<b>26,770,926</b>
							<b>Discounted</b>	<b>23,150,050</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,532,599</b>	<b>9,148,337</b>	<b>22,766,206</b>	<b>31,914,544</b>			<b>76,532,599</b>	<b>4,004,720</b>	<b>35,919,263</b>	<b>26,770,926</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>47%</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 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	1,614%	1,614%	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
<b>Total</b>			-					<b>1,029</b>
							<b>Discounted</b>	<b>890</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	1,614%	1,614%	2,360	0	38,094	0	0%	0%	1,614%
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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,228</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>66,072</b>			<b>150,228</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>67,101</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>45%</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

### 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
<b>Total</b>			<b>80,408</b>					<b>100,027</b>
							<b>Discounted</b>	<b>86,507</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>672,824</b>	<b>68,272</b>	<b>80,408</b>	<b>148,681</b>			<b>672,824</b>	<b>19,619</b>	<b>168,299</b>	<b>100,027</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>25%</b>

# Other National Disclosures



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## Value Added Statement

For the year ended 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)
	<b>(1,789,607)</b>		<b>4,660,162</b>	
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	<b>4,701,324</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,675,048</b>	<b>100</b>
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	(247,832)	(5)	268,559	(10)
Depreciation & amortization	511,248	11	262,310	7
Contingency reserve	863,009	18	638,091	16
General reserve	776,921		3,190,456	26
	<b>4,701,324</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,675,048</b>	<b>100</b>

## Financial Summary

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 N'000	2023 N'000	2022 N'000	2021 N'000	2020 N'000
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	7,341,569	31,213,141	16,948,473	15,980,243	9,777,898
Financial assets	16,630,830	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	237,741	50,195	89,695	135,160	69,468
Other receivables and prepayment	1,434,155	1,453,158	1,767,102	1,063,778	1,218,453
Reinsurance Contract assets	25,270,573	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
	56,108,041	44,572,635	31,094,793	31,518,470	24,283,447
Non Current Asset Held for Sale	-	-	735,009	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>56,108,039</b>	<b>44,572,637</b>	<b>31,829,802</b>	<b>31,518,470</b>	<b>24,283,447</b>
<b>EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>					
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
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>19,152,677</b>	<b>17,709,605</b>	<b>14,695,301</b>	<b>13,400,211</b>	<b>10,222,240</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
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
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>36,955,362</b>	<b>26,863,031</b>	<b>17,134,501</b>	<b>18,118,258</b>	<b>14,061,207</b>
<b>Total Equity &amp; Liabilities</b>	<b>56,108,039</b>	<b>44,572,637</b>	<b>31,829,802</b>	<b>31,518,470</b>	<b>24,283,447</b>
<b>TURNOVER AND PROFIT</b>					
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

## Corporate Events



## Corporate Events



REX Insurance Head Office  
Commissioning and Brand Relaunch



REX Insurance Head Office  
Commissioning and Brand Relaunch



REX Insurance Head Office  
Commissioning and Brand Relaunch



REX Insurance Head Office  
Commissioning and Brand Relaunch



REX Insurance Head Office  
Commissioning and Brand Relaunch



REX Insurance Head Office  
Commissioning and Brand Relaunch



NCRIB Lagos Area Committee LAC



NCRIB Lagos Area Committee LAC



NCRIB Lagos Area Committee LAC



Customer Service Week

## Corporate Events



CIIN PICNIC



CIIN PICNIC



Insurance Woman of the Year



Insurance Woman of the Year



Jibowu Office Launch



Jibowu Office Launch



Rex Insurance host Lagos Brokers Exco



Rex Insurance host Lagos Brokers Exco



Rex Insurance Limited proudly sponsored the investiture of the 52nd President and Chairman of the Council of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria



Rex Insurance, we are immensely proud to celebrate a significant achievement by our esteemed Chairman, Dr. Ike Chioke, at the Afriinvest 2024 Nigerian Banking Sector Report Launch

## Corporate Events



Rex Kids at Work



Rex Lunch



The 52nd President Of Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria CIIN



The Lagos State Parks & Gardens Agency paid a courtesy visit to Rex Insurance Limited



Tree Planting



The Lagos State Parks & Gardens Agency paid a courtesy visit to Rex Insurance Limited



Tree Planting



Tree Planting



Tree Planting



Tree Planting

**Marine Insurance**

**Aviation Insurance**

**Be Rex Insured.**

**rex insurance**

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+2349112404040

[www.rexinsure.com](http://www.rexinsure.com)

## Branch/Office Network

### Head Office

26E, Abdulrahman Okene Close, Off Ligali  
Ayorinde Street, Victoria Island. Lagos  
**Email:** general@royalexchangeinsurance.com  
**Tel:** 0201 4606690, +234 708 060 6100,  
+234 911 240 4040

### Ikeja/Lagos Main Branch

41 Ikorodu Road, Jibowu, Lagos.  
+234 805 526 6886

### Abuja Office

21 Park Plaza, Ademola Adetokunbo Crescent,  
Wuse II, FCT, Abuja  
**Tel:** 0803-212-2649

### PortHarcourt Office

21 Park Plaza, Ademola Adetokunbo Crescent,  
Wuse II, FCT, Abuja  
**Tel:** 0803-212-2649

### Aba Office

No. 83, Azikwe Road,  
Aba (Second Floor) Abia State  
**Tel:** 0806-674-6261

### Ibadan Office

24, MKO Abiola Way, Ring Road,  
Ibadan, Oyo State  
**Tel:** 0803-212-7487

### Asaba Office

142, Okpanam Road,  
Asaba, Delta State.  
**Tel:** 0803-673-2911

### Kaduna Office

2, Muritala Mohammed  
square/Independence Way,  
P.O. Box 261, Kaduna.  
**Tel:** 0806-984-8574

### Benin Office

2nd Floor, Unity Bank Building,  
98 New Lagos Road, Benin City, Edo State  
**Tel:** 0806-804-4177

### Kano Office

13, Bello Road,  
Kano State.  
**Tel:** 0803-629-9576, 0802-354-3139

### Enugu Office

Canute House, 19/25 Ogui Road,  
Enugu State.  
**Tel:** 0806-114-2817

### Warri Office

76, Airport Road, Warri,  
Delta State,  
**Tel:** 0803-548-9340



OUR VISION



To be the preferred Nigerian insurance company

OUR MISSION



To provide innovative and convenient solutions that inspires a future where insurance is simple, empowering and accessible to all.

