

Great Nigeria Insurance Plc

Consolidated and Separate Annual Report 31 December 2023

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CORPORATION INFORMATION

Certificate of incorporation number:	RC 2107
NAICOM license number:	RIC 014
FRC Reg. no.	FRC/2012/0000000000515
Tax Identification Number:	01738239-0001

Directors

Mr. Bade Aluko	Chairman
Mrs. Cecilia O. Osipitan	Managing Director/CEO
Mrs. Roselyn Ulaeto	Executive Director
Archbishop Felix Alaba Job	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Akintola O. Ajayi	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Shamusideen Kareem	Non-Executive Director

Company secretary:	First Almond Attorneys Marina View Plaza 4th Floor, 60 Marina Lagos
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Corporate head office :	Great Nigeria Insurance PLC GNI Complex 8, Omo-Osagie Street Off Awolowo Road Ikoyi, Lagos Telephone: +234 01 342-9161, 081- 424-78829 Email: info@greatnigeriaplc.com Website: www.greatnigeriaplc.com
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Independent Auditors:	KPMG Professional Services KPMG Towers Bishop Aboyade Cole Str. Victoria Island Telephone: +234 1 2718955 Website: www.kpmg.com/ng
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Registrars:	Greenwich Registrars & Data Solutions 274, Murtala Muhammed Way Yaba PMB 12717, Lagos Telephone: +234 01 2917747 Website: www.gtlregistrars.com
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Bankers

Wema Bank Plc
First Bank Nigeria Limited
Polaris Bank Plc
Sterling Bank Plc
Ecobank Limited
Zenith Bank Plc
United Bank for Africa Plc
First City Monument Bank Limited
Access Bank Plc
Union Bank Plc
Unity Bank Plc
Heritage Bank Limited
Barclays Bank Group, London
Keystone Bank Limited
Parallex Bank Limited

Re-insurers

Africa Reinsurance Corporation
Continental Reinsurance Plc
Munich Reinsurance Company of Africa Limited
Nigeria Reinsurance Company
WAICA Reinsurance Plc

Consulting Actuaries

EY Nigeria
UBA House, 10th floor, 57 Marina,
Lagos
Nigeria
Telephone: +234 1 6314 543, Fax: +234 1 4630 481
FRC/2012/00000000339

Estate surveyor and valuer:

Ubosi Eleh & Co.
FRC/2014/NIESV/0000000/3997

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2023

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their Annual Report on the affairs of Great Nigeria Insurance Plc ("the Company" or "GNI Plc") and the subsidiaries (the Group) together with the audited consolidated and separate financial statements and the auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Legal form and principal activity

The Company was incorporated in Nigeria as a Private limited Liability Company on 28th February 1960 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Odu'a Investment Company Limited, to transact insurance business as a composite insurer, until September 2005 when the Global Fleet Group bought the majority shares. With the divestment of the shares held by the Global Fleet Group and sale of substantial part of the holdings of Odu'a Investment Company Limited to Wema Assets Management Limited in September 2006, it became a member of the Wema Bank Plc Group. In line with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) guidelines to banks in Nigeria, Wema Bank Plc divested from the Company effective November 2013 and sold its controlling shares to a consortium of investors.

On 4 July 2013, the Company acquired 97.5% ordinary shares of GNI Healthcare Limited formally known as GAMMA Health Limited. GNI Healthcare Limited was incorporated as a Private Limited Liability Company on 24 July, 2012, and its principal activity involves the provision of basic and supplemental health maintenance and treatment services. In 2017 GNI Healthcare Limited raised additional capital through private placement, the outcome of which reduced the shareholding proportion of GNI Plc to 79.43%. In 2020, there was an additional investment through purchase of unallotted shares in GNI Healthcare bringing GNI Plc share of investment to 82.91%.

A Subsidiary of GNI Plc was also Licensed in 2018 known as GNI Capital Management Limited and started pre-incorporational activities in 2020. The pre incorporation activities includes management of all Groups Investment properties. GNI Plc's investment in GNI Capital Management Limited is recognised as a liability in deposit for shares of the subsidiary.

The financial results of the subsidiaries have been consolidated in these financial statements from the date that the Company started exercising control over the subsidiary.

Operating results:

The highlights of the Group's and Company operating results for the year ended 31 December 2023 were as follows:

	Group 2023	Group 2022	Company 2023	Company 2022
	N' 000	N' 000	N' 000	N' 000
		Restated		Restated
Insurance Revenue	<u>2,536,107</u>	<u>2,648,418</u>	<u>2,384,425</u>	<u>2,447,365</u>
Profit before minimum taxation	1,845,676	(666,862)	1,855,649	(676,036)
Minimum tax expense	<u>(31,073)</u>	<u>(11,827)</u>	<u>(30,254)</u>	<u>(10,784)</u>
Profit before taxation	1,814,603	(678,689)	1,825,395	(686,820)
Income tax credit / (expense)	242,996	(57,828)	242,450	(64,006)
Profit / (loss) after taxation	<u>2,057,599</u>	<u>(736,517)</u>	<u>2,067,845</u>	<u>(750,826)</u>
Transfer to statutory contingency reserve	(355,061)	(144,666)	(374,084)	(164,037)
Transfer to retained losses	<u>1,702,538</u>	<u>(881,183)</u>	<u>1,693,761</u>	<u>(914,863)</u>
Shareholders' funds	<u>8,095,846</u>	<u>5,697,334</u>	<u>8,062,444</u>	<u>5,664,186</u>
Basic earnings per share (kobo)	<u>54</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>19</u>

*See note 2.2.10.7

Directors and their interests:

The directors who served during the year were as follows:

Name	Designation
Mr. Bade Aluko	Chairman
Mrs. Cecilia O. Osipitan	Managing Director/CEO
Mrs. Roselyn Ulaeto	Executive Director
Arch Bishop Felix Alaba Job	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Akin Ajayi	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Shamusideen Kareem	Non-Executive Director

According to the register of members as at 31 December 2023, the following shareholders held 5% or more of the issued share capital of the Company during the year:

Shareholders	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	No of shares	% shareholding	No of shares	% shareholding
Insurance Resourcery and Consultancy Limited	2,870,614,035	75	2,870,614,035	75
Odu'a Investment Company Limited	348,138,124	9	348,138,124	9
Others	608,733,221	16	608,733,221	16
Total	3,827,485,380	100	3,827,485,380	100

2023

Share range	No of shareholders	Percentage of shareholders	No of holdings	Percentage of holdings
1-1,000	1,886	33.45%	1,562,078	0.04%
1,001-5,000	2,130	37.77%	6,449,415	0.17%
5,001-10,000	640	11.35%	5,954,636	0.16%
10,001-50,000	534	9.47%	15,242,158	0.40%
50,001-100,000	143	2.54%	12,815,538	0.33%
100,001-500,000	195	3.46%	53,270,393	1.39%
500,001-1,000,000	48	0.85%	43,422,856	1.13%
1,000,001-5,000,000	40	0.71%	104,677,430	2.73%
5,000,001-10,000,000	10	0.18%	78,263,102	2.04%
10,000,001-50,000,000	9	0.16%	221,265,680	5.78%
50,000,001-100,000,000	2	0.04%	165,809,935	4.33%
100,000,001-and above	2	0.04%	3,118,752,159	81.48%
Total	5,639	100%	3,827,485,380	100%

Directors' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2023

2022

Share range	No of shareholders	Percentage of shareholders	No of holdings	Percentage of holdings
1-1,000	1,886	33.45%	1,562,078	0.04%
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50,000,001-100,000,000	2	0.04%	165,809,935	4.33%
100,000,001-and above	2	0.04%	3,118,752,159	81.48%
Total	5,639	100%	3,827,485,380	100%

Acquisition of own shares:

The Company did not acquire any of its own shares during the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil).

Directors' interests in contracts:

In accordance with section 303 (7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria 2020, none of the Directors have notified the Company of any declarable interest in contracts deliberated by the Company during the year (2022: Nil).

Property, plant and equipment:

Information relating to changes in property, plant and equipment is given in Note 15 to the financial statements.

Directors' Report
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Employee involvement and training:

The Group encourages participation of employees in arriving at decisions in respect of matters affecting their well being. To this end, the Group provides opportunities where employees deliberate on issues affecting the Group and employee interests, with a view to making inputs to decisions thereon. The Group places a high premium on the development of its manpower. Consequently, the Group sponsored its employees for various training courses both locally and overseas in the year under review.

Securities Trading Policy :

The Company has a Securities Trading Policy applicable to all employees and Directors in line with Rule 17.15 of the Disclosure of Dealings in Issuers' Shares Rulebook of the Exchange. Within this reporting period, no violation of the Policy occurred.

Complaints Management Policy :

The Company has a Complaint Management Policy Framework in compliance with Securities and Exchange Commission rule and same is available on the Company's website.

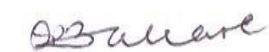
Events after year end:

There are no events after the reporting date which could have had a material effect on the financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2023, and the profit for the year then ended.

Auditors:

In accordance with Section 401 (2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria (CAMA), 2020 and having satisfied the relevant corporate governance requirements on their tenure in office, Messrs KPMG Professional Services have been appointed and have shown willingness to continue in office as auditors, the auditor would be re-appointed at the next annual general meeting of the company.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD



Mrs Olajumoke Bakare

First Almond Attorneys

FRC/2013/NBA/00000001439

Company Secretary

Marina View Plaza

4th Floor, 60 Marina

Lagos

22 November 2024

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Company

The company was incorporated in Nigeria as a Private Limited Liability Company on February 28, 1960 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Odu'a Investment Company Limited, until September, 2005 when the Global Fleet Group bought the majority shares. With the divestment of the Global Fleet Group and sale of substantial part of the holdings of Odu'a Investment Company Limited to Wema Asset Management Limited in September, 2006 it became a member of Wema Bank Plc Group. Wema Asset Management Limited divested from the company in 2013 through a Management Buy Out.

The principal business activities of the company include the provision of risk underwriting and related financial services in life and non-life insurance services to both corporate and individual customers, and also to Government and its Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

Vision

“To be the insurance company of choice, for keeping promises to stakeholders”

Mission

“Giving you peace of mind by keeping our promises”

Business Philosophy

The company's business philosophy includes:

- Professionalism
- Passion for Customers
- Team Spirit
- Precision
- Empathy
- Innovation

Background of the assignment

In February 2009, the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) and the Securities & Exchange Commission in January 2011 respectively issued a code of Good Corporate Governance for the Insurance Industry in Nigeria (“the NAICOM Code”) and all public companies in Nigeria (“the SEC Code”), mandating them to perform an annual review/appraisal of their Boards of Directors by an external consultants to ensure excellent performance. In its commitment to good corporate governance best practices and the NAICOM and SEC Codes, the Board of Directors of GNI (‘the Board’) commissioned **First Almond Attorneys** to carry out Board Appraisal for the financial year ended December 31, 2023.

Our assignment of evaluating the performance of the Board of Directors of the Company was based on Global Best Practices and in accordance with the provisions of the Codes of Corporate Governance. The assignment also involves evaluation of the structure and composition, responsibilities, processes and relationships of the Board of Directors for the financial year ended December 31, 2023 as well as compliance with regulatory requirements. Our report on the assignment is based on the spot assessment, examination, analysis and review of relevant documents. The report is also based on the quantitative analysis of self assessment questionnaires and interviews with the Directors and key management staff.

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible to the shareholders for creating and delivering sustainable shareholders' value through its oversight functions. The Board has a formal charter as required, which covers policies regarding Board memberships and composition, Board procedures, conduct of directors, risk management, remuneration, Board evaluation and induction. The Board of Directors at the time of this report is made up of six (6) members comprising five (4) Non-Executive and two (2) Executive Directors, including the Managing Director/CEO. This is in line with international best practice, which stipulates the number of non-executive directors should be more than that of executive directors. The Chairman of the Board who is a non executive Director and Managing Director/CEO are separate individuals and the Chairman has no executive responsibilities in the Company in compliance with the Codes of Corporate Governance.

The Chairman leads the Board to ensure that it operates effectively and fully discharges its legal and regulatory responsibilities. Non-Executive Directors have been operating in such a way that their executive independence has not been impaired. Non-executive Directors based on their breadth and depth of knowledge and experience are able to challenge, monitor and approve the strategic policies recommended by management.

The principal role of the Chairman of the Board is to manage and to provide leadership to the Board of Directors of the company. The Chairman is accountable to the Board and acts as a direct liaison between the Board and the management of the Company, through the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

The Chairman acts as the communicator for Board decisions, where appropriate. The concept of separation of the role of the Chairman from that of the CEO implies that the Chairman should be independent from management and free from any interest and any business or other relationship that could interfere with the Chairman's independent judgement other than interests resulting from Company shareholdings and remuneration.

The Managing Director/CEO, ably assisted by the Executive Directors and other top management constitute the Executive Management Committee. The Committee is saddled with the responsibilities of the day to day management of the affairs of the Company in accordance with agreed laid down guidelines. The Executive Management Committee is responsible and accountable to the Board of Directors for the implementation of the resolutions of the Board including but not limited to the approved strategies and policies.

The Managing Director/CEO is responsible for leading the development and execution of the Company's long-term strategy with a view to creating sustainable shareholder value. The mandate of the CEO is to manage the day-to-day operations of the company and ensure that operations are consistent with the policies developed by the Board of Directors and are carried out effectively. The CEO's leadership role also entails being ultimately responsible for all day-to-day management decisions and for implementing the Company's long- and short-term plans. The CEO acts as a direct liaison between the Board and management of the Company and communicates to the Board on behalf of the management. The CEO also communicates on behalf of the Company to shareholders, employees, Government authorities, other stakeholders and the public.

The current composition of the Board of Directors is as follows:

Directors

Bade Aluko
Felix Alaba Job
Akintola O. Ajayi
Shamusideen Kareem
Cecilia Osipitan
Roselyn Ulaeto

Designation

Chairman
Non-Executive Director
Non-Executive Director
Non-Executive Director
Managing Director/CEO
Executive Director

The Board committees were reconstituted during the year and the names of the Directors and their committee membership are presented below:

Name of Director	Role	Committees			
		ERM & Governance	Finance, Investment & General Purpose	Board Audit & Compliance	Statutory Audit
Bade Aluko	Chairman				
Felix Alaba Job	Non-Executive Director				
Shamusideen Kareem	Non-Executive Director				
Akintola O. Ajayi	Non-Executive Director				
Cecilia Osipitan	Managing Director				
Roselyn Ulaeto	Executive Director				

Key	
	Members
	Chairman
	Not a Member

Board of Directors Meetings' Attendance

Meetings held Names	1	2	3	4	5
	23-Feb-23	28-Apr-23	28-Jul-23	17-Nov-23	21-Dec-23
Bade Aluko	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Felix Alaba Job	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
Cecilia Osipitan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Roselyn Ulaeto	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Akintola Olusola Ajayi	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Shamsideen Kareem	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Key:	Y-Present	X - Absent	Not Applicable
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BOARD COMMITTEES

FINANCE, INVESTMENT & GENERAL PURPOSE COMMITTEE

This Committee formerly Finance & Investment Committee was re-named in the later part of the year following NAICOM's amendment of its Code of Governance wherein General Purpose was merged with the Committee.

The committee's responsibilities as stated in the Charter amongst others are:

- Review policies and strategies for financing of the Company's capital, including issuance and management of debt, common and preferred stock, and such other capital instruments as the Company shall consider or utilize
- Develop and recommend to the Board, policies and plans for employees' selection, recruitment, evaluation and succession.
- Develop and oversee policies and program for talent
- Develop an investment strategy for the Company and each subsidiary.
- Recommend to the Board salary and compensation levels including fringe benefits for all levels of staff, review the company's operating performance relative to the bonus and incentive programmes and assess the effectiveness of the Company's Remuneration Policy, including remuneration structure, retention and termination policies for staff.
- Provide oversight of the Company's financial condition, including their assets, capital, surplus and liabilities, to ensure that the Company's assets, capital, surplus and liabilities are within the limits prescribed by the Board and the applicable law.
- Review policies and strategies for investing the Company's assets for investment return, including the purchase, sale and management of Bonds, Mortgages, investments in real estate, and such other investment instruments as the Company shall consider or utilize.
- Review and make recommendations to the Board on the structure of remuneration paid by the Company to third parties.
- Review and analyse possible investment opportunities for the Company and periodically to recommend potentially advantageous investments to the Board for approval in accordance with applicable law
- Maintain a full record of each investment recommended to the Board and the rationale behind such recommendation, and to provide such record

to the Board as applicable, for inclusion in the minutes and proceedings of the Board and also act and advise the Board on all matters of estate acquisition, development or disposal and the efficient utilisation of estate and other physical resources, in the delivery of the Company's strategies

- Have oversight of the Company's major external operations including the administration of the Company's wholly-owned companies and the governance oversight of the Company's participation in associated major ventures.

- Consult with and support the Audit Committee with respect to the establishment of (a) procedures for receipt, retention and treatment of complaints regarding the Company's accounting, internal controls and auditing matters; and (b) procedures for the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

Committee Meetings' attendance

Meetings held					
	20-Feb-2023	25-Apr-23	25-Jul-23	14-Nov-23	18-Dec-23
Akintola O. Ajayi	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Arch. Felix Alaba Job	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Shamusideen Kareem	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cecilia O. Osipitan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Roselyn Ulaeto	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Key:	Y-Present	X - Absent	Not Applicable
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ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

This Committee formerly Risk Management & Compliance was re-named in the later part of the year following NAICOM's amendment of its Code of Governance wherein the Board Governance Committee was merged with the Committee.

The Committee met four (4) times during the year. The responsibilities of the Committee as provided in the committee charter are as follows:

- Review the adequacy and effectiveness of the Com
- Oversight of Management's process for the identification of significant risks across the company and adequacy of prevention, detection and reporting mechanisms
- Review of the company's risk management system and internal control environment including the performance of the internal audit function.
- Oversee the company's risk policy, appetite and ri
- Undertake at least annually a thorough risk assess
- Review the adequacy of the size and composition of the Board to ensure the on-going effectiveness of the company's risks management framework.
- Evaluate and make recommendation to the Board concerning the nature and composition of the Board Committees, including designation of Committee chairs, Board Committees structure and operations.
- Identify individuals qualified to become directors consistent with membership criteria, shall coordinate and assist the Board in the recruitment of new directors and shall select or recommend to the Board candidates for election as directors, including directors nominees for AGM.
- Recommend to the Board the allocation of Directors to each of the Board committees the committee shall recommend a particular director to the Board to fill such vacancy
- Review any proposed changes to the company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and other documents affecting the Company's corporate governance and shall make recommendation to the Board with respect to any such changes.
- Periodically assess the Company's governance
- Develop, review and recommend to the Board, as appropriate, other principles and policies relating to corporate governance; and monitor compliance with and the effectiveness of such principles and policies, as appropriate.
- Evaluate and make recommendation to the Board concerning the process for distribution of information to the Board and its committees including the content and timing of delivery of materials relating to meeting of the Board and Board Committees as well as general information about the Company and its operations.

Committee Meetings' attendance

Meetings held		1	2	3	4
Names		21-Feb-23	26-Apr-23	26-Jul-23	15 Nov 2023
Felix Alaba Job		Y	Y	Y	Y
Akintola O. Ajayi		Y	Y	Y	Y

Samsideen Kareem		Y	Y	Y	Y
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Key:	Y-Present	X - Absent	Not Applicable
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BOARD AUDIT & COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

Following NAICOM's amendment of its Corporate Governance Code, this Committee was established.

The Committee met four (4) times during the year. The committee is vested with the following duties amongst others:

- Assist in the oversight of the integrity of the Company's financial statements, compliance with legal and other regulatory requirements, assessment of qualifications and independence of external auditors and performance of the company's internal audit functions as well as that of external auditors
- Review and pre-approve both audit and non-audit services (if any) to be provided by the external auditors
- The Committee shall keep under review the effectiveness of the Company's financial reporting and the statements to be made in the annual report concerning internal control policies and procedures for the identification, assessment and reporting of risks.
- Review with Management any significant changes to the audit plan, if any, and any serious disputes or difficulties with Management encountered during the audit, including Management's response.
- Ensure the development of comprehensive internal control framework for the Company, obtain assurance and report annually in the financial statements on the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal control framework.
- Discuss the internal auditor's review of quarterly financial statements.
- Discuss the annual audited financial statements and half yearly unaudited financial statements
- Review and discuss with Management and external auditor the Company's annual audited financial statements, forecast and financial information, and the external auditors' report thereon including disclosure made in Management's discussion and analysis.
- Review and discuss with Management and the internal auditors the Company's quarterly unaudited financial statements, related notes and financial information, including disclosures made in the Management's discussion and analysis
- Provide guidelines and standards for administering the acceptance of key operational, reputational, financial, market, technology and compliance risks.
- Review the Company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements that may impact the company's risk profile.

Committee Meetings' attendance

Meetings held				
	20-Feb-2023	4/25/2023	7/25/2023	11/14/2023
Shamsideen Kareem	Y	Y	Y	Y
Felix Alaba Job	Y	Y	Y	Y
Akin Ajayi	Y	Y	Y	Y

Key:	Y-Present	X - Absent
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STATUTORY AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Companies and Allied Matters Act requires the establishment of an Audit Committee on the Boards of Companies. There are three shareholders representative on the committee, Two Non-Executive Directors and One Independent director. The Committees' duties are stated as follows in accordance with CAMA:

- Assist in the oversight of the integrity of the Company's financial statements, compliance with legal and other regulatory requirements, assessment of qualifications and independence of external auditors and performance of the company's internal audit functions as well as that of external auditors
- The Committee shall keep under review the effectiveness of the Company's financial reporting and the statements to be made in the annual report concerning internal control policies and procedures for the identification, assessment and reporting of risks.
- Review of the terms of engagement and recommend the appointment or re-appointment and compensation of external auditors to the Board. Review and pre-approve both audit and non-audit services (if any) to be provided by the external auditors.
- Ensure the development of comprehensive internal control framework for the Company, obtain assurance and report annually in the financial statements on the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal control framework.
- Oversees management's process for identification of significant fraud risks across the Company and ensure that adequate prevention, detection and reporting mechanisms are in place.

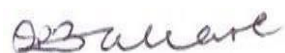
Committee Meetings' attendance

Meetings held					
Names	21-Feb-23	26-Apr-23	26-Jul-23	15-Nov-23	18-Dec-23
Christie O. Vincent	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bisi Bakare	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Adio Olaoluwa Simeon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Akintola O Ajayi	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Shamsideen Kareem	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Key:	Y-Present	X - Absent	N/A-Not Applicable		

The company continues to improve on its corporate governance best practices. The transparency and the commitment of the Board and Management are very encouraging. The establishment of the Internal Control and Compliance which is now separated from the Internal Audit will strengthen the risk management and ensure good corporate governance of the company. The Staff has also been exposed to both internal and external training programme for effective performance.

The Board should endeavour to appoint an Independent Non-Executive Director in compliance with the Codes and as recommended in the previous report. The late filing of returns to regulatory authorities with significant penalties continued to be a major challenge and the Board and Management should address it. The annual General Meeting which provides a unique opportunity to communicate with members and other stakeholders of the Company should be held as when due.

We have no doubt that the company will continue to perform well and sustain the continuing improvement in its corporate governance practices.



Mrs Olajumoke Bakare

FRC/2013/NBA/000000001439

First Almond Attorneys

22 November 2024

Report of the Audit Committee
For the year ended 31 December 2023

In accordance with the provisions of Section 404(4) of the Companies and Allied Matters 2020, the members of the Audit Committee of Great Nigeria Insurance Plc hereby report as follows:

- We have exercised our statutory functions under Section 404(4) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria 2020 and acknowledge the co-operation of management and staff in the conduct of these responsibilities.
- We are of the opinion that the accounting and reporting policies of the Company are in accordance with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices and that the scope and planning of both the external and internal audits for the year ended 31 December 2023 were satisfactory and reinforce the Company's internal control system.

We are satisfied that the company has complied with the provisions of National Insurance Commission Circulars and Guidelines.

- We have deliberated with the external auditors, who have confirmed that necessary cooperation was received from management in the course of their statutory audit and we are satisfied with management's responses to their recommendation for improvement and with the effectiveness of the Company's system of accounting and internal control.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE COMMITTEE BY:



Mrs. Christie O. Vincent-Uwalaka
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000002666
22 November 2024

Members of the Audit Committee are:

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Mrs. Christie O. Vincent-Uwalaka | Chairperson |
| 2 | Mr. Akintola O. Ajayi | Member |
| 3 | Mr. Shamusideen Kareem | Member |
| 4 | Mrs Bisi Bakare | Member |
| 5 | Mr Adio Oluwa Simeon | Member |

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities
For the preparation and approval of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

The Directors of Great Nigeria Insurance Plc are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and Company as at 31 December 2023, and the results of its operations, statements of cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended, in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria 2020, the Insurance Act CAP I17 LFN 2004, relevant guidelines and circulars issued by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act.

In preparing the consolidated and separate 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 Group and Company's financial position and financial performance; and
- making an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Directors are responsible for:

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

Going Concern:

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

The consolidated and separate financial statements of the Group and Company for the year ended 31 December 2023 were approved by the board of directors on 22 November 2024.



Mr. Bade Aluko

Chairman

FRC/2016/IODN/00000015579



Mrs. Cecilia O. Osipitan

Group Managing Director/CEO

FRC/2012/CIIN/00000000596

Statement of Corporate Responsibility for the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

Further to the provisions of section 405 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020, we, the Managing Director/CEO and Financial Controller, hereby certify the consolidated and separate financial statements of Great Nigeria Insurance Plc for the year ended 31 December 2023 as follows:

- (a) That we have reviewed the audited consolidated and separate financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2023.
- (b) That the consolidated and separate 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.
- (c) That the audited consolidated and separate financial statements and all other financial information included in the statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the Company as of and for, the year ended 31 December 2023.
- (d) That we are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls and have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Group and Company is made known to the officer by other officers of the companies, during the year end 31 December 2023.
- (e) That we have evaluated the effectiveness of the Group and Company's internal controls within 90 days prior to the date of audited consolidated and separate financial statements, and certify that the Group and Company's internal controls are effective as of that date
- (f) That there were no significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our evaluation, including any corrective action with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.
- (g) That we have disclosed the following information to the Company's Auditors and Audit Committee:
 - (i) there are no significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the Group and Company's ability to record, process, summarise and report financial data, and have identified for the Group and Company's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls, and
 - (ii) there is no fraud that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Group and Company's internal control.



Mrs. Cecilia O. Osipitan
Group Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer
FRC/2012/CIIN/00000000596
22 November 2024



Adedayo Olukemi R.
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2020/001/00000022333
22 November 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Great Nigeria Insurance Plc

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Great Nigeria Insurance Plc ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (together, "the group"), which comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2023, and of its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023, the Insurance Act 2003 and relevant National Insurance Commission of Nigeria ("NAICOM") Circulars.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



Valuation of Insurance Contract Liabilities

The Group and Company have significant life and non-life insurance contract liabilities. The valuation of insurance contract liabilities involves high estimation uncertainties and significant judgment over uncertain future outcomes. The measurement of insurance contract liabilities consists of the liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and the liability for incurred claims (LIC) including both reported but not settled claims as well as incurred but not reported claims (IBNR).

The Group and Company adopted IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts from 1 January 2023 and comparative figures have been restated. The Group uses both the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) and General Measurement Model (GMM) under IFRS 17.

The result of directors' assessments regarding the calculation of the liability for incurred claims depends on inputs, the choice of actuarial methods and the precision of management judgment in determining actuarial assumptions. Key assumptions with the greatest impact on the carrying amount of non-life insurance contracts involve economic assumptions about inputs such as inflation rate, discount rates as well as estimated future payments for claims, acquisition cashflows and the risk adjustment for non-financial risk hence the eventual outcome is uncertain.

The key actuarial assumptions used in the valuation of life insurance contract liabilities are judgmental, particularly with respect to the discount rates, lapse and surrender rates, mortality, longevity and morbidity rates, expense, risk adjustment, assets for acquisition cashflows and the amortization of the contractual service margin. The level of complexity, the assumptions and judgment involved in estimating these amounts make insurance contract liabilities a matter of significance to our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures included the following:

- Evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key controls implemented by the Group and the Company which includes management's review of data used for the valuation of insurance contract liabilities.
- Evaluated the Group's methodology to determine and allocate expected premium receipts to periods.
- Tested the completeness and accuracy of the data used in determining the assumptions, as well as for the actuarial calculations.
- Assisted by our actuarial specialists, we:
 - evaluated the directors' PAA eligibility assessment, accuracy of insurance cohorts and the computation of insurance revenue for selected portfolios for each cohort under PAA and the GMM.
 - evaluated the appropriateness of methods/models and assumptions to determine ultimate expected claims including ultimate claims ratios, frequency and severity of claims, payment patterns and estimate discount rate curves.
 - assessed the assumptions used in estimating risk adjustments to evaluate whether it is in line with the requirements of the relevant accounting standard and industry practices.
 - assessed whether the method/ model for determining future cash flows is in line with the requirements of the relevant accounting standard and standard industry practices.
- We assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements related to the liability for incurred claims associated with the premium allocation approach and the general measurement model, considering the requirements of the relevant accounting standards.

The Group's accounting policy on valuation of insurance contract liabilities and related disclosures are shown in notes 3.21 (accounting policy), note 1.6 (use of judgements and estimates) and note 17 (insurance contract liabilities).



Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Corporate Information, Directors' Report, Corporate Governance Report, Report of the Audit Committee, Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, Statement of Corporate Responsibility, and other national disclosures, but does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this or other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020, and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, the Insurance Act 2003 and relevant National Insurance Commission of Nigeria ("NAICOM") Circulars, 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 consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group and Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group and Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Compliance with the requirements of Schedule 5 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020.

- i. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- ii. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of those books, and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received.
- iii. The Company's statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

Penalties

The Company did not pay any penalties in respect of contravention of the requirements of the National Insurance Commission Guidelines and Circulars during the year ended 31 December 2023.

Compliance with FRC 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 Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023. The work performed was done in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* and



the FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. We have issued a limited assurance in our report dated 4 December 2024.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Elijah Oladunmoye'.

Elijah Oladunmoye, FCA
FRC/2013/ICAN/000000019769
For: KPMG Professional Services
Chartered Accountants
04 December 2024
Lagos, Nigeria



1. General information**1.1 Reporting entity**

Great Nigeria Insurance Plc (“the Company”) underwrites life and non-life insurance risks, such as those associated with death, disability, health, property, and liability. The Company also issues a diversified portfolio of investment contracts to provide its customers with asset management solutions for their savings and retirement needs. All these products are offered to both domestic and foreign markets. The Company does business in Nigeria. The Company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Nigeria. The address of its registered office is No. 8 Omo Osagie Street, Ikoyi. Lagos.

1.2 Going concern.

The Consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies, supported by reasonable judgments and estimates. The directors have a reasonable expectation, based on an appropriate assessment of a comprehensive range of factors, that the Group has adequate resources to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

1.3 Statement of compliance

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and in the manner required by Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, 2020, the Insurance Act of Nigeria, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act (FRC Act), and Nigerian Insurance Commission (NAICOM) guidelines and circulars.

1.4 Basis of measurement

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange transactions except for certain investments whose valuation was based on observable input from asset managers. These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Group has no intention or need to reduce substantially its business operations. These consolidated and separate financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position.

- (i) Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss.
- (ii) Amortized cost instruments are measured at fair value.
- (iii) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.
- (iv) Land and building measured at revalued amount.
- (v) Investment properties measured at fair value
- (vi) Insurance liabilities measured at present value of future cashflows.

1.5 Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira, which is the Group and Group's functional and presentation currency. Except as indicated, financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

1.6 Use of judgments and estimates

The preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income, and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are described in note 4 to the financial statements.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**Summary of material accounting policies****2.21 New standards and interpretations not yet effective**

The following new or revised standards and amendments which have a potential impact on the Group are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2023 and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated and separate financial statements. The Group also plans to apply all the standards and amendments disclosed below once they are applicable. However, the Group's assessments of the new standards and amendments is not yet concluded but is expected to have significant impact on our Group operations and financial position.

IFRS	Effective Date	Key Requirements
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 (Disclosure of Accounting Policies)	1 January 2024	Material accounting policy information The Group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements unless otherwise stated. In addition, the Group adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) from 1 January 2023. The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments did not result in any changes to the accounting policies themselves. The amendments were issued to assist companies in determining which accounting policies to disclose. IAS 1 was amended in the following ways: 1. Companies are now required to disclose its material accounting policy information instead of its material accounting policies. Several paragraphs

		are included to explain how a company can identify material accounting policy information. 2. the amendment clarifies that accounting policy may be material. i. because of its nature, even if the related amounts are immaterial. ii. if users of an entity's financial statements would need it to understand other material information in the financial statements. 3. the amendment also clarifies that if an entity discloses immaterial accounting policy information, such information shall not obscure material accounting policy information In addition, IFRS Practice Statement 2 has been amended by adding guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' to accounting policy information in order to support the amendments to IAS 1 The amendments are applied prospectively, earlier application is permitted. The impact of the adoption of this amendment on the Group is being assessed.
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture)	Deferred Indefinitely by the IASB	The amendments require the full gain to be recognised when assets transferred between an investor and its associate or joint venture meet the definition of a 'business' under IFRS 3 Business Combinations. Where the assets transferred do not meet the definition of a business, a partial gain to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture is recognised. The definition of a business is key to determining the extent of the gain to be recognised. When a parent loses control of a subsidiary in a transaction with an associate or joint venture (JV), there is a conflict between the existing guidance on consolidation and equity accounting. Under the consolidation standard, the parent recognises the full gain on the loss of control. But under the standard on associates and JVs, the parent recognises the gain only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or JV. In either case, the loss is recognised in full if the underlying assets are impaired. The IASB has decided to defer the effective date for these amendments indefinitely. The amendment is not expected to have any material impact on the Group.

Amendment to IAS 1 (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current Liabilities with Covenants)	1 January 2024	Under existing IAS 1 requirements, companies classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. As part of its amendments, the Board has removed the requirement for a right to be unconditional and instead, now requires that a right to defer settlement must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period. The existing requirement to ignore management's intentions or expectations for settling a liability when determining its classification is unchanged. In addition a company will classify a liability as non-current if it has a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Such right may be subject to a company complying with conditions (covenants) specified in a loan arrangement. The amendments also clarify how a company classifies a liability that includes a counterparty conversion option, which could either be recognised as either equity or liability separately from the liability component under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The amendment is not expected to have any material impact on the Group.
Amendment to IFRS 16 (Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback)	1 January 2024	Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases require a seller-lessee impacts how a seller-lessee subsequently measures lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The amendment also requires the seller-lessee to include variable lease payments when it measures a lease liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction. The amendments confirm the following. • On initial recognition, the seller-lessee includes variable lease payments when it measures a lease liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction. • After initial recognition, the seller-lessee applies the general requirements for subsequent accounting of the lease liability such that it recognises no gain or loss relating to the right of use it retains. A seller-lessee may adopt different approaches that satisfy the new requirements on subsequent measurement. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Under IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, a seller-lessee will need to apply the amendments retrospectively to sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into or after the date of initial application of IFRS 16. This means that it will need to identify and re-examine sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into since implementation of IFRS 16 in 2019, and potentially restate those that included variable lease payments. The amendment is not expected to have any material impact on the Company.

Amendments to IAS 21 (Lack of Exchangeability)	'1 January 2025	The amendments clarify: • when a currency is exchangeable into another currency; and • how a company estimates a spot rate when a currency lacks exchangeability. Assessing exchangeability: When to estimate a spot rate A currency is exchangeable into another currency when a company is able to exchange that currency for the other currency at the measurement date and for a specified purpose. When a currency is not exchangeable, a company needs to estimate a spot rate. Estimating a spot rate: Meeting the estimation objective A company's objective when estimating a spot rate is only that it reflects the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments contain no specific requirements on how to estimate a spot rate.
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 Supplier Finance Arrangements	1 January 2024	The amendments apply to supplier finance arrangements that have all the following characteristics. • A finance provider pays amounts a company (the buyer) owes its suppliers. • A company agrees to pay under the terms and conditions of the arrangements on the same date or at a later date than its suppliers are paid. • The company is provided with extended payment terms or supplier benefits from early payment terms, compared with the related invoice payment due date. The amendments do not apply to arrangements for financing receivables or inventory. The amendments introduce two new disclosure objectives- one in IAS 7 and another in IFRS 7 – for a company to provide information about its supplier finance arrangements that would enable users to assess the effects of these arrangements on the company's liabilities and cash flows, and the company's exposure to liquidity risk. Under the amendments, companies also need to disclose the type and effect if non-cash changes in the carrying amount of its financial liabilities that are part of supplier finance arrangement. The amendments also add supplier finance arrangements as an example to the existing disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 on factors a company might consider when providing specific quantitative liquidity risk disclosures about its financial liabilities. Companies need to start collating additional information to meet the new disclosure requirements because some information may not always be readily available such as the carrying amount of financial liabilities for which suppliers have already received payments from finance providers. Companies may need to obtain this information from their finance providers directly. The amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with early application permitted. The amendment is not expected to have any material impact on the Group.

Introduction to IFRS S1 (Sustainability Reporting) and IFRS S2 (Climate Related Disclosures)	1 January 2024	IFRS S1 was introduced so that entities can disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect company cashflows, access to finance, and cost of capital, in the short, medium, and long term and useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decision relating to providing resources to the entity while IFRS S2 requires an entity to disclose information about its climate-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decision relating to providing resources to the entity.
IFRS 18 (Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements)	1 January 2027	This Standard sets out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements (financial statements) by providing relevant information that faithfully represents an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income, and expenses. The standard will replace IAS 1

2.2. Insurance and reinsurance contracts classification

The Company issues insurance contracts in the normal course of business, under which it accepts significant insurance risk from its policyholders. As a general guideline, the Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits payable after an insured event with benefits payable if the insured event had not occurred. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk.

The Company issues annuity contracts, endowment assurance policy, educational endowment assurance, great savers delight, keyman assurance, term assurance, credit life, anticipated endowment, investment-linked education plan, professional investment plan, mortgage protection assurance, group education policy with a surrender value. The Company also issues non-life insurance to individuals and businesses. Non-life insurance products offered include fire and special peril, burglary and housebreaking insurance, motor insurance, money insurance, marine insurance, plant all risk insurance, workmen's compensation insurance, contractors' all risk, professional indemnity, general accident, engineering, bond, and oil & gas/special risks. These products offer protection of the policyholder's assets and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of a policyholder's accident.

In addition, the Company issues reinsurance contracts in the normal course of business to compensate other entities for claims arising from one or more insurance contracts issued by those entities. The Company provides reinsurance cover for its contracts.

The Company currently does not issue any contracts with direct participating features.

2.3 Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment

2.3.1 Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

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

Some life contracts issued by the Company include a surrender option under which the surrender value is paid to the policyholder on maturity or earlier lapse of the contract. These surrender options have been assessed to meet

the definition of a non-distinct investment component in IFRS 17. IFRS 17 defines investment components as the amounts that an insurance contract requires an insurer to repay to a policyholder in all circumstances, regardless of whether an insured event has occurred. Investment components which are highly interrelated with the insurance contract of which they form a part are considered non-distinct and are not separately accounted for. However, cash receipts and payments of the investment components are excluded from insurance revenue and insurance expenses for presentation purposes. The surrender options are considered nondistinct investment components as the Company is unable to measure the value of the surrender option component separately from the life insurance portion of the contract.

2.3.2 Level of aggregation

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

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

The portfolios are further divided by year of issue and profitability for recognition and measurement purposes. Hence, within each year of issue, portfolios of contracts are divided into three groups, as follows:

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

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

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

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

2.3.3 Recognition

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

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

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

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held. However, the Company delays the recognition of a group of reinsurance contracts held that provide proportionate coverage until the date when any underlying insurance contract is initially recognized, if that date is later than the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held:
And
- The date the Company recognizes an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts if the Company entered the related reinsurance contract held in the group of reinsurance contracts held at or before that date.

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

2.3.4 Onerous groups of contracts

The Company issues some life contracts before the coverage period starts and the first premium becomes due. Therefore, the Company has determined whether any contracts issued form a group of onerous contracts before the earlier of the beginning of the coverage period and the date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group is due. The Company looks at facts and circumstances to identify if a group of contracts are onerous based on:

- Historical loss ratio
- Relevant risk factors such as age, gender, occupation, geographical location and the size of the sum assured.
- Environmental factors, e.g., a change in market experience or regulations

2.3.5 Contract boundary

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

- The Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the policyholder and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those risks: or
- Both of the following criteria are satisfied:

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

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

For contracts with renewal periods, the Company assesses whether premiums and related cash flows that arise from the renewed contract are within the contract boundary. The Company reassesses contract boundary of each group at the end of each reporting period.

2.3.6 Summary of measurement approaches

The group uses different measurement approaches, depending on the type of contract, as follows

Contract Issued	Classification	Measurement Model
Long-term Life Insurance Contract without Direct Participation Feature	Insurance contract	GMM
Long-term Life Insurance Contract with Direct Participation Feature	Insurance contract	VFA
Short-term Life Insurance Contract	Insurance contract	PAA
Non-life Insurance Contract	Insurance contract	PAA
Investment Contract with Discretionary Participation Features	Insurance contract	VFA
Investment contract without Direct Participation Features	Financial Instrument	IFRS 9
Reinsurance contract within contract boundary of one year or less	Reinsurance contract	PAA
Other Reinsurance contracts including those with underlying groups of contracts measured under the GMM	Reinsurance contract	GMM

Measurement - General model

2.3.6.1 Insurance contracts - Initial measurement

The general model measures a group of insurance contracts as the total of:

- Fulfilment cash flows
- A CSM representing the unearned profit the Company will recognize as it provides insurance contract services under the insurance contracts in the group.

Fulfilment cash flows comprise unbiased and probability-weighted estimates of future cash flows, discounted to present value to reflect the time value of money and financial risks, plus a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The non-financial risk such as the yield curve used in determining the discount rate, the methodology for determining the discount rate, risk free interest rate, adjustment for liquidity is provided NAS. The Company's objective in estimating future cash flows is to determine the expected value, or the probability-weighted mean, of the full range of possible outcomes, considering all reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date without undue cost or effort. The Company estimates future cash flows considering a range of scenarios which have commercial substance and give a good representation of possible outcomes. The cash flows from each scenario are probability-weighted and discounted using current assumptions.

When estimating future cash flows, the Company includes all cash flows that are within the contract boundary. The Company incorporates, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort about the amount, timing, and uncertainty of those future cash flows. The Company estimates the probability and amounts of future payments under existing contracts based on information obtained, including:

- Information about claims already reported by policyholders.
- Other information about the known or estimated characteristics of insurance contracts
- Historical data about the Company's own experience, supplemented, when necessary, with data from other sources. Historical data is adjusted to reflect current conditions.
- Current pricing information, when available.

The measurement of fulfilment cash flows includes insurance acquisition cash flows which are allocated over the period of the contract on a systematic and rational basis.

2.3.6.2 Reinsurance contracts held - Initial measurement.

The measurement of reinsurance contracts held follows the same principles as those for insurance contracts issued, except for the following:

- Measurement of the cash flow includes an allowance on a probability-weighted basis for the effect of any non-performance by the reinsurers, including the effects of collateral and losses from disputes.
- The Company determines the risk adjustment for non-financial risk so that it represents the amount of risk being transferred to the reinsurer.
- The Company recognizes both day-one gains and day-one losses at initial recognition in the statement of financial position as a CSM and releases this to profit or loss as the reinsurer renders services, except for any portion of a day-one loss that relates to events before initial recognition.

Where the Company recognizes a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or when further onerous underlying insurance contracts are added to a group, it establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage for a group of reinsurance contracts held depicting the recovery of losses. The loss-recovery component adjusts the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage. Where the Company enters reinsurance contracts held which provide coverage relating to events that occurred before the purchase of the reinsurance, such cost of reinsurance is recognized as profit or loss on initial recognition.

2.3.6.3 Insurance contracts - Subsequent measurement

The CSM at the end of the reporting period represents the profit in the group of insurance contracts that has not yet been recognized in profit or loss, because it relates to future service to be provided.

For a group of insurance contracts, the carrying amount of the CSM of the group at the end of the reporting period equals the carrying amount at the beginning of the reporting period adjusted, as follows:

- The effect of any new contracts added to the group (see Note 2.2.3 above):
- Interest accreted in the amount of the CSM during the reporting period, measured at the discount rates at initial recognition:
- The changes in cash fulfilment relating to future service, except to the extent that:
- Such increases in the fulfilment cash flows exceed the carrying amount of the CSM, giving rise to a loss: or
- Such decreases in the fulfilment cash flow are allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage:
- The effect of any currency exchange changes on the CSM:
- The amount recognized as insurance revenue because of the transfer of insurance contract services in the period, determined by the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period (before any allocation) over the current and remaining coverage period.

The changes in cash fulfilment relating to future service that adjust the CSM comprise of:

- Experience adjustments that arise from the difference between the premium receipts (and any related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and insurance premium taxes) and the estimate, at the beginning of the period, of the amounts expected. Differences related to premiums received (or due) related to current or past services are recognized immediately in profit or loss while differences related to premiums received (or due) for future services are adjusted against the CSM.
- Changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the liability for remaining coverage, except those relating to the time value of money and changes in financial risk (recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income rather than adjusting the CSM).
- Differences between any investment component expected to become payable in the period and the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period. Those differences are determined by comparing (i) the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period with (ii) the payment in the period that was expected at the start of the period plus any insurance finance income or expenses related to that expected payment before it becomes payable.
- Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relates to future service.

Except for changes in the risk adjustment, adjustments to the CSM noted above are measured at discount rates that reflect the characteristics of the cash flow of the group of insurance contracts at initial recognition.

Where, during the coverage period, a group of insurance contracts becomes onerous, the Company recognizes a loss in profit or loss for the net outflow, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows. A loss component is established by the Company for the liability for remaining coverage for such an onerous group depicting the losses recognized.

The Company measures the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period as the sum of: (i) the liability for remaining coverage comprising fulfilment cash flows related to future service allocated to the group at that date and the CSM of the group at that date; and (ii) the liability for incurred claims for the Company comprising the fulfilment cash flows related to past service allocated to the group at that date.

2.3.6.4 Reinsurance contracts held - Subsequent measurement.

The measurement of reinsurance contracts held follows the same principles as those for insurance contracts issued, except for the following:

- Changes in the fulfilment cash flows are recognized in profit or loss if the related charges arising from the underlying ceded contracts have been recognized in profit or loss. Alternatively, changes in the fulfilment cash flows adjust the CSM.
- Changes in the fulfilment cash flows that result from changes in the risk of non-performance by the issuer of a reinsurance contract held do not adjust the contractual service margin as they do not relate to future service.

Any change in the fulfilment cash flows of a retroactive reinsurance contract held due to the changes in the liability for incurred claims of the underlying contracts is taken to profit and loss and not the contractual service margin of the reinsurance contract held.

Where a loss component has been set up after initial recognition of a group of underlying insurance contracts, the portion of income that has been recognized from related reinsurance contracts held is disclosed as a loss-recovery component.

Where the Company has established a loss-recovery component, the Company adjusts the loss-recovery component to reflect changes in the loss-recovery component of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts.

A loss-recovery component reverses consistent with reversal of the loss component of underlying groups of contracts issued, even when a reversal of the loss-recovery component is not a change in the fulfilment cash flows of the group of reinsurance contracts held. Reversals of the loss-recovery component that are not changes in the fulfilment cashflows of the group of reinsurance contracts held adjust the CSM.

2.3.7 Measurement - Premium Allocation Approach

	IFRS 17 Options	Adopted approach
Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) Eligibility	Subject to specified criteria, the PAA can be adopted as a simplified approach to the IFRS 17 general model	All the Company's products are with coverage period of one year or less are measured using the PAA. Where a contract has a coverage period of more than a year, the Company will perform the PAA eligibility test as required. Where the materiality level for difference in the liability for remaining has been set at +/- 5%
Insurance acquisition cashflow for insurance contracts issued	Where the coverage period of all contracts within the group is no longer than one year	The company uses a systematic and rational method for allocating insurance acquisition cashflows to groups of contracts.

Liability for Remaining Coverage (LFRC), adjusted for financial risk and time value of money	Where there is no significant financing component in relation to the LFRC, or where the time between providing each part of the services and the related premium due date is not required to make adjustments for accretion of interest on the LFRC.	For general business, LFRC would not be discounted except for certain contracts (e.g. construction contracts). Where contracts have a coverage of more than one year, and where the time between the premium due date and start of the coverage period exceeds one year, allowance must be made for the accretion of interest on LFRC (i.e. LFRC will be discounted)
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2.3.7.1 Insurance contracts - initial measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.3.7.2 Reinsurance contracts held - initial measurement.

The Company measures its reinsurance assets for a group of reinsurance contracts that it holds on to the same basis as insurance contracts that it issues.

However, they are adapted to reflect the features of reinsurance contracts held that differ from insurance contracts issued, for example, the generation of expenses or reduction in expenses rather than revenue.

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

The loss-recovery component adjusts the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage.

2.3.7.3 Insurance contracts - subsequent measurement

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

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

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

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

2.3.7.4 Reinsurance contracts held - subsequent measurement.

The subsequent measurement of reinsurance contracts held follows the same principles as those for insurance contracts issued and has been adapted to reflect the specific features of reinsurance held.

Where the Company has established a loss-recovery component, the Company subsequently reduces the loss-recovery component to zero in line with reductions in the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts in order to reflect that the loss-recovery component shall not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the entity expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held.

2.3.8 Insurance contracts - Modification and derecognition

The Company derecognizes insurance contracts when:

- The rights and obligations relating to the contract are extinguished (i.e., discharged, cancelled, or expired), or
- The contract is modified such that the modification results in a change in the measurement model, or the applicable standard for measuring a component of the contract. In such cases, the Company derecognizes the initial contract and recognizes the modified contract as a new contract.

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

2.3.9 Insurance acquisition cashflows

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

The Company uses a systematic and rational method to allocate:

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

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

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

Where insurance acquisition cash flows have been paid or incurred before the related group of insurance contracts is recognized in the statement of financial position, a separate asset for insurance acquisition cash flows is recognized for each related group.

The asset for insurance acquisition cash flow is derecognized from the statement of financial position when the insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the initial measurement of the related group of insurance contracts.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises amounts of insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to groups of insurance contracts not yet recognized, to reflect changes in assumptions related to the method of allocation used.

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

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

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

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

2.3.10 Presentation

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

Any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows recognized before the corresponding insurance contracts are recognized are included in the carrying amount of the related portfolios of insurance contracts issued.

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

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

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

2.3.11 Insurance revenue

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

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

2.3.12 Loss components

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

2.3.13 Loss-recovery components

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

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

2.3.14 Insurance finance income and expense

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

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

The Company disaggregates insurance finance income or expense between profit or loss and OCI on a portfolio-by-portfolio basis.

2.3.15 Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held

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

2.3.16 Transition Accounting – changes to presentation and disclosure.

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

- Groups of insurance that are assets.
- Groups of reinsurance contracts held that are assets.
- Groups of insurance contracts that are liabilities.

- Groups of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities.

The line-item descriptions in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income have been changed significantly compared with last year. Previously the Company reported the following line items: premium income, policyholder claims and benefits, and change in insurance contract liabilities. IFRS 17 requires separate presentation of:

- Insurance revenue
- Insurance service expense
- Insurance finance income or expense

The Company provides disaggregated qualitative and quantitative information in the notes to the financial statements about:

- The amounts recognized in its financial statements from insurance contracts.
- Significant judgements, and changes in those judgements, made when applying the standard.

2.3.17 Transition Approaches

On transition date, 1 January 2023, the Company:

- Has identified, recognized, and measured each group of insurance contracts as if IFRS 17 had always applied.
- Derecognized any existing balances that would not exist had IFRS 17 always applied.
- Recognized any resulting net difference in equity.

a) Full retrospective approach

On transition to IFRS 17, the Company has applied the full retrospective approach unless where it is impracticable. The Company has applied the full retrospective approach on transition to all contracts issued on or after 1 January 2022. For certain groups of contracts issued prior to 2022, the modified retrospective approach and the fair value approach were applied.

b) Modified retrospective approach

The company has applied the modified retrospective approach for certain groups of contracts in the immediate annuity portfolio, as prior to transition, it grouped its contracts from multiple contracts and years into a single unit for accounting purposes. The application of the full retrospective approach on transition for these portfolios was determined to be impracticable for the Company, as obtaining all required historical data for its existing products from the actuarial valuation reports was not possible. Therefore, the Company has used reasonable and supportable information from its existing reporting system, which resulted in the closest outcome to the full retrospective approach.

The Company has aggregated contracts issued more than one year apart for groups of contracts applying the modified retrospective approach at transition, as it did not have supportable information to aggregate contracts into groups including only contracts issued within one year.

1 January 2022		IFRS 4	Reclassification	Remeasurement	IFRS 17	IFRS 4	Reclassification	Remeasurement	IFRS 17
	Note	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
ASSETS									
Cash and cash equivalents		7,123,621	-	-	7,123,621	13,460,792	-	-	13,460,792
Financial assets		4,880,973	-	-	4,880,973	4,377,638	-	-	4,377,638
Trade receivables		1,154	-	-	1,154	3,921	-	-	3,921
Reinsurance assets (see note (i) below)	(i)	265,355	(257,761)	(7,594)	-	347,457	(347,457)	-	-
Reinsurance contract asset (see note (i) below)	(i) cont'd	-	257,761	-	257,761	-	347,457	95,426	442,883
Deferred acquisition cost (see note (ii) below)	(iii)	71,579	(71,579)	-	-	82,676	(82,676)	-	-
Other receivables and prepayments (see note (iii) below)	(iv)	202,192	9,033	-	211,225	196,222	-	-	196,222
Investment in subsidiary		348,146	-	-	348,146	349,192	-	-	349,192
Investment properties		5,693,415	-	-	5,693,415	5,854,000	-	-	5,854,000
Intangible assets		169,318	-	-	169,318	156,818	-	-	156,818
Right of use assets		71,507	-	-	71,507	61,292	-	-	61,292
Property and equipment		1,285,460	-	-	1,285,460	1,547,622	-	-	1,547,622
Statutory deposits		500,000	-	-	500,000	500,000	-	-	500,000
Total assets		20,612,720	(62,546)	(7,5G4)	20,542,580	26,637,630	(82,676)	G5,426	26,650,380
LIABILITIES									
Insurance contract liabilities (see note (iv) below)	(v)	11,896,308	(11,896,308)	-	-	16,401,534	(16,401,534)	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities (see note (v) below)	(vi)	-	12,342,080	98,454	12,440,534	-	16,896,769	1,681,833	18,578,602
Investment contract liabilities (see note (vi) below)	(vii)	479,218	(479,218)	-	-	539,434	(539,434)	-	-
Trade payables (see note (vii) below)	(viii)	9,781	(5,394)	-	4,387	9,781	(5,394)	-	4,387
Lease liabilities		35,874	-	-	35,874	41,255	-	-	41,255
Other payables (see note (viii) below)	(ix)	1,131,046	(23,706)	-	1,107,340	1,194,291	(33,944)	-	1,160,347
Deferred tax liability		620,405	-	-	620,405	725,426	-	-	725,426
Current tax liability		50,027	-	-	50,027	36,653	-	-	36,653
Retirement benefit obligation		1,722	-	-	1,722	1,722	-	-	1,722
Borrowings		-	-	-	-	679,110	-	-	679,110
Provisions		-	-	-	-	58,691	-	-	58,691
Total liabilities		14,224,381	(62,546)	G8,454	14,260,28G	1G,687,8G7	-83,537	1,681,833	21,286,1G3
Net Asset		6,388,33G	-	(106,048)	6,282,2G1	7,24G,738	861	(1,586,407)	5,664,187
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES									
Issued and paid-up capital		1,913,742	-	-	1,913,742	1,913,742	-	-	1,913,742
Share premium		3,110,664	-	-	3,110,664	3,110,664	-	-	3,110,664
Contingency reserve	(x)	1,415,256	-	-	1,415,256	1,559,923	-	19,370	1,579,293
Retained earnings (see note (ix) below)	(x)	(1,347,578)	-	(106,048)	(1,453,626)	-763,567	-	-1,605,777	(2,368,489)
Fair value reserve		380,461	-	-	380,461	380,461	-	-	380,461
Asset revaluation reserve		915,793	-	-	915,793	1,048,515	-	-	1,048,515
Shareholders' fund		6,388,338	-	(106,048)	6,282,2G0	7,24G,738	0	-1,586,407	5,664,186

Notes to transition adjustment

1 January 2022		IFRS 4	Reclassification	Remeasurement	IFRS 17
	Note	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
ASSETS					
a. Reinsurance assets	(i)	265,355	(265,355)	-	-
Increase in unearned premium serve		-	-	(7,594)	(7,594)
Closing balance		265,355	(265,355)	(7,5G4)	(7,5G4)
(b) Reinsurance contract asset					
ARC reclassified from prepaid premium under IFRS 4	(i) cont'd	-	257,761	-	257,761
Closing balance		-	257,761	-	257,761
(c) Deferred acquisition cost	(iii)	71,579	(71,579)	-	-
Closing balance		71,57G	(71,57G)	-	-
(d) Other receivables and prepayments	(iv)	202,192	-	-	202,192
Premium receivable from insurance contract liabilities		-	9,033	-	9,033
Closing balance		202,1G2	G,033	-	211,225
(e) Insurance contract liabilities	(iv)	11,896,308	(11,896,308)	-	-
Closing balance		11,8G6,308	(11,8G6,308)	-	-
(f) Insurance contract liabilities	(v)				
Reclassification from investment contract		-	479,218	-	479,218
Estimates of PV for future cashflows		-	11,862,862	-	11,862,862
Remeasured from deferred acquisition cost under LRC		-	-	71,579	71,579
LRC measurement under reinsurance receivables		-	-	(9,033)	(9,033)
Impact of discounting on unearned income		-	-	6,808	6,808
payables remeasurement under LIC		-	-	5,394	5,394
Impact of claims discounting		-	-	-	-
Closing balance		-	12,342,080	74,748	12,416,828
Investment contract liabilities	(vi)	479,218	-	-	479,218
Reclassified to insurance contract liabilities		-	(479,218)	-	(479,218)
Closing balance		47G,218	(47G,218)	-	-
Trade payables	(vii)	9,781	-	-	9,781
Reinsurance payables reclassified to insurance contract liabilities		-	(5,394)	-	(5,394)
Closing balance		G,781	(5,3G4)	-	4,387
Other payables	(viii)	1,131,046	-	-	1,131,046
Other payables reclassified to insurance contract liabilities		-	(23,706)	-	(23,706)
Closing balance		1,131,046	(23,706)	-	1,107,340
Contingency reserve					
Retained earnings	(x)	(1,347,578)	-	-	(1,347,578)
Amount transferred from/(to) profit or loss		-	-	(106,048)	(106,048)
Closing balance		(1,347,578)	-	(106,048)	(1,453,626)

Statement of financial position- Dec 2022 Transition

IFRS 4	Reclassification	Remeasurement	IFRS 17
N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
347,457	(347,457)	-	-
-	347,457	95,426	442,883
-	347,457	G5,426	442,883
82,676	(82,676)	-	-
82,676	(82,676)	-	-
196,222	-	-	196,222
1G6,222	-	-	1G6,222
16,401,534	(16,401,534)	-	-
-	539,434	-	539,434
-	16,357,335	1,464,393	17,821,728
-	-	82,676	82,676
-	-	95,426	95,426
-	-	5,394	5,394
-	-	33,944	33,944
-	16,8G6,76G	1,681,833	18,578,602
539,434	-	-	539,434
53G,434	(53G,434)	-	-
9,781	-	-	9,781
G,781	(5,3G4)	-	4,387
1,194,291	-	-	1,194,291
-	(33,944)	-	(33,944)
1,1G4,2G1	(33,G44)	-	1,160,347
1,559,923	-	-	1,559,923
-	-	19,370	19,370
1,55G,G23	-	1G,370	1,57G,2G3
-763,567	-	-	(763,567)
-	-	-1,605,777	(1,605,777)
2,356,27G	0	-1,567,037	78G,242

Note
no**Note to the transition number**

- Note 1 represents the remeasurement of 7,594m from reinsurance asset under IFRS 4 to insurance contract liabilities under IFRS 17.
- (i) Note ii represents the reclassification of 71,579m deferred acquisition cost under IFRS 4 to insurance contract liabilities under IFRS 17.
- (ii) Note iii represents the reclassification of reinsurances receivables of 9,033m from other receivables to insurance contract liabilities under IFRS 17.
- (iii) Note iv represents the derecognition of insurance contract under IFRS 4 to be reclassified under IFRS 17 recognition criteria.
- (iv) Note v represents the remeasurement of 98,454m under IFRS 17 as shown in the table appendix 1 below.
- (v) Note vi represents the derecognition of 479,218m investment contract liabilities to be reclassified under insurance contract liabilities in IFRS 17.
- (vi) Note v11 represents reinsurance trade payables of 5,394m reclassified under insurance contract liabilities under IFRS 17.
- (vii) Note viii represent other insurance contracts payables reclassified under insurance contract liabilities.
- (viii) Note ix represent the net impact of IFRS 17 remeasurements to retain earnings.
- (ix)

Appendix 1

Net impact of remeasurement of insurance contract liabilities	
	N'000
Reinsurance assets	7,594
Deferred acquisition cost	71,579
Other receivables and prepayments	(9,033)
Trade payables (see note	5,394
Other payables	22,920
Total	G8,454

Note to the transition number as at Dec 2022

- (i) Note I represent reinsurance asset 95,426m measurement under IFRS 17 to insurance contract liabilities.
- (ii) Note ii deferred acquisition cost of 82,676m reclassified under IFRS 17 to insurance contract liabilities
- (iii) Note iii represent derecognition of insurance contract liabilities under IFRS 4 reclassified under IFRS 17
- (iv) Note iv represent insurance contract liabilities measurement of 1,681,833m under IFRS 17 see appendix 2 for the make-up.
- (v) Note v represents investment contract liabilities reclassification under IFRS 4 to insurance contract IFRS 17
- (vi) Note vi represent reinsurance trade payables t=reclassification to insurance contract liabilities under IFRS 17
- (vii) Note vii represents insurance contract payables of 33,944m reclassified to insurance contract liabilities under IFRS 17
- (viii) Note viii represent remeasurements of contingency reserve under IFRS 17
- (ix) Note ix represent net impact of remeasurements of contracts under IFRS 17 to retain earnings.

Statement of other comprehensive income -2022 Transition	31-Dec-22			31-Dec-22
	IFRS 4	Reclassification	Remeasurement	IFRS 17
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
INCOME				
Gross premium see (note i below)	10,113,531	(10,113,531)	-	-
Insurance revenue see (note i) below		5,843,260	(3,395,895)	2,447,365
Claims expense see (note ii below)	(3,346,760)	3,346,760		-
Insurance service expense see (note ii below)		(3,346,760)	1,947,124	(1,399,636)
Net underwriting expenses see (note iii below)	(641,653)	641,653		-
Increase in life fund (annuity and individual life) see (note iv below)	(4,270,271)	4,270,271		-
Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued	1,854,847	641,653	(1,448,771)	1,047,726
Reinsurance expense see (note v below)	(593,389)	593,389		-
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held see (note vi below)		(593,389)	530,562	(62,827)
Insurance service result	1,261,458	641,653	(G18,20G)	G84,G02
Investment income	1,450,033			1,450,033
Net fair value gains on investment properties	(118,456)			(118,456)
Net credit impairment losses	-			-
Net gain/(loss) from foreign exchange	-		-	-
other investment income	16,370			16,370
Net investment income	1,347,G47	-	-	1,347,G47
Finance expense from insurance contracts issued see (note vii below)	-	(641,653)	(573,249)	(1,214,902)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held see (note viii below)	-	-	12,420	12,420
Net insurance finance expense	-	(641,653)	(560,82G)	(1,202,482)
Net insurance and investment result	2,60G,404	-	(1,47G,038)	1,130,366
Net impact			1,130,366	1,130,366

Statement of other comprehensive income -2022 Transition		31-Dec-22			31-Dec-22
		IFRS 4	Reclassification	Remeasurement	IFRS 17
	Notes	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
INCOME					
Gross premium see	i	10,113,531		-	10,113,531
Reclassified to insurance revenue			(10,113,531)		(10,113,531)
Closing balance		10,113,531	(10,113,531)	-	-
Insurance revenue	ii				-
Reclassified from Gross premium income			5,843,260		5,843,260
remeasurement based on change risk adjustment on annuity funds				(3,395,895)	(3,395,895)
Closing balance		-	5,843,260	(3,395,895)	2,447,365
Claims expense see	iii	(3,346,760)			(3,346,760)
Reclassified to insurance service expense			3,346,760		3,346,760
Closing balance		(3,346,760)	3,346,760	-	-
Insurance service expense see (note ii below)	iv				-
Changes that relate to future services bases on LIC				1,373,875	1,373,875
Reclassified from insurance service expense			(3,346,760)		(3,346,760)
Remeasurement of finance expenses				573,249	573,249
Closing balance		-	(3,346,760)	1,947,124	(1,369,636)
Net underwriting expenses	v	(641,653)			(641,653)
Reclassification to insurance service expense			641,653		641,653
Closing balance		(641,653)	641,653	-	-
Increase in life fund (annuity and individual life)	vi	(4,270,271)			(4,270,271)
Amount reclassified to from insurance gross premium			4,270,271		4,270,271
		(4,270,271)	4,270,271	-	-
Reinsurance expense	vii	(593,389)			(593,389)
Reclassification of balance to reinsurance contract held			593,389		593,389
Closing balance		(593,389)	593,389	-	-
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	viii				-
changes in reinsurance expense				530,562	530,562
Reclassification of balance from reinsurance expense			(593,389)		(593,389)
Closing balance	viii	-	(593,389)	530,562	(62,827)
Finance expense from insurance contracts issued see (note vii below)	ix	-			-
amount reclassified from underwriting expense			(641,653)		(641,653)
remeasured to insurance service contracts				(573,249)	(573,249)
Closing balance		-	(641,653)	(573,249)	(1,214,902)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held see (note viii below)	x	-	-		-
remeasurement of reinsurance fee income				12,420	12,420
Closing balance		-	-	12,420	12,420

Finance expense from insurance contracts issued see (note vii)	
	N'000
Insurance finance expenses for insurance contracts issued	1,102,474
Liabilities for remaining coverage period non loss	112,427
Liabilities for Incured claims	1,214,902

Note to the transition number

- Note I represent gross premium derecognised under IFRS 4 and reclassified and remeasured under IFRS 17 as N2,447,365.
- (i) Note ii represents claims expenses derecognised under IFRS 4 and reclassified and remeasured under insurance service expense as N1,399,636.
- (ii) Note iii represents net underwriting expense of N641,653 derecognised and reclassified to finance expense under IFRS 17
- (iii) Note iv represents derecognition of life funds to be reclassified as insurance contract liabilities under IFRS 17.
- (iv) Note v represents the derecognition of reinsurance expense N595,389 to be reclassified under reinsurance contract assets under IFRS 17
- (v) Note vi represents reinsurance contract with N530,562 remeasured under IFRS 17.
- (vi) Note vii represents finance expense with N573,249 remeasured under IFRS 17.
- (vii) Note viii represents finance income from reinsurance contracts remeasured as N12,420 under IFRS 17.
- (viii)

2.3.18 Insurance revenue

The Company's insurance revenue depicts the provision of services arising from a group of insurance contracts at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. Insurance revenue from a group of insurance contracts is therefore the relevant portion for the period of the total consideration for the contracts, (i.e., the amount of premiums paid to the Company adjusted for financing effect (the time value of money) and excluding any investment components). The total consideration for a group of contracts covers amounts related to the provision of services and is comprised of:

- Insurance service expenses, excluding any amounts relating to the risk adjustment for non-financial risk and any amounts allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage Amounts related to income tax that are specifically chargeable to the policyholder.
- The risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding any amounts allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage.
- The CSM release
- Amounts related to insurance acquisition cash flows.

2.3.19 Loss components

The Company has grouped contracts that are onerous at initial recognition separately from contracts in the same portfolio that are not onerous at initial recognition. Groups that were not onerous at initial recognition can also subsequently become onerous if assumptions and experiences change. The Company has established a loss component of the liability for remaining coverage for any onerous group depicting the future losses recognized.

A loss component represents a notional record of the losses attributable to each group of onerous insurance contracts (or contracts profitable at inception that have become onerous). The loss component is released based on a systematic allocation of the subsequent changes relating to future service in the fulfilment cash flows to:

- (i) the loss component; and
- (ii) the liability for remaining coverage excluding the loss component.

The loss component is also updated for subsequent changes relating to future service in estimates of the fulfilment cash flows and the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The systematic allocation of subsequent changes to the loss component results in the total amounts allocated to the loss component being equal to zero by the end of the coverage period of a group of contracts (since the loss component will have materialized in the form of incurred claims). The Company uses the proportion on initial recognition to determine the systematic allocation of subsequent changes in future cash flows between the loss component and the liability for remaining coverage excluding the loss component.

2.3.20 Loss-recovery components

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

Where a loss component has been set up subsequent to initial recognition of a group of underlying insurance contracts, the portion of income that has been recognized from related reinsurance contracts held is disclosed as a loss-recovery component.

Where a loss-recovery component has been set up at initial recognition or subsequently, the Company adjusts the loss-recovery component to reflect changes in the loss component of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts.

The carrying amount of the loss-recovery component must not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the Company expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held. On this basis, the loss-recovery component recognized at initial recognition is reduced to zero in line with reductions in the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts and is nil when loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts is nil.

2.3.21 Insurance finance income or expenses

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

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

The Company systematically allocates expected total insurance finance income or expenses over the duration of the group of contracts to profit or loss using discount rates determined on initial recognition of the group of contracts.

In the event of transfer of a group of insurance contracts or derecognition of an insurance contract, the Company reclassifies the insurance finance income or expenses to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment to any remaining amounts for the group (or contract) that were previously recognized in other comprehensive income.

2.3.21 Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held

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

2.3.22 Regulatory authority and financial reporting

The Group is regulated by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) under the Insurance Act and NAICOM circulars and guidelines. The Act specifies certain provisions which have impact on financial reporting as follows:

- i) Section 20 (1a) provides that provisions for unexpired risks shall be calculated on a time apportionment basis of the risks accepted in the year.
- ii) Section 20 (1b) requires provision for outstanding claims to be credited with an amount equal to the total estimated amount of all outstanding claims with a further amount representing 10 percent of the estimated figure for outstanding claims in respect of claims incurred but not reported at the end of the year under review.
- iii) Sections 21 (1a) and 22 (1b) require maintenance of contingency reserves for general and life businesses respectively at specified rates as set out under Note 3.29 to cover fluctuations in securities and variation in statistical estimates.
- iv) Section 22 (1a) requires the maintenance of a general reserve fund which shall be credited with an amount equal to the net liabilities on policies in force at the time of the actuarial valuation and an additional 25 percent of net premium for every year between valuation date.
- v) Section 24 requires the maintenance of a margin of solvency to be calculated in accordance with the Act; (ii) Section 10(3) requires insurance companies in Nigeria to deposit 10 percent of the minimum paid-up share capital with the Central Bank of Nigeria; (iii) Section 25 (1) requires an insurance Group operating in Nigeria to invest and hold invested in Nigeria assets equivalent to not less than the amount of policy holders' funds in such accounts of the insurer. See Note 56 for assets allocation that covers policyholders' funds.

However, section 59 of the Financial Reporting Council Act, 2011 (FRC Act) provides that in matters of financial reporting, if there is any inconsistency between the FRC Act and other Acts which are listed in section 59(1) of the FRC Act, the FRC Act shall prevail. The Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria acting under the provisions of the FRC Act has promulgated IFRS as the national financial reporting framework for Nigeria. Consequently, the following provision of the Insurance Act CAP I17 LFN 2004 which conflicts with the provisions of IFRS has not been adopted:

- i) Section 20 (1b) which requires the provision of 10 percent for outstanding claims in respect of claims incurred but not reported at the end of the year under review. See note 3.21(i) (b) on accounting policy for outstanding claims.

- ii) Section 22(1a) which requires additional 25 percent of net premium to general reserve fund. See note 3.20(b)(ii) on accounting policy for unexpired risk and unearned premium.

Except for the changes explained in Note 2 above, the Group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in the financial statement.

3.1 Basis of Consolidation

(i) Business combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date-i.e. when control is transferred to the Group (see 3.1(iv)). The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment (see 3.14). Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognized in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if they are related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognized in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration payable is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured, and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent are recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interests (NCI) are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date. Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(iii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are investees controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee if it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with investee and could affect those returns through its power over the investee. The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities, result of GNI Healthcare Limited and GNI Capital Management Limited. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

(iv) Loss of Control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, the Group derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests, and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

(v) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

3.2 Foreign currency**(a) Foreign currency translation**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currency of the Group at the spot exchange rates at the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated using the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the reporting date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date on which the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are generally recognized in profit or loss.

3.3 Interest

Interest income and expense are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial liability. When calculating the effective the calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs, fees, and points paid or received that are integral parts of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability. Interest income and expense presented in the statement of total comprehensive income include: Interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost calculated on an effective interest basis; Interest on investment securities calculated on an effective interest basis; Interest income and expense on all trading assets and liabilities are incidental to the group's trading operation and are presented together with all other changes in the fair value of trading assets and liabilities in net trading income.

3.4 Commission income

Commissions are recognized on ceding business to the re-insurer and are credited to income statement over the period the service is provided.

3.5 Investment and other operating income

Investment income comprises interest income earned on short-term deposits, rental income, and income earned on trading of securities including all realized and unrealized fair value changes, interest, dividends, and foreign exchange differences. Investment income is accounted for on an accrual basis. Interest income and expenses for all interest-bearing financial instruments including financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, are recognized within 'investment income' and 'finance costs' in the income statement using the effective interest rate method. Fees and commissions that form part of an integral part of the effective yield of a financial instrument are recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the instrument. When a receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument.

3.6 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive income is established. Usually, this is the Ex-dividend date for quoted securities. Dividends are presented in net trading income, net income from other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or other revenue based on the underlying classification of the equity investment.

3.7 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

(i) As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component based on its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension, or termination option or if there is a revised in substance fixed lease payment. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero. The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) As a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component based on their relative standalone prices. When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Group applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in IFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease. The Group further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

The Group recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other income'.

Generally, the accounting policies applicable to the Group as a lessor in the comparative period were not different from IFRS 16 except for the classification of the sub-lease entered during the current reporting period that resulted in a finance lease classification.

3.8 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax (company income tax, tertiary education tax National Information Technology Development Agency levy, and Nigeria Police Trust Fund levy) and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. The Group has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

i) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years.

The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and is assessed as follows:

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

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

ii) Minimum Tax

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

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

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

lii) Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for: - temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit;

- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

- taxable temporary difference arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

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

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

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

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

3.9 Financial instruments**a) Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial instruments are recognized initially when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial instruments are measured initially at their fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss where e-transaction cost is expensed in the income statement.

The Group classifies financial instruments or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability, or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement. Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained or incurred and takes place at initial recognition. Classification is re-assessed on an annual basis.

Regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on settlement date which is the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit and loss. These transaction costs are expensed in the income statement.

Business model assessment

The Group's accounting policy on fair value measurement is disclosed in note 50, The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). These may include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active.

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). It also includes financial instruments whose fair values could not be reliably determined and so they were measured at cost.

Group

31-Dec-23

In thousands of Naira	Note s	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets					
Financial Assets - at FVTPL	6	3,769,920	-	-	3,769,920
Equity securities - Assets at OCI	6	-	-	717,357	717,357
Total financial assets measured at fair value		3,769,920	-	717,357	4,487,277
Group					
31-Dec-22					
In thousands of Naira	Note s	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets					
Financial Assets - at FVTPL	6	3,696,644	-	-	3,696,644
Equity securities - Assets at OCI	6	-	-	583,713	583,713
Total financial assets measured at fair value		3,696,644	-	583,713	4,280,357

Company					
31-Dec-23					
In thousands of Naira	Note s	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets					
Financial Assets - at FVTPL	6	3,769,920	-	-	3,769,920
Equity securities - Assets at OCI	6	-	-	717,357	717,357
Total financial assets measured at fair value		3,769,920	-	717,357	4,487,277
31-Dec-22					
In thousands of Naira	Note s	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets					
Financial Assets - at FVTPL	6	3,696,644	-	-	3,696,644
Equity securities - Assets at OCI	6	-	-	583,713	583,713
Total financial assets measured at fair value		3,696,644	-	583,713	4,280,357

The Group assesses the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to Management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether Management’s strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows, or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets.
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group’s Management.
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed.
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume, and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

b) Solely principal and interest (SPPI) assessment

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could

change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features
- prepayment and extension features, and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from the specified assets.

c) Derecognition of financial instruments

Previously recognized financial assets are derecognized when either the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from these assets have ceased to exist or the assets expire, or the Group transfers the assets such that the transfer qualifies for derecognition. The decision as to whether a transfer qualifies for derecognition is made by applying a combination of risks, rewards, and control tests.

Collateral (shares and bonds) furnished by the Group under standard repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions are not derecognized because the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards based on the predetermined repurchase price, and the criteria for derecognition are therefore not met.

Financial assets that are transferred to a third party but do not qualify for derecognition are presented in the statement of financial position as pledged assets if the transferee has the right to sell or repledge them. Derecognition of a financial liability occurs only when the obligation is extinguished. A financial liability is said to be extinguished when the obligation is discharged, cancelled, or expired.

d) Offsetting financial instruments

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

3.10 Financial assets

a) Classification and subsequent measurement

To measure a financial asset after initial recognition, IFRS 9 classifies financial assets into the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss; at fair value through other comprehensive income, and at amortized cost. The classification is based on the results of the Group's business model test and the contractual cashflow characteristics of the financial assets. The category relevant to the Group as at 31 December 2023 are fair value through profit or loss; at fair value through other comprehensive income and at amortized cost. At initial recognition, all assets are measured at Fair Value.

i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading and those designated by the Group as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition. Financial assets classified as held through profit or loss are those that have been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or repurchasing in the near term or held as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit. Financial instruments

included in this category are recognized initially at fair value; transaction costs are taken directly to profit or loss. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included directly in profit or loss and are reported as 'Net gains/ (losses) on financial assets classified as held for trading'. Interest income and expense and dividend income on financial assets held for trading are included in 'Discount and similar income' or 'Other operating income', respectively. In line with our accounting policy, investment in federal government securities for Annuity portfolio will have an initial asset recognition classified as fair valued to profit or loss. Fair value changes relating to financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in 'Net gains from financial assets held for trading'.

ii) Amortized Cost

Except for financial assets that are designated at initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss a financial asset is measured at amortized cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

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

If a financial asset satisfies both conditions, it is required to be measured at amortized cost unless it is designated as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) on initial recognition.

iii) Fair Value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Except for financial assets that are designated at initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss, a financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) if both of the following conditions are met:

- a. the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets (the business model test); and
- b. the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (the contractual cash flows characteristics test).

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments; and
- Trade and other receivables

The Group measures loss allowances for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- Debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

b) Measurement of ECL

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- **financial assets that are not credit impaired at the reporting date:** as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive);

- **financial assets that are credit impaired at the reporting date:** as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the assets original effective interest rate.

IFRS 9 ECL Impairment model uses a three-stage approach based on the extent of credit deterioration since origination:

Stage 1 – 12-month ECL applies to all financial assets that have not experienced a Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) since origination and are not credit impaired. The ECL will be computed using a 12-month probability of default (PD) that represents the probability of default occurring over the next 12 months. For those assets with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, a PD is used that corresponds to remaining maturity.

Stage 2 – When a financial asset experiences a SICR subsequent to origination but is not credit impaired, it is considered to be in Stage 2. This requires the computation of ECL based on lifetime PD that represents the probability of default occurring over the remaining estimated life of the financial asset.

Stage 3 – Financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment will be included in this stage. Similar to Stage 2, the allowance for credit losses will continue to capture the lifetime expected credit losses. The impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are complex and require management judgments, estimates and assumptions, particularly in the areas of assessing whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporating forward-looking information into the measurement of ECLs.

c) Inputs into measurement of ECL

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the following variables:

- probability of default (PD);
- loss given default (LGD)
- exposure at default (EAD)

ECL for exposures in stage 1 (12-month ECL) is calculated by multiplying the 12-month PD by LGD and EAD.

Lifetime ECL is calculated by multiplying the lifetime PD by LGD and EAD.

d) Impairment of financial assets

These parameters are generally derived externally from Standard and Poor's (S&P), Moody's, Fitch and they are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information as described above.

PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, which are calculated based on statistical rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures.

These statistical models are based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. Where it is available, market data may also be used to derive the PD for large corporate counterparties. If a counterparty or exposure migrates between rating classes, then this will lead to a change in the estimate of the associated PD. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures and estimated prepayment rates.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Group plans to estimate LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim, and counterparty industry. LGD estimates are recalibrated for different economic scenarios and, for lending, to reflect possible changes in the economies. They are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective interest rate as the discount.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Group expects to derive the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract including amortization. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount at the time of default.

e) Forward-looking information (FLI)

The Group will incorporate forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. Based on consideration of a variety of external actual and forecast information, the Group intends to formulate a 'base case' view of the future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. This process would involve developing two or more additional economic scenarios and considering the relative probabilities of each outcome. External information may include economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities, supranational organizations, and selected private-sector and academic forecasters. The base case is expected to represent a most-likely outcome and be aligned with information used by the Group for other purposes, such as strategic planning and budgeting. The other scenarios would represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes.

f) Impairment on trade receivables - the simplified approach

Loss allowance on trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions in the scope of IFRS 15 are measured using a simplified approach. The Group's trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component and have a short duration, typically less than 12 months which means that measuring the loss allowance as lifetime ECLs generally does not differ from measuring at 12-month ECLs. Trade receivables without a significant financing component is measured on initial recognition at the transaction price determined in accordance with IFRS 15 and do not have a contractual interest rate. This implies that the effective interest rate for these receivables is zero, accordingly, the discounting of cash shortfalls to reflect the time value of money when measuring ECL is not generally required.

g) Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;

- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

h) Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are charged to profit and loss and deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognized in OCI.

(i) Assets carried at amortized cost

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced using an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in income statement. If a financial instrument has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from disposal less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether disposal is probable. For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (i.e. on the basis of the Group's grading process that considers asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status, and other relevant factors). Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated. Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the group and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted based on current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not currently exist. Estimates of changes in future cash flows for groups of assets are reflected and directionally consistent with changes in related observable data from period to period (for example, changes in unemployment rates, property prices, payment status, or other factors indicating of changes in the probability of losses in the group and their magnitude). The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Group to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. When a financial asset is uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowance for loan impairment. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Impairment charges relating to loans and advances to Groups and loans and advances to customers are classified in 'impairment charge for credit losses' whilst impairment charges relating to investment securities (loans and receivables categories) are classified in 'Net gains/ (losses) on investment securities. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group can choose to make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for investments in equity instruments that do not meet the definition of held for trading, which would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss, to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. Reclassification of amounts recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity to profit, or loss is not done. This applies throughout the life of the instrument and at derecognition; such investments will not be subject to the impairment requirements.

Dividends on investments in equity instruments with gains and losses irrevocably presented in other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss if the dividend is not a return on investment (like dividends on any other holdings of equity instrument) when:

- a. the Group's right to receive payment of the dividend is established;
- b. it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group, and
- c. the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

For debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for: interest calculated using the effective interest rate method, foreign exchange gains or losses, and impairment gains or losses until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Also, when a debt instrument asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the amounts that are recognized in profit or loss are the same as the amounts that would have been recognized in profit or loss if the financial asset had been measured at amortized cost.

i) Reclassification of financial assets

Reclassification of financial assets is determined by the Group's senior management and is done because of external or internal changes which are significant to the Groups operations and demonstrable to external parties.

Reclassification of financial assets occurs when the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets. Investments in equity instruments that are designated as at FVTOCI at initial recognition cannot be reclassified because the election to designate as at FVTOCI is irrevocable.

3.11 Financial liabilities**a) Classification and subsequent measurement**

The Group's holding in financial liabilities represents mainly 'due to Groups', 'deposit from customers' and 'other liabilities'. These are all classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. These financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest rate method. Fees paid on the establishment of the liabilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent that there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

b) Measurement

All financial instruments are measured initially at their fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss where transaction cost is expensed in the income statement.

i) Amortized cost measurement

The amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

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 Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Group 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 enough frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Group uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all the factors that market participants would consider in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Group 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 recognized 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 a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Group measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

Portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to market risk and credit risk that are managed by the Group on the basis of the net exposure to either market or credit risk are measured on the asset of a price that would be received to sell a net long position (or paid to transfer a net short position) for a particular risk exposure. Those portfolio level adjustments are allocated to the individual assets and liabilities based on the relative risk adjustment of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio. The fair value of a demand deposit is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid. The Group recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

3.12 Trade receivables

Trade receivables arising from insurance contracts represent premium receivable with determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and the Group has no intention to sell. Premium receivables are those for which credit notes issued by brokers are within 30 days, in conformity with the NAICOM's "NO PREMIUM NO COVER" policy.

3.13 Cash and cash equivalents

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

3.14 Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production of goods and services or for administrative purposes. Investment properties are measured at fair value with any change therein recognized in profit or loss. Fair values are determined individually, on a basis appropriate to the purpose for which the property is intended and regarding recent market transactions for similar properties in the same location.

In an active market, an independent valuer, holding a recognized and relevant professional qualification and with recent experience in the location and category of investment property being valued, values the portfolio annually. Any gain and loss arising from a change in the fair value is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognized in profit or loss. When the use of a property changes such that it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment, its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent measurement.

3.15 Property, Plant and Equipment**(a) Recognition & measurement**

Items of property, plant, and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets above fifty thousand includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bring the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalized borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment. However, Land and building Great Nigeria Insurance Plc are carried at revalued amounts and the revaluation happens on a yearly basis. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and, equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and, equipment.

(b) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property or equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(c) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant, and equipment less their estimated residual value using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives and is generally recognized in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives of significant items of property, plant, and equipment are as follows:

	Years
Buildings	40
Furniture and equipment	8
Computer equipment	3
Fixtures and fittings	8
Motor vehicles	4
Plant and Machineries	4

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's value less costs to sell or the value in use. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. Gains and losses are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

(d) De-recognition

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

3.16 Intangible assets**(a) Goodwill**

Goodwill that arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries is presented with intangible asset. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(b) Purchased software

Expenditure on internally developed software is recognized as an asset when the Group can demonstrate its intention and ability to complete the development and use the software in a manner that will generate future economic benefits and can reliably measure the costs to complete the development. The capitalized costs of internally developed software include all costs directly attributable to developing the software and are amortized over its useful life. Internally developed software is stated at capitalized cost less accumulated amortization and impairment.

Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred. Amortization is

recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use. The estimated useful life of software is three years. This is reassessed annually.

3.17 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets other than deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 or cash-generating unit. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3.18 Reinsurance assets

Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurance contracts. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognized as an expense when due. The details of recognition and measurement of reinsurance contracts have been set out under notes 2.3.6.2 and 2.3.6.4.

3.19 Deferred acquisition costs

Acquisition costs comprise all direct and indirect costs arising from the origination of insurance contracts. Deferred acquisition costs represent a portion of commissions which are incurred during a financial year and are deferred to the extent that they are recoverable out of future revenue margins. It is calculated by applying the ratio of unearned premium to written premium.

3.20 Segment reporting

Segment results that are reported to the Group's Board of Directors (being the chief operating decision maker) include items that are directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

The Group's reportable segments under IFRS 8 are therefore identified as follows:

- Non-life insurance;
- Life insurance;
- Healthcare
- Capital Management

The other segment includes corporate expenses and other activities not related to the core business segments and which are not reportable segments due to their immateriality. Certain expenses, finance costs and taxes are not allocated across the segments. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies. Segment profit represents the profit earned by each segment without allocation of central corporate expenses, certain finance costs and tax expense. This is the measure reported to the Group's Chief Executive for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

3.21 Prepayments

Prepayments are carried at cost and are amortized on a straight-line basis to the profit and loss account.

3.22 Statutory deposit

These deposits represent bank balances required by the insurance regulators of the Group to be placed with relevant central banks of Group's operating jurisdictions. Statutory deposit represents 10% of the paid-up capital of the Group deposited with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) in pursuant to Section 10(3) of the Insurance Act CAP I17 LFN 2004. Statutory deposit is measured at cost and interest income on it is measured using the effective interest rate method.

3.23 Classification of insurance contracts

The Group issues contracts that transfer insurance risk. The Group enters insurance contracts as its primary business activities. Insurance contracts are those that the Group accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder or other beneficiary if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder or the other beneficiary. The Group as a guide defines significant insurance risk as the possibility of having to pay benefits on the occurrence of an insured event that are at least 10% more than the benefit payable if the insured event did not occur. The Group classifies financial guarantee contracts and accounts for these as insurance contracts in accordance with IFRS 17.

(a) Types of insurance contracts

The Group classifies insurance contracts into life and non-life insurance contracts

(i) Non-life insurance contract

These contracts are accident, casualty, and property insurance contracts.

Accident and casualty insurance contracts protect the Group's customers against the risk of causing harm to third parties because of their legitimate activities. Damages covered include both contractual and noncontractual events. The typical protection offered is designed for employers who become legally liable to pay compensation to injured employees (employers' liability) and for individual and business customers who become liable to pay compensation to a third party for bodily harm or property damage (public liability).

Property insurance contracts mainly compensate the Group's customers for damage suffered to their properties or for the value of property lost. Customers who undertake commercial activities on their premises could also receive compensation for the loss of earnings caused by the inability to use the insured properties in their business activities.

Non-life insurance contracts protect the Group's customers from the consequences of events (such as death or disability) that would affect the ability of the customer or his/her dependents to maintain their current level of income. Guaranteed benefits paid on the occurrence of the specified insurance event are either fixed or linked to the extent of the economic loss suffered by the insured. There are no maturity or surrender benefits.

(ii) Life insurance contract

These contracts insure events associated with human life (for example death). These are divided into the individual life, group life and annuity contract.

-Individual life Contract

Individual life contracts are usually long-term insurance contract and span over one year while the group life insurance contract usually cover a period of 12months. A liability for contractual benefits that are expected to be incurred in the future when the premiums are recognized. The liability is determined as the sum of the expected discounted value of the benefit payment and the future administration expenses that are directly related to the contract, less the expected discounted value of the theoretical premiums that would be required to meet the benefits and administration expenses based on the valuation assumptions used. The liability is based on the assumptions as to mortality, persistency, maintenance expenses, and investment income that are established at the time the contract is issued.

-Annuity Contract

These contracts insure customers from consequences of events that would affect the ability of the customers to maintain their current level of income. There is no maturity or surrender benefits. The annuity contracts are fixed annuity plans. Policyholders make a lump sum payment recognized as part of the premium in the period when the payment was made. Constant and regular payments are made to annuitants based on the terms and conditions agreed at the inception of the contract and throughout the life of the annuitant. The annuity funds are invested in long-tailed government bonds and are reasonable money market instruments to meet up with the payments of the monthly quarterly annuity payments. The annuity funds liability is actually determined based on assumptions as to mortality, persistency, maintenance expenses, and investment income that are established at the time the contract is issued.

3.24 Trade and other payables

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

Disclosure Initiative: Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)

The amendments were issued to assist companies provide useful accounting policy disclosures. The key amendments to IAS 1 include:

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

3.25 Borrowing and finance costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred by the Group in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, except for those that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset which are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. This is not expected to have a significant impact on the Group.

Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction (Amendment to IAS 12)

The amendment clarifies that the initial recognition exemption does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning obligations. As a result, companies will need to recognize a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on initial recognition arising from these transactions.

For leases and decommissioning liabilities, the associated deferred tax asset and liabilities will need to be recognized from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognized as an adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity at that date. If an entity previously accounted for deferred tax on these transactions using the net approach, then the impact on transition is likely to be limited to the separate presentation of the deferred tax asset and the deferred tax liability. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. This is not expected to have a significant impact on the Group.

Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)

Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases require a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The amendment also requires the seller-lessee to include variable lease payments when it measures a lease liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction.

The amendments confirm the following.

- On initial recognition, the seller-lessee includes variable lease payments when it measures a lease liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction.
- After initial recognition, the seller-lessee applies the general requirements for subsequent accounting of the lease liability such that it recognizes no gain or loss relating to the right of use it retains.

A seller-lessee may adopt different approaches that satisfy the new requirements on subsequent measurement. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

Under IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, a seller-lessee will need to apply the amendments retrospectively to sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into or after the date of initial application of IFRS 16. This means that it will need to identify and re-examine sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into since implementation of IFRS 16 in 2019, and potentially restate those that included variable lease payments. This has no significant impact on the Group.

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendment to IAS 1)

Under existing IAS 1 requirements, companies classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. As part of its amendments, the Board has removed the requirement for a right to be unconditional and instead, now requires that a right to defer settlement must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period. The existing requirement to ignore management's intentions or expectations for settling a liability when determining its classification is unchanged.

In addition, the Group will classify a liability as non-current if it has a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Such right may be subject to a company complying with conditions (covenants) specified in a loan arrangement.

The amendments also clarify how a company classifies a liability that includes a counterparty conversion option, which could either be recognized as either equity or liability separately from the liability component under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. This is not expected to have a significant impact on the Group.

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

The amendments require the full gain to be recognized when assets transferred between an investor and its associate or joint venture meet the definition of a 'business' under IFRS 3 Business Combinations. Where the assets transferred do not meet the definition of a business, a partial gain to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture is recognized. The definition of a business is key to determining the extent of the gain to be recognized.

When a parent loses control of a subsidiary in a transaction with an associate or joint venture (JV), there is a conflict between the existing guidance on consolidation and equity accounting. Under the consolidation standard, the parent recognizes the full gain on the loss of control. But under the standard on associates and JVs, the parent recognizes the gain only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or JV. In either case, the loss is recognized in full if the underlying assets are impaired. This has no significant impact on the Group.

**Consolidated and Separate Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2023**

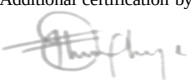
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Notes	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated**	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated**	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated**	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated**
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	5	14,617,511	13,520,624	7,249,123	14,572,139	13,460,792	7,123,621
Financial assets	6	4,561,610	4,377,638	4,880,973	4,561,610	4,377,638	4,880,973
Premium receivables	7	83,911	78,777	66,142	2,022	3,921	1,154
Reinsurance contract assets	8	318,816	442,883	257,761	318,816	442,883	257,761
Other receivables and prepayments	9	230,447	246,477	280,295	190,627	196,222	211,225
Investment in subsidiary	10	-	-	-	361,899	349,192	348,146
Investment properties	11	8,483,626	5,854,000	5,693,415	8,484,889	5,854,000	5,693,415
Intangible assets	12	84,132	159,325	173,747	80,525	156,818	169,318
Right of Use (ROU) Assets	13	51,077	61,292	71,507	51,077	61,292	71,507
Property and equipment	14	2,067,826	1,789,987	1,528,777	1,808,501	1,547,622	1,285,460
Statutory deposit	15	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Total assets		30,998,956	27,031,003	20,701,740	30,932,104	26,950,380	20,542,581
Liabilities							
Insurance contract liabilities	16	21,104,769	18,633,808	12,561,744	21,057,939	18,578,602	12,440,534
Trade payables	17	4,387	4,387	4,387	4,387	4,387	4,387
Retirement benefit obligation	18	1,722	1,722	1,722	1,722	1,722	1,722
Lease liability	19	47,462	41,255	35,874	47,462	41,255	35,874
Loans and borrowings	20	-	679,110	-	-	679,110	-
Other payables	21	1,062,482	1,141,795	1,068,577	1,087,332	1,160,347	1,107,338
Provisions	21	58,691	62,716	48,841	58,691	58,691	-
Deferred tax liabilities	22	537,064	725,394	626,077	533,300	725,426	620,405
Current income tax liabilities	23	86,533	43,482	55,486	78,827	36,653	50,027
Total liabilities		22,903,110	21,333,669	14,402,709	22,869,660	21,286,194	14,260,288
Net assets		8,095,845	5,697,334	6,299,031	8,062,444	5,664,186	6,282,292
Equity							
Issued and paid up capital	24	1,913,742	1,913,742	1,913,742	1,913,742	1,913,742	1,913,742
Share premium	25	3,110,664	3,110,664	3,110,664	3,110,664	3,110,664	3,110,664
Contingency reserve	26	1,914,983	1,559,922	1,415,256	1,953,377	1,579,293	1,415,256
Retained losses	27	(747,720)	(2,450,230)	(1,569,047)	(674,728)	(2,368,489)	(1,453,626)
Fair value reserve	28	512,282	380,461	380,461	514,104	380,461	380,461
Assets revaluation reserve	29	1,339,794	1,132,525	998,218	1,245,285	1,048,515	915,795
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company		8,043,746	5,647,084	6,249,294	8,062,444	5,664,186	6,282,292
Non-controlling Interest	30	52,100	50,250	49,737	-	-	-
Shareholder's fund		8,095,846	5,697,334	6,299,031	8,062,444	5,664,186	6,282,292

These Consolidated and separate financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 22 November 2024 and signed on its behalf by:


Mr Bade Aluko
Chairman
FRC/2016/IODN/00000015579


Cecilia .O. Osipitan
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2012/CIIN/00000000596

Additional certification by:


Adedayo Olukemi R.
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2020/001/00000022333

Consolidated Statements of Profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2023

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Note	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated**	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated**
Insurance Revenue	31	2,536,107	2,648,418	2,384,425	2,447,365
Insurance Service Expense	32	(2,023,761)	(1,523,351)	(1,944,385)	(1,399,636)
Net Expense from Reinsurance Contract	33	(489,715)	(62,827)	(489,715)	(62,827)
Insurance Service Result		22,632	1,062,240	(49,675)	984,903
Investment income	34	1,912,164	1,457,759	1,906,141	1,450,033
Net fair value (loss)/ gains on assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:	35	2,703,914	(118,456)	2,703,914	(118,456)
Loss on investment contracts	36(iii)	(11,902)	16,370	(11,902)	16,370
Net Investment income		4,604,176	1,355,673	4,598,153	1,347,947
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	36	(1,522,715)	(1,218,397)	(1,521,144)	(1,214,902)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	36	19,363	12,420	19,363	12,420
Net insurance finance income		(1,503,352)	(1,205,976)	(1,501,781)	(1,202,481)
Net insurance and investment result		3,123,456	1,211,936	3,046,698	1,130,368
Other operating income	37	509,145	12,097	503,148	12,097
Management expenses	38	(1,745,226)	(1,806,186)	(1,652,497)	(1,734,631)
Finance Cost	39	(6,206)	(84,491)	(6,206)	(84,491)
Results of operating activities		(1,242,287)	(1,878,580)	(1,155,556)	(1,807,025)
Impairment (losses)/ gains	40	(35,493)	(218)	(35,493)	621
Profit / (loss) before minimum taxation		1,845,676	(666,862)	1,855,649	(676,036)
Minimum tax expense	23	(31,073)	(11,827)	(30,254)	(10,784)
Profit / (loss) before taxation		1,814,603	(678,689)	1,825,395	(686,820)
Income tax expense	23	242,996	(57,828)	242,450	(64,006)
Profit after taxation		2,057,599	(736,517)	2,067,845	(750,826)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax					
<i>Items within OCI that will not be reclassified to the profit or loss:</i>					
Gain on revaluation of land and building	29	296,100	192,600	281,100	189,600
Tax on revaluation gains on land and building	29	(88,831)	(57,780)	(84,330)	(56,880)
		207,269	134,820	196,770	132,720
Fair value gains on unquoted equities	6b(ii)	133,643	-	133,643	-
Other comprehensive income		340,912	134,820	330,413	132,720
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,398,511	(601,697)	2,398,258	(618,106)
Profit/(loss) attributable to:					
Owerners of the parent		2,057,572	(738,248)	2,067,845	(750,826)
Non-controlling interest	28		1,731	-	-
		2,057,599	(736,517)	2,067,845	(750,826)
Total comprehensive income / (losses) attributable to:					
Owerners of the parent		2,396,689	(747,013)	2,398,258	(618,106)
Non-controlling interest		1,822	10,496	-	-
		2,398,511	(736,517)	2,398,258	(618,106)
Earnings per share					
– Basic earning per share (k)	41	54	19	54	19

*See note 2.2.10.7

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

Consolidated and Separate Statement of Changes in Equity

In thousands of Naira
Group

2023	Share Capital	Share premium	Asset revaluation reserve	Fair Value reserve	Contingency reserve	Retained losses	Total equity attributable to parent's shareholder	Non-Controlling interest	Total equity
Balance 1 January 2022, as previously reported	1,913,742	3,110,664	998,218	380,461	1,415,256	(1,455,992)	6,362,349	49,737	6,412,086
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 17, net tax			-	-	-	(113,055)	(113,055)		(113,055)
Restated balance at 1 January 2022	1,913,742	3,110,664	998,218	380,461	1,415,256	(1,569,047)	6,249,294	49,737	6,299,031
Total comprehensive income for the year (restated)	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(736,517)	(736,517)	-	(736,517)
Other comprehensive income for the year:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation of property in use by the company net of tax	-	-	134,307	-	-	-	134,307	513	134,820
Transfer to contingency reserve	-	-	-	-	144,666	(144,666)	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year (restated)	-	-	134,307	-	144,666	(881,183)	(602,210)	513	(601,697)
Restated balance at 31st December 2022	1,913,742	3,110,664	1,132,525	380,461	1,559,922	(2,450,230)	5,647,084	50,250	5,697,334
Balance at 1 January 2023 (restated)	1,913,742	3,110,664	1,132,525	380,461	1,559,922	(2,450,230)	5,647,084	50,250	5,697,334
Total comprehensive income for the year									
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	2,057,572	2,057,572	28	2,057,599
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation of property in use by the company net of tax	-	-	207,269	-	-	-	207,269	1,822	209,091
Revaluation of unquoted equities				131,821	-	-	131,821	-	131,821
Transfer to contingency reserve	-	-	-	-	355,061	(355,061)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	207,269	131,821	355,061	1,702,510	2,396,662	1,850	2,398,511
Balance at 31 December 2023	1,913,742	3,110,664	1,339,794	512,282	1,914,983	(747,720)	8,043,746	52,100	8,095,846

Company

2023	Share Capital	Share premium	Asset revaluation reserve	Fair Value reserve	Contingency reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2022	1,913,742	3,110,664	915,795	380,461	1,415,256	(1,347,578)	6,388,340
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 17, net tax	-	-	-	-	-	(106,048)	(106,048)
Restated balance at 1 January 2022	1,913,742	3,110,664	915,795	380,461	1,415,256	(1,453,626)	6,282,292
Total comprehensive income for the yaer (restated)							-
Loss for the year				-	-	(750,826)	(750,826)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	132,720		-	-	132,720
Total comprehensive income for the year (restated)	-	-	132,720	-	-	(750,826)	(618,106)
Transfer to contingency reserve					164,037	(164,037)	-
Balance at 1 January 2023	1,913,742	3,110,664	1,048,515	380,461	1,579,293	(2,368,489)	5,664,186
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year				-		2,067,845	2,067,845
Other comprehensive income for the year				133,643	-	-	330,413
Transfer from retained earnings					374,084	(374,084)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	196,770	133,643	374,084	1,693,761	2,398,258
At 31 December 2023	1,913,742	3,110,664	1,245,285	514,104	1,953,377	(674,728)	8,062,444

Consolidated and Separate Statements of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2023

In thousands of Naira

	Note	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Insurance premium received	54(i)	5,691,037	10,391,906	5,532,546	10,223,983
Reinsurance premium paid	8c.	(435,696)	(469,041)	(435,696)	(469,041)
Claims paid	16(b)	(3,750,859)	(3,841,653)	(3,680,749)	(3,582,422)
Reinsurance recoveries	8c.	89,412	233,515	89,412	233,515
Acquisition expenses paid	16(b)	(458,484)	(683,319)	(451,666)	(673,430)
Commission received	54(v)	106,336	125,535	106,336	125,535
Other operating cash payments	39	(1,192,094)	(905,335)	(1,139,938)	(958,198)
Cash paid to employees	38	(564,307)	(526,116)	(518,352)	(492,693)
Cash (used in)/generated from operations		(514,656)	4,325,492	(498,107)	4,407,248
Income tax paid	25	(22,186)	(40,123)	(22,086)	(40,023)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(536,841)	4,285,369	(520,193)	4,367,225
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	15	(49,319)	(140,669)	(44,819)	(140,115)
Acquisition of Intangible asset	13	(16,678)	(97,453)	(12,527)	(97,453)
Purchase of financial assets	6(d)	(82,606)	(106,285)	(82,606)	(106,285)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets	6(d)	133,930	261,173	133,930	261,173
Dividend received	34	31,589	25,012	31,589	25,012
Interest received	34(a)	1,854,562	1,421,789	1,851,267	1,416,791
Rent received	34(b)	74,277	48,364	66,733	36,622
Net cash generated from investing activities		1,945,756	1,411,931	1,943,567	1,395,745
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Net proceed from borrowings	20	(679,110)	600,000	(679,110)	600,000
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities		(679,110)	600,000	(679,110)	600,000
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		13,591,346	7,290,290	13,531,514	7,164,788
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation on cash held	37	383,233	3,756	383,233	3,756
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		729,805	6,297,300	744,265	6,362,970
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	5	14,704,384	13,591,346	14,659,012	13,531,514

***See note 2.2.10.7**

5 Cash and cash equivalents <i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
Cash and balances with banks	357,645	66,663	443,205	356,718	53,909	440,533
Call deposits (note 5.1)	14,346,739	13,524,683	6,847,085	14,302,294	13,477,605	6,724,255
Cash and cash equivalent for cash flow purposes	14,704,384	13,591,346	7,290,290	14,659,012	13,531,514	7,164,788
Less:						
Allowance for ECL Impairment (note 5.2)	(86,873)	(70,722)	(41,167)	(86,873)	(70,722)	(41,167)
	14,617,511	13,520,624	7,249,123	14,572,139	13,460,792	7,123,621

5.1 Short term bank deposits have an average maturity period of three months, and are made depending on the cash requirement of the Company. The average interest rate per annum of the bank deposits is 0.9% (2021: 0.7%). The carrying amounts reasonably approximate the fair value at the reporting date.

5.2 The movement in the impairment balance is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31-Dec-23	GROUP 31-Dec-22 Restated	1-Jan-22 Restated	31-Dec-23	COMPANY 31-Dec-22 Restated	1-Jan-22 Restated
At 1 January	70,722	41,167	70,033	70,722	41,167	70,033
ECL impairment (reversal)/ charge for the year	16,152	29,555	(28,866)	16,152	29,555	(28,866)
At 31 December	86,873	70,722	41,167	86,873	70,722	41,167

6 Financial investments Financial assets comprise of: <i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
Amortised cost (see note (6a) below)	74,333	97,281	355,901	74,333	97,281	355,901
Fair value through other comprehensive income (see note (6b) below)	717,357	583,713	552,416	717,357	583,713	552,416
Fair value through profit or loss (see note (c) below)	3,769,920	3,696,644	3,972,656	3,769,920	3,696,644	3,972,656
	4,561,610	4,377,638	4,880,973	4,561,610	4,377,638	4,880,973
Current	74,333	97,281	355,901	74,333	97,281	355,901
Non current	4,487,277	4,280,357	4,525,072	4,487,277	4,280,357	4,525,072
	4,561,610	4,377,638	4,880,973	4,561,610	4,377,638	4,880,973

6(a) Amortised Cost	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
Corporate bond	-	-	262,194	-	-	262,194
Treasury bills	58	58	58	58	58	58
Loans and receivables	165,104	179,581	178,560	165,104	179,581	178,560
	165,162	179,639	440,812	165,162	179,639	440,812
Impairment allowance	(90,829)	(82,358)	(84,911)	(90,829)	(82,358)	(84,911)
	74,333	97,281	355,901	74,333	97,281	355,901

6(a)i The movement in the impairment balance is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31-Dec-23	GROUP 31-Dec-22 Restated	1-Jan-22 Restated	31-Dec-23	COMPANY 31-Dec-22 Restated	1-Jan-22 Restated
At 1 January	(82,358)	(84,911)	(8,897)	(82,358)	(84,911)	(8,897)
ECL impairment charge/ (reversal) for the year	(8,471)	2,553	(76,015)	(8,471)	2,553	(76,015)
At 31 December	(90,829)	(82,358)	(84,911)	(90,829)	(82,358)	(84,911)

6(b) Fair value through other comprehensive income						
At 1 January	583,713	552,416	541,807	583,713	552,416	541,807
Gains to FVTOCI assets (see 6b(ii) below)	133,644	31,297	10,609	133,644	31,297	10,609
At 31 December	717,357	583,713	552,416	717,357	583,713	552,416

(i) FVTOCI assets include investment in WAICA Reinsurance Plc at a cost \$141,981 with an exchange rate of N951.71/\$ and Other Company's as detailed in note (6bii)

(ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income	1-Jan-23	Additions	Gain / (loss)	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22	1-Jan-22
Nigeria Aluminium Extrusion Limited	28,675	-	3,909	32,583	28,675	28,675
Sterling Assurance Nigeria Limited	143,126	-	(6,676)	136,450	143,126	143,126
Montgomery Vaults Nigeria Limited	28,689	-	(3,265)	25,424	28,689	23,398
Capital Bancorp Ltd Ordinary Shares of N1.00 each	318,908	-	38,366	357,274	318,908	292,902
WAICA Reinsurance Plc	61,762	-	91,795	153,557	61,762	61,762
Others	2,554	-	9,515	12,069	2,554	2,554
TOTAL	583,713	-	133,643	717,357	583,713	552,417

Notes to the financial statements

6(c) Fair value through profit and loss

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
At 1 January	3,696,644	3,972,656	456,747	3,696,644	3,972,656	456,747
Additions during the year	248	3,029	3,531,630	248	3,029	3,531,630
Fair value gains/ (loss) (see note 38)	73,028	(279,041)	(15,721)	73,028	(279,041)	(15,721)
At 31 December	3,769,920	3,696,644	3,972,656	3,769,920	3,696,644	3,972,656

Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recorded as net trading income on financial assets in the income statement. The fair value of all equity securities is based on their current bid prices on the Nigerian Stock Exchange.

(i) Breakdown of fair value through profit or loss	1-Jan-23	Additions	Loss	31-Dec-23
Quoted Equities	426,137	248	29,211	455,596
FGN Bonds	3,270,507	-	43,817	3,314,324
At 31 December	3,696,645	248	73,028	3,769,920

6(d) Movement schedule of finanacial assets

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Amortised costs	FVOCI assets	FVTPL Assets	Total
2023				
At 1 January	97,281	583,714	3,696,644	4,377,639
Additions	82,358	-	248	82,606
Maturity / redemption	(14,477)	-	-	(14,477)
Interest accrued	1,851,267	-	-	1,851,267
Interest received	(1,851,267)	-	-	(1,851,267)
Fair value gain	-	133,643	73,028	206,671
Impairment allowance	(90,829)	-	-	(90,829)
At December	74,333	717,357	3,769,920	4,561,610
2022				
At 1 January	355,901	552,417	3,972,656	4,880,973
Additions	71,960	31,297	3,029	106,286
Maturity / redemption	(261,173)	-	-	(261,173)
Interest accrued	1,429,743	-	-	1,429,743
Interest received	(1,416,791)	-	-	(1,416,791)
Fair value loss	-	-	(279,041)	(279,041)
Impairment allowance	(82,358)	-	-	(82,358)
At December	97,281	583,714	3,696,644	4,377,639

7 Premium receivables

Trade receivables comprise:						
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated
Due from agents	91,630	95,097	84390	-	-	
Due from brokers	2,022	3,921	1154	2,022	3,921	1,154
	93,652	99,018	85544	2,022	3,921	1,154
Impairment allowance (see note (i) below)	(9,741)	(20,241)	(19,402)	-	-	-
	83,911	78,777	66142	2,022	3,921	1,154

(i) Cash premium received

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
Gross trade receivable at 1 January	83,911	78,777	2022	3,921
Gross premium written during the year	5,675,930	2,648,418	5,530,647	2,447,365
Gross trade receivable at 31 December	(83,911)	(78,777)	(2,022)	(3,921)
Cash premium received	5,675,930	2,648,418	5,530,647	2,447,365

(ii) Movement in impairment allowance

Allowance as at 1 January	20,241	19,402	19,402	-	-
Impairment allowance charge during the year	(10,500)	839	-	-	-
Allowance as at 31 December	9,741	20,241	19,402	-	-

The average credit period on trade receivables for the insurance company is 30 days. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables.

The premium outstanding for the company as at statement of position date represent balance due from brokers and insurance companies which has been fully received as at 31 January, 2023.

(ii) The age analysis of trade receivables as at the end of the year was as follows:

<i>Gross premium</i>	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
Days						
0 - 30 days	93,652	99,018	85,544	2,022	3,921	1,154
	93,652	99,018	85,544	2,022	3,921	1,154

TABLE OF AGED ANALYSIS ON TRADE RECEIVABLE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022
COMPANY

Age of Debt				No of Policies	Amount
					N'000
Within 14 Days				2	1,188
Within 15 - 30 Days				3	834
Within 31 - 90 Days					-
Total					2,022

8 Reinsurance contract assets

a. In thousands of Naira	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
Asset for remaining coverage	87,774	198,282	93,292	87,774	198,282	93,292
Asset for incurred claims	231,042	244,601	164,469	231,042	244,601	164,469
	318,816	442,883	257,761	318,816	442,883	257,761

8b. In thousands of Naira	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
Analysis of reinsurance contract asset by portfolio						
Group Life						
Asset for remaining coverage	4,181	10,145	6,017	4,181	10,145	6,017
Asset for incurred claims	12,989	25,760	18,522	12,989	25,760	18,522
	17,170	35,905	24,539	17,170	35,905	24,539
Non-life						
Asset for remaining coverage	83,593	188,137	145,947	83,593	188,137	145,947
Asset for incurred claims	218,053	218,842	87,275	218,053	218,842	87,275
	301,646	406,978	233,222	301,646	406,978	233,222
	318,816	442,883	257,761	318,816	442,883	257,761

8c. Analysis of reinsurance cash cashflow						
Reinsurance premium paid	435,696	469,041	-	435,696	469,041	-
Reinsurance recoveries from claims paid	(89,412)	(233,515)	-	(89,412)	(233,515)	-
	346,284	235,526	-	346,284	235,526	-

Movements in insurance and reinsurance contracts balances

(i) Group-life						
Reinsurance contracts						
Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims						
	2023					
	Assets for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims			
	Assets for remaining coverage	Loss-recovery component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total	
In thousands of Naira						
Opening assets	10,145	-	24,812	948	35,905	
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					-	
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid	(42,630)	-	-	-	(42,630)	
Amount recoverable from reinsurers						
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance services expenses		-	12,413	575	12,989	
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims		-	(26,671)	(1,056)	(27,727)	
Net income or expense from reinsurance contract held	-	-	(14,257)	(481)	(14,738)	
Net expense from reinsurance contract held	(42,630)	-	(14,257)	(481)	(57,368)	
		-				
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts		-	1,859	108	1,967	
Effect of movement in exchange rates		-				
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(42,630)	-	(12,398)	(372)	(55,401)	
Cash flows		-				
Premium paid	36,666	-			36,666	
Amounts received		-				
Total cash flows	36,666	-	-	-	36,666	
Contracts derecognised on disposal of subsidiary						
Closing assets	4,181	-	12,413	575	17,170	

435,696

(ii) Group-life						
Reinsurance contracts						
Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims						
	2022					
	Assets for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims			
	Assets for remaining coverage	Loss-recovery component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total	
In thousands of Naira						
Opening assets	6,017	-	17,699	823	24,539	
					-	
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid	(81,254)	-	-	-	(81,254)	
Amount recoverable from reinsurers						
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance services expenses	-	-	87,101	948	88,049	
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	-	-	(18,934)	(917)	(19,851)	
Net income or expense from reinsurance contract held	-	-	68,167	30	68,197	
Net expense from reinsurance contract held	(81,254)	-	68,167	30	(13,057)	
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts			1,235	94	1,329	
Effect of movement in exchange rates						
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(81,254)	-	69,402	124	(11,728)	
Cash flows						
Premium paid	85,382	-			85,382	
Amounts received			(62,289)		(62,289)	

Total cash flows	85,382	-	(62,289)	-	23,093
Contracts derecognised on disposal of subsidiary					
Closing assets	10,145	-	24,812	948	35,905

Movements in insurance and reinsurance contracts balances

(iii) Non-life

Reinsurance contracts

Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims

In thousands of Naira	2023				
	Assets for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Loss recovery	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
Opening assets	188,137	-	190,858	27,984	406,978
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					-
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid	(503,574)	-	-	-	(503,574)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers					
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance services expenses			24,927	475	25,402
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims			49,220	(3,394)	45,826
Net income or expense from reinsurance contract held	-	-	74,146	(2,919)	71,228
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts	(503,574)	-	74,146	(2,919)	(432,347)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts			17,396	-	17,396.12
Effect of movement in exchange rates					-
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(503,574)	-	91,543	(2,919)	(414,950)
Cash flows					-
Premium paid	399,030				399,030
Amounts received			(89,412)		(89,412)
Total cash flows	399,030	-	(89,412)	-	309,618
Contracts derecognised on disposal of subsidiary					-
Closing assets	83,593	-	192,988	25,065	301,646

(iv) Non-life

Reinsurance contracts

Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims

In thousands of Naira	2022				
	Assets for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Loss recovery	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
Opening assets	87,275	-	124,011	21,936	233,222
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					-
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid	(282,798)	-	-	-	(282,798)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers					
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance services expenses			233,888	9,182	243,071
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims			(6,906)	(3,135)	(10,041)
Net income or expense from reinsurance contract held	-	-	226,982	6,048	233,030
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts	(282,798)	-	226,982	6,048	(49,768)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts			11,091	-	11,091
Effect of movement in exchange rates					-
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(282,798)	-	238,073	6,048	(38,677)
Cash flows					-
Premium paid	383,660				383,660
Amounts received			(171,226)		(171,226)
Total cash flows	383,660	-	(171,226)	-	212,433
Contracts derecognised on disposal of subsidiary					-
Closing assets	188,137	-	190,858	27,984	406,978

9 Other receivables and prepayment

(a) Other receivables and prepayments comprise:

In thousands of Naira

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
Prepayment	25,748	12,935	18,356	25,748	12,935	18,356
Stock and inventory see note viii	7,542	7,542	7,542	7,542	7,542	7,542
Dividend receivable	5,509	5,509	5,509	5,509	5,509	5,509
Staff Advances	15,559	16,140	15,821	15,559	16,140	15,821
Rent receivable (note a (i) below)	134,872	150,180	146,663	134,872	150,180	146,663
Receivable from former Wema Bank Group (note a (ii) below)	72,145	72,145	72,145	72,145	72,145	72,145
Intercompany receivables (vi)	-	-	24,052	67,874	57,439	44,760
Deposit for investments (note a (iii) below)	102,094	102,094	102,094	102,094	102,094	102,094
Other receivables (note a (iv) below)	197,048	176,444	185,085	197,048	175,605	193,279
Sundry Debtors Account (vii)	16,546	30,707	65,707	15,707	30,707	65,707
Receivables on GNI Capital (see note (v) below)	106,854	106,854	97,972	-	-	-
Impairment allowance (note (b) below)	683,917 (453,470)	680,550 (434,073)	740,945 (460,650)	644,097 (453,470)	630,295 (434,073)	671,875 (460,650)
	230,447	246,477	280,295	190,627	196,222	211,225
Current	230,447	246,477	280,295	190,627	196,222	211,225
Non-current	-	-	-	-	-	-
	230,447	246,477	280,295	190,627	196,222	211,225

- (i) Amount represents the rent receivable from tenants at the company's investment properties which is currently under litigation. Part payment was received from the impaired amount as at year end.
- (ii) The receivables from former Wema Bank group is made up of balances from Independent Securities, Wise Property Limited and Wema Secuirties Plc. Full impairment has been made for the account balance at the beginning of the year.
- (iii) Deposit for investments represents investments of N96m in WEMASEC, N5.8m in Energy Insurance Pool. Full impairment allowance has been made for this balance at the beginning of the year, while discussion is ongoing with WEMA on the group receivaship liquidator for possible recovery of the investemnt.

- (iv) Other receivables include balances due from Allied Bank Plc and the withholding tax recoverable. Allowance has been made on the account balance.
- (v) Amount represents receivables arising from GNI Capital. The Directors have assessed this as recoverable as at end of the year.
- (vi) Intercompany Receivables represents transactions that are carried out in the ordinary course of business with the Subsidiary.
- (vii) Sundry Debtors of N30m represents the balance recoverable from the sum of N110m recoverable as claim from property located at 39/41 Martins and N105m balance due from the sale of the property. A total sum of N185m from the total receivable of N216m has been received so far.
- (viii) The sum of N7,542 represent stock and inventory long outstanding of which N6,149 has been impaired.

(b) The movement in impairment allowance on other receivables and prepayments during the year was as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
At 1 January	434,073	460,650	464,700	434,073	460,650	464,700
Impairment write back during the year (note 41)	19,397	(26,577)	-4050	19,397	(26,577)	(4,050)
At 31 December	453,470	434,073	460,650	453,470	434,073	460,650

(c) *In thousands of Naira*

Description of Impairment Allowance	Balance at 1 January 2021	Addition/(writeback) during the year	Balance at year end
Prepayment	8,480	-	8,480
Stock and inventory	6,149	-	6,149
Dividend receivable	9,195	-	9,195
Staff Advances	22,369	-	22,369
Rent receivable	104,963	19,297	124,260
Deposit for investments	102,094	-	102,094
Receivable from former Wema Bank Group	72,145	-	72,145
Other receivables	108,678	-	108,678
At 31 December	434,073	19,297	453,370

10 Investment in subsidiary

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
At 1 January	-	-	-	381,854	381,854	381,854
Impairment allowance	-	-	-	(19,955)	(32,662)	(33,707)
At 31 December	-	-	-	361,899	349,192	348,146

On 4 July 2013, the Group acquired 79.4% of the common stock of GNI Healthcare Limited (formerly, Gamma Health Nigeria Limited), to carry on the business of healthcare financing and insurance, healthcare maintenance organization services and health risk management. This subsidiary was incorporated in July 2012. In 2020, the company invested additional capital through purchase of unallotted shares in GNI Healthcare which brings GNI Plc's shareholding to 82.9% from 79.4%.

10(i) Movement in Investment in subsidiary

	Investment	Impairment	Closing balance
GNI Healthcare Limited	275,000	(19,955)	255,045
GNI Capital Management Limited (note 11(ii))	106,854	-	106,854
	381,854	(19,955)	361,899

10(ii) In 2018, the group incorporated GNI Capital Management Limited. The entity's objective is to manage the Group's investments including Investment Properties. The entity is yet to commence operations as at end of the year.

The movement in impairment allowance on investment in subsidiary during the year was as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
At 1 January	-	-	-	32,662	33,707	42,596
Writeback during the year (note 42)	-	-	-	(12,707)	(1,046)	(8,889)
At 31 December	-	-	-	19,955	32,662	33,707

11 Investment properties

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
At 1 January	5,854,000	5,693,415	5,013,315	5,854,000	5,693,415	5,013,315
Addition	-	-	51,008	-	-	51,008
Fair value gains (see note 11a)	2,629,626	160,585	629,092	2,630,889	160,585	629,092
At 31 December	8,483,626	5,854,000	5,693,415	8,484,889	5,854,000	5,693,415

2023						
11(a)	In thousands of Naira					
	PROPERTY	1-Jan-23	Additions	Fair value gains /(losses)	Exchange difference	31-Dec-23
1	GNI House, West Arbour, London (note d)	431,000	-	631,889	1,213	1,062,889
2	GNI House, Akure	463,000	-	162,000	-	625,000
3	GNI House, Abeokuta	432,000	-	113,000	-	545,000
4	GNI House, Wuse Abuja	435,000	-	35,000	-	470,000
5	GNI Oregun WareHouse	985,000	-	585,000	-	1,570,000
6	GNI House, 47/57 Martins Street	3,108,000	-	1,104,000	-	4,212,000
	GRAND TOTAL	5,854,000	-	2,630,889	1,213	8,484,889

2022 Restated						
	In thousands of Naira					8,484,889
	PROPERTY	1-Jan-22	Additions	Fair value gains /(losses)	Exchange difference	31-Dec-22
1	GNI House, West Arbour, London (note d)	440,315	51,008	(51,008)	951	440,315
2	GNI House, Akure	402,000	-	3,000	-	405,000
3	GNI House, Abeokuta	285,000	-	101,100	-	386,100
4	GNI House, Wuse Abuja	380,000	-	32,000	-	412,000
5	GNI Oregun WareHouse	905,000	-	70,000	-	975,000
6	GNI House, 47/57 Martins Street	2,601,000	-	474,000	-	3,075,000
	GRAND TOTAL	5,013,315	51,008	629,092	951	5,693,415

(b) The items of investment properties are valued as shown below:

In thousands of Naira	Status of Title	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
Investment properties location							
GNI House, Alagbaka Road Akure	Perfected	625,000	463,000	405,000	625,000	463,000	405,000
GNI House, Along Onikolobo Road, Panseke, Abeokuta	Perfected	545,000	432,000	386,100	545,000	432,000	386,100
GNI House, 47/57 Martins street, Off Broad Street Marina Lagos (see note (c) below)	Perfected	4,212,000	3,108,000	3,075,000	4,212,000	3,108,000	3,075,000
GNI House, 39/41 Martins street, Off Broad Street Marina Lagos	Perfected	-	-	-	-	-	-
GNI House, No. 11 Malanje Street, Wuse Zone 4 Abuja	Perfected	470,000	435,000	412,000	470,000	435,000	412,000
Oregun Warehouse, Plot 13-17, Morrison Crescent Oregun Lagos	Perfected	1,570,000	985,000	975,000	1,570,000	985,000	975,000
GNI House, No. 13, West Arbour Street London E1 OPQ U.K	Perfected	1,062,889	431,000	440,315	1,062,889	431,000	440,315
		8,484,889	5,854,000	5,693,415	8,484,889	5,854,000	5,693,415
		8,484,889	5,854,000	5,693,415	8,484,889	5,854,000	5,693,415

- (c) The property at 47/57 Marina Street, Marina Lagos was gutted by fire on 4 November, 2013 which affected mostly 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors including the mezzanine floor. The carrying amount of the property increased from N3.1billion to N4.2billion as a result of increase of N712million in the value of the land. The company has obtained approval for the renovation of the building from the Lagos State Physical Planning in year 2017. The claims received from the Insurers of the property has also been warehoused in a fund account and reported as a liability as at year end. The property is yet to be renovated as at end of the year.
- (d) The London property at 13, West Arbour street Stepney London, United Kingdom was valued 876,000 Pounds as at 31 December 2023 at N1213 to £1 according to the National Autonomous Foreign Exchange (NAFEX) rates.
- (e) The fair value of investment properties was determined by an external, independent property valuer, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The independent valuer, Ubosi Eleh & Co. (Estate Surveyors and Valuers) with FRC number FRC/2014/NIESV/0000000/3997 valued the properties on the basis of open market value as at 31 December 2023 and the valuation reports were signed by Ubosi Eleh with FRC number FRC/2013/NISEV/00000001493.
- (f) The fair value measurement for the investment properties of N8,484 billion has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs into the valuation technique used.
- (g) **Valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs**
The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of investment properties, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

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

12 Intangible assets(a) *In thousands of Naira*

	Group			Company		
	Purchased Computer Software			Purchased Computer Software		
	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22 Restated	1-Jan-22 Restated	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22 Restated	1-Jan-22 Restated
<i>Cost:</i>						
At January	722,301	624,848	542,423	709,937	612,484	530,059
Additions	16,678	97,453	82,425	12,527	97,453	82,425
At 31 December	738,979	722,301	624,848	722,464	709,937	612,484
<i>Amortisation:</i>						
At January	(562,976)	(451,101)	(365,578)	(553,119)	(443,166)	(361,179)
Amortisation charge	(91,871)	(111,875)	(85,523)	(88,820)	(109,953)	(81,987)
At 31 December	(654,847)	(562,976)	(451,101)	(641,939)	(553,119)	(443,166)
Carrying amount	84,132	159,325	173,747	80,525	156,818	169,318

(i) The intangible assets of the Group is made up of purchased computer software. The Group and Company had no capital commitments as at 31 December 2023 (2022: Nil).

There were no capitalized borrowing costs related to the acquisition of intangibles assets during the year (2022: Nil).

There are no restrictions on the Group and Company's title to its intangible assets.

All intangible assets items are non-current.

There are no impairment losses for the year (2022:Nil)

	Group			Company		
	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22 Restated	1-Jan-22 Restated	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22 Restated	1-Jan-22 Restated
<i>Cost:</i>						
At January	102,152	102,152	81,722	102,152	102,152	81,722
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December	102,152	102,152	81,722	102,152	102,152	81,722
<i>Amortisation:</i>						
At January	(40,860)	(30,645)	-	(40,860)	(30,645)	-
Amortisation charge	(10,215)	(10,215)	(10,215)	(10,215)	(10,215)	(10,215)
At 31 December	(51,075)	(40,860)	(10,215)	(51,075)	(40,860)	(10,215)
Carrying amount	51,077	61,292	71,507	51,077	61,292	71,507

14 Group

2023 (In thousands of Naira)	LAND	BUILDINGS	FIXTURE & FITTINGS	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	MOTOR VEHICLES	GENERATOR SETS	FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
Cost / revalued amount								
At 1 January	1,115,500	635,646	52,839	159,183	662,510	127,096	128,227	2,881,004
Revaluation gains	173,500	122,600	-	-	-	-	-	296,100
Additions	-	-	706	7,613	41,000	-	-	49,319
At 31 December 2023	1,289,000	758,246	53,545	166,797	703,510	127,096	128,227	3,226,423
Accumulated Depreciation								
At 1 January	-	118,645	43,671	148,465	538,378	122,758	119,099	1,091,015
Charge for the year	-	-	2,428	5,816	52,332	4,305	2,701	67,582
At 31 December 2023	-	118,645	46,099	154,281	590,709	127,063	121,800	1,158,597
Net book value								
At 31 December 2023	1,289,000	639,601	7,446	12,515	112,801	33	6,428	2,067,826
At 31 December 2022	1,115,500	517,000	9,168	9,975	124,878	4,338	9,128	1,789,987

i. The Group had no capital commitments as at year end (31 December 2022: Nil)

ii. The Group's land and buildings were revalued by Ubosi Eleh & Co., (Estate Surveyors and Valuers) with FRC number FRC/2014/NIESV/0000000/3997 and valued on 31 December 2023 by Ubosi Eleh with FRC number FRC/2013/NISEV/00000001493 using both Investment method and Comparative method of valuation to arrive at the open market value. A revaluation gain of N296million has been recognised on the land and building for the year ended 31 December 2023 in the other comprehensive income (OCI).

Net book value

iii. An impairment review was conducted and no impairment was required.

iv. All properties are in the name of Group and have been appropriately perfected.

Company

2023 (In thousands of Naira)	LAND	BUILDINGS	FIXTURE & FITTINGS	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	MOTOR VEHICLES	GENERATOR SETS	FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
Cost / revalued amount								
At 1 January	1,042,500	448,868	45,400	143,852	636,688	127,096	128,227	2,572,633
Revaluation gains	166,500	114,600	-	-	-	-	-	281,100
Additions	-	-	706	7,613	36,500	-	-	44,819
At 31 December	1,209,000	563,468	46,106	151,466	673,188	127,096	128,227	2,898,552
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 January	-	98,867	36,525	135,325	512,435	122,758	119,099	1,025,008
Charge for the year	-	-	2,339	4,226	51,470	4,305	2,701	65,041
At 31 December 2023	-	98,867	38,864	139,551	563,904	127,063	121,800	1,090,049
Net book value								
At 31 December 2023	1,209,000	464,601	7,242	11,914	109,284	33	6,428	1,808,501
At 31 December 2022	1,042,500	350,000	8,875	8,528	124,253	4,338	9,128	1,547,622

i. The Company had no capital commitments as at year end (31 December 2022: Nil)

ii. The Company's land and buildings were revalued by Ubosi Eleh & Co., (Estate Surveyors and Valuers) with FRC number FRC/2014/NIESV/0000000/3997 and valued on 31 December 2023 by Ubosi Eleh with FRC number FRC/2013/NISEV/00000001493 using both Investment method and Comparative method of valuation to arrive at the open market value. A revaluation gain of N281million has been recognised on the land and building for the year ended 31 December 2023 in other comprehensive income (OCI).

iii. An impairment review was conducted and no impairment was required.

iv. GNI House, Omo Osagie and Afolabi Aina Ikeja are the properties making up Land and Building Assets. All properties are in the name of company and appropriately perfected.

15 **Statutory deposit**
This represents the Company's deposit with the Central Bank of Nigeria as at 31 December 2023, in compliance with the Insurance Act, CAP 117 LFN 2004. The amount is interest bearing and it comprises:

In thousands of Naira

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
<i>General</i>	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
<i>Life</i>	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Current	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000

16	Insurance contract liabilities	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
	<i>In thousands of Naira</i>						
	Insurance contracts measured under PAA	2,177,696	2,404,778	2,118,715	2,130,866	2,349,572	1,997,505
	Insurance contracts measured under GMM	18,927,073	16,229,030	10,443,029	18,927,073	16,229,030	10,443,029
		21,104,769	18,633,808	12,561,744	21,057,939	18,578,602	12,440,534

16(a)	Insurance contract liabilities by portfolio	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
	<i>In thousands of Naira</i>						
	Group Life - PAA						
	Liabilities for remaining coverage	143,215	253,591	181,283	143,215	253,591	181,283
	Liabilities for incurred claims	1,224,225	1,344,700	1,231,878	1,224,225	1,344,700	1,231,878
		1,367,439	1,598,291	1,413,160	1,367,439	1,598,291	1,413,160
	Non-life - PAA						
	Liabilities for remaining coverage	279,752	291,905	264,358	279,752	291,905	264,358
	Liabilities for incurred claims	483,675	459,377	319,986	483,675	459,377	319,986
		763,427	751,282	584,345	763,427	751,282	584,345
	Healthcare						
	Liabilities for remaining coverage	8,022	19,796	40,583	-	-	-
	Liabilities for incurred claims	38,807	35,410	80,628	-	-	-
		46,830	55,206	121,210	-	-	-
	Total PAA	2,177,696	2,404,778	2,118,715	2,130,866	2,349,572	1,997,505
	Individual Life,- GMM						
	Liabilities for remaining coverage	148,599	705,094	491,140	148,599	705,094	491,140
	Liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-	-
		148,599	705,094	491,140	148,599	705,094	491,140
	Annuity - GMM						
	Liabilities for remaining coverage	18,778,474	15,523,935	9,951,890	18,778,474	15,523,935	9,951,890
	Liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-	-
		18,778,474	15,523,935	9,951,890	18,778,474	15,523,935	9,951,890
	Total GMM	18,927,073	16,229,030	10,443,029	18,927,073	16,229,030	10,443,029
	Company total	21,104,769	18,633,808	12,561,744	21,057,939	18,578,602	12,440,534

16(b)	Analysis of cash cashflow	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22	Group 1-Jan-22	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22	Company 1-Jan-22
	Premium received	5,669,933	18,378,533	-	5,530,647	18,199,903	-
	Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	(3,750,859)	(3,841,653)	-	(3,680,749)	(3,582,422)	-
	Insurance cquisition cash flows	(458,484)	(683,319)	-	(451,666)	(673,430)	-
		1,460,591	13,853,561	-	1,398,232	13,944,050	-

16(c) **Reconciliation of insurance contracts measured under PAA**

(i)	Group-life						
	Insurance contracts measured under PAA			2023			
	<i>Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims</i>						
		Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims			
		Contracts under PAA					
	<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	remaining coverage	Loss component	present value of	non-financial risk	Total	
	Opening liabilities	253,591	-	1,296,180	48,521	1,598,291	
	Insurance revenue	(692,959)				(692,959)	
	Insurance services expenses					-	
	Incured claims and other insurance services expenses			1,457,157	54,216	1,511,373	
	Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	86,754				86,754	
	Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims			(1,393,289)	(54,062)	(1,447,351)	
	Insurance services expenses	86,754	-	63,868	154	150,776	
	Insurance service result	(606,205)	-	63,868	154	(542,183)	
	Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	-		97,109	5,541	102,650	
	Effect of movement in exchange rates					-	
	Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(606,205)	-	160,977	5,695	(439,533)	
	Cash flows					-	
	Premium received	564,784				564,784	
	Claims and other insurance service expenses paid			(287,148)		(287,148)	
	Insurance cquisition cash flows	(68,955)				(68,955)	
	Total cash flows	495,829	-	(287,148)	-	208,681	
	Transfer to other items in the statement of financial position					-	
	Contracts derecognised on disposal of subsidiary					-	
	Closing liabilities	143,215	-	1,170,009	54,216	1,367,439	

(ii)	Group-life						
	Insurance contracts measured under PAA			2022			
	<i>Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims</i>						
		Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims			
		Liabilities for remaining coverage	Contract not under PAA	Estimates of present value of	Risk adjustment for non-financial	Total	
	<i>In thousands of Naira</i>						
	Opening liabilities	181,283	-	1,178,298	53,579	1,413,160	
	Changes in statement of profit or loss and OCI					-	
	Insurance revenue	(856,657)				(856,657)	
	Insurance services expenses					-	
	Incured claims and other insurance services expenses			2,427,900	48,521	2,476,421	
	Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	75,040				75,040	
	Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims			(1,260,517)	(59,698)	(1,320,215)	
	Insurance services expenses	75,040	-	1,167,383	(11,177)	1,231,245	

Insurance service result	(781,617)	-	1,167,383	(11,177)	374,589
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	-		82,219	6,119	88,338
Effect of movement in exchange rates					-
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(781,617)	-	1,249,602	(5,059)	462,927
Cash flows					-
Premium received	938,130				938,130
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid			(1,131,721)		(1,131,721)
Insurance cquisition cash flows	(84,206)				(84,206)
Total cash flows	853,924	-	(1,131,721)	-	(277,796)
Transfer to other items in the statement of financial position					-
Contracts derecognised on disposal of subsidiary					-
Closing liabilities	253,591	-	1,296,180	48,521	1,598,291

16(d) Insurance contracts measured under PAA (cot'd)

(i) Non-life
Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims

In thousands of Naira	2023				
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims		Total
	Liabilities for remaining coverage	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
Opening liabilities	291,905	-	400,637	58,740	751,282
Changes in statement of profit or loss and OCI					-
Insurance revenue	(1,215,201)	-	-	-	(1,215,201)
Insurance services expenses					-
Incured claims and other insurance services expenses			368,273	19,752	388,025
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	198,462				198,462
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims			102,204	(24,606)	77,599
Insurance services expenses	198,462	-	470,477	(4,854)	664,086
Insurance service result	(1,016,739)	-	470,477	(4,854)	(551,116)
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	-		36,171	-	36,171
Effect of movement in exchange rates					-
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(1,016,739)	-	506,648	(4,854)	(514,945)
Cash flows					-
Premium received	1,205,643				1,205,643
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid			(477,496)		(477,496)
Insurance cquisition cash flows	(201,057)				(201,057)
Total cash flows	1,004,586	-	(477,496)	-	527,090
Transfer to other items in the statement of financial position					-
Contracts derecognised on disposal of subsidiary					-
Closing liabilities	279,752	-	429,790	53,886	763,427

(ii) Non-life
Insurance contracts measured under PAA
Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims

In thousands of Naira	2022				
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims		Total
	Liabilities for remaining coverage	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
Opening liabilities	264,358	-	271,971	48,015	584,345
Changes in statement of profit or loss and OCI					-
Insurance revenue	(1,023,730)				(1,023,730)
Insurance services expenses					-
Incured claims and other insurance services expenses			292,085	29,659	321,744
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	168,210				168,210
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims			217,141	(18,934)	198,207
Insurance services expenses	168,210	-	509,226	10,725	688,161
Insurance service result	(855,520)	-	509,226	10,725	(335,569)
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	-		24,090	-	24,090
Effect of movement in exchange rates					-
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(855,520)	-	533,316	10,725	(311,479)
Cash flows					-
Premium received	1,053,398				1,053,398
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid			(404,649)		(404,649)
Insurance cquisition cash flows	(170,332)				(170,332)
Total cash flows	883,066	-	(404,649)	-	478,416
Transfer to other items in the statement of financial position					-
Contracts derecognised on disposal of subsidiary					-
Closing liabilities	291,905	-	400,637	58,740	751,282

16(e) Reconciliation of contract measured under GMM

(i) Individual Life
Insurance contracts measured under GMM
Analysis by remianing coverage and incurred claims

In thousands of Naira	2023				
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss componenets	Loss componenets	Estimates of present value of future cashflows	Risk adjustment	
Opening Assets					
Opening liabilities	232,673	472,421	-	-	705,094
Net opening balances	232,673	472,421			705,094
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
Insurance revenue					
Contracts under the modified retrospective transition approach	160,017				160,017
Contracts under the fair value transition approach					-
Other contracts	(395,142)				(395,142)
Insurance revenue	(235,125)				(235,125)
Insurance service expenses					-
Incured claims and other insurance service expenses		(216,252)	9,202	-	(207,050)
Amortisation of insurance cash flows	338,588				338,588
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts		(718,732)			(718,732)
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims			253,935	-	253,935
Insurance service expenses	338,588	(934,984)	263,137	-	(333,259)
Investment components and premiu refunds	16,544		(16,544)	-	-
Insurance service result	120,007	(934,984)	246,593	-	(568,384)
Net finance expenses fro reinsurance contracts	(865,513)	937,586		-	72,073
Effect of movement in exchange rates					-
Total changes in statement of profit or loss OCI	(745,506)	2,602	246,593	-	(496,311)
Cash flows					
Premium received	189,529				189,529
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment componenets			(246,593)	-	(246,593)

Insurance acquisition cash flows.	(3,120)		(3,120)		
Total cash flow	186,409	-	(246,593)	-	(60,184)
Total closing balances	(326,424)	475,023	(0)	-	148,599
Closing assests					
Closing liabilities	(326,424)	475,023			148,599
Net closing balance	(326,424)	475,023		-	148,599

(ii)	Individual Life	2022				
	Insurance contracts					
	Analysis by remianing coverage and incurred claims					
		Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims		
		Excluding loss		Estimates of present value of		
		componenets	Loss componenets	future cashflows	Risk adjustment	Total
	<i>In thousands of Naira</i>					
	Opening Assets					
	Opening liabilities	291,719	199,420			491,140
	Net opening balances					
	Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					-
	Insurance revenue					-
	Contracts under the modified retrospective transition approach	(4,034)				(4,034)
	Contracts under the fair value transition approach					-
	Other contracts	(18,480)				(18,480)
	Insurance revenue	(22,514)	-		-	(22,514)
	Insurance service expenses					-
	Incured claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-	165,718	-	165,718
	Amortisation of insurance cash flows	11,614				11,614
	Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts		(93,256)			(93,256)
	Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims			67,129	-	67,129
	Insurance service expenses	11,614	(93,256)	232,847	-	151,205
	Investment components and premiu refunds	-				-
	Insurance service result	(10,900)	(93,256)	232,847	-	128,691
	Net finance expenses fro reinsurance contracts	(289,978)	366,256		-	76,279
	Effect of movement in exchange rates					-
	Total changes in statement of profit or loss OCI	(300,878)	273,001	232,847	-	204,970
	Cash flows		-		-	-
	Premium received	262,067				262,067
	Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment componenets			(232,847)	-	(232,847)
	Insurance acquisition cash flows.	(20,235)				(20,235)
	Total closing balances	241,832	-	(232,847)	-	8,985
						-
	Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at	232,673	472,421	0	-	705,094
	Closing assests					-
	Closing liabilities	232,673	472,421		-	705,094
	Net closing balance	232,673	472,421		-	705,094

16 (f) Reconciliation of contract measured under GMM

(i)	Annuity	2023				
	Insurance contracts measured under GMM					
	Analysis by remianing coverage and incurred claims					
		Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims		
		Excluding loss		Estimates of present value of		
		componenets	Loss componenets	future cashflows	Risk adjustment	Total
	<i>In thousands of Naira</i>					
	Opening Assets					
	Opening liabilities	12,644,643	2,879,293	-	-	15,523,935
	Net opening balances	12,644,643	2,879,293			15,523,935
	Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
	Insurance revenue					
	Contracts under the modified retrospective transition approach	(427)				(427)
	Contracts under the fair value transition approach					-
	Other contracts	(240,712)				(240,712)
	Insurance revenue	(241,139)				(241,139)
	Insurance service expenses					-
	Incured claims and other insurance service expenses				-	-
	Amortisation of insurance cash flows	(218,270)				(218,270)
	Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts		1,681,052			1,681,052
	Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims				-	-
	Insurance service expenses	(218,270)	1,681,052	-	-	1,462,782
	Investment components and premiu refunds	(2,669,512)		2,669,512	-	-
	Insurance service result	(3,128,921)	1,681,052	2,669,512	-	1,221,643
	Net finance expenses fro reinsurance contracts	605,055	705,195		-	1,310,250
	Effect of movement in exchange rates					-
	Total changes in statement of profit or loss OCI	(2,523,865)	2,386,247	2,669,512	-	2,531,894
	Cash flows					
	Premium received	3,570,691				3,570,691
	Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment componenets			(2,669,512)	-	(2,669,512)
	Insurance acquisition cash flows.	(178,535)				(178,535)
	Total cash flow	3,392,156	-	(2,669,512)	-	722,644
	Total closing balances	13,512,934	5,265,540	-	-	18,778,474
	Closing assests					
	Closing liabilities	13,512,934	5,265,540			18,778,474
	Net closing balance	13,512,934	5,265,540		-	18,778,474

(ii)	Annuity	2022				
	Insurance contracts					
	Analysis by remianing coverage and incurred claims					
		Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims		
		Excluding loss		Estimates of present value of		
		componenets	Loss componenets	future cashflows	Risk adjustment	Total
	<i>In thousands of Naira</i>					
	Opening Assets					
	Opening liabilities	6,648,469	3,303,421			9,951,890
	Net opening balances					
	Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					-
	Insurance revenue					-
	Contracts under the modified retrospective transition approach	(15,010)				(15,010)
	Contracts under the fair value transition approach					-
	Other contracts	(529,455)				(529,455)
	Insurance revenue	(544,465)	-		-	(544,465)
	Insurance service expenses					-
	Incured claims and other insurance service expenses	-	(584)	-	-	(584)
	Amortisation of insurance cash flows	75,633				75,633
	Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts		(746,025)			(746,025)
	Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims			-	-	-
	Insurance service expenses	75,633	(746,609)	-	-	(670,976)
	Investment components and premiu refunds	(1,813,206)		1,813,206		-
	Insurance service result	(2,282,038)	(746,609)	1,813,206	-	(1,215,441)
	Net finance expenses fro reinsurance contracts	703,715	322,480		-	1,026,196
	Effect of movement in exchange rates					-
	Total changes in statement of profit or loss OCI	(1,578,322)	(424,128)	1,813,206	-	(189,245)
	Cash flows		-		-	-
	Premium received	7,973,154				7,973,154
	Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment componenets			(1,813,206)	-	(1,813,206)

Insurance acquisition cash flows.	(398,658)			(398,658)
Total closing balances	7,574,496	-	(1,813,206)	-
				5,761,291
				-
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at	12,644,643	2,879,293	0	-
				15,523,936
Closing assests				-
Closing liabilities	12,644,643	2,879,293		-
				15,523,935
Net closing balance	12,644,643	2,879,293	-	15,523,935

16 (g) **Reconciliation of insurance contracts measured under GMM**
(i) **Annuity**

Insurance contracts measured under GMM
Analysis by measurement components

	2023			
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non financial risk	Contracts under modified retrospective transition approach	Total
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
Closing assests				
Closing liabilities	12,556,437	124,493	2,843,005	15,523,935
Net closing balance	12,556,437	124,493	2,843,005	15,523,935
Changes in the statement of Profit or loss and OCI				-
Changes that relates to current services				-
CSM recognised for services provided			(129,138)	(129,138)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired		(19,493.15)		(19,493)
Experience adjustments	(326,243)			(326,243)
Changes that relates to future service				-
Contracts initially recognised in the year				-
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	2,369,161	24,441	(2,393,602)	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	1,669,852	26,666		1,696,518
Changes that relates to past services				-
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-			-
Insurance service result	3,712,770	31,614	(2,522,740)	1,221,643
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	864,182	10,532	435,536	1,310,250
Effect of movement in exchange rate				-
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	4,576,952	42,146	(2,087,204)	2,531,894
Cash flows				-
Premium received	3,570,691	-	-	3,570,691
Claims and other expenses paid	(2,669,512)	-	-	(2,669,512)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(178,535)	-	-	(178,535)
Total cash flows	722,644	-	-	722,644
Transfer to other items in the statement of financial position				-
Closing liabilities	17,856,033	166,639	755,801	18,778,474

(ii) **Annuity**
Insurance contracts measured under GMM

	2022			
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non financial risk	Contracts under modified retrospective transition approach	Total
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
Closing assests				
Closing liabilities	9,564,289	105,129	282,472	9,951,890
Net closing balance	9,564,289	105,129	282,472	9,951,890
Changes in the statement of Profit or loss and OCI				-
Changes that relates to current services				-
CSM recognised for services provided			(462,889)	(462,889)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired		(15,830)		(15,830)
Experience adjustments	(310)			(310)
Changes that relates to future service				-
Contracts initially recognised in the year				-
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(2,969,026)	(8,843)	2,977,869	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	(775,077)	38,664		(736,412)
Changes that relates to past services				-
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-			-
Insurance service result	(3,744,413)	13,992	2,514,980	(1,215,441)
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	975,270	5,372	45,554	1,026,196
Effect of movement in exchange rate				-
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(2,769,143)	19,364	2,560,534	(189,245)
Cash flows				
Premium received	7,973,154			7,973,154
claims and other expenses paid	(1,813,206)			(1,813,206)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(398,658)			(398,658)
Total cash flows	5,761,291	-	-	5,761,291
Transfer to other items in the statement of financial position				-
Closing liabilities	12,556,437	124,493	2,843,005	15,523,935

16 (h) **Reconciliation of insurance contracts measured under GMM**
(i) **Individual Life**

Insurance contracts measured under GMM
Analysis by measurement components

	2023			
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non financial risk	Contracts under modified retrospective transition approach	Total
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
Closing assests				
Closing liabilities	71,579	1,483	8,557	81,618
Net closing balance	71,578.75	1,482.56	8,556.89	81,618
Changes in the statement of Profit or loss and OCI				-
Changes that relates to current services				-
CSM recognised for services provided			(4,224)	(4,224)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired		(385.90)		(386)
Experience adjustments	(24,227)			(24,227)
Changes that relates to future service				-
Contracts initially recognised in the year				-
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(8,353)	(67)	8,420	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	(3,093)	24.617		(3,069)
Changes that relates to past services				-

Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	35,696.26			35,696
Insurance service result	23.35	(428.10)	4,195.90	3,791.15
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	6,122.33	125.43	1,612.62	7,860
Effect of movement in exchange rate				-
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	6,145.68	(302.67)	5,808.52	11,651.53
Cash flows		-	-	-
Premium received	5,320.56			5,321
claims and other expenses paid	(19,180.91)			(19,181)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(14.54)			(15)
Total cash flows	(13,874.89)	-	-	(13,875)
Transfer to other items in the statement of financial position				-
Closing liabilities	63,850	1,180	14,365	79,395

(ii) Individual Life
Insurance contracts measured under GMM
Analysis by measurement components

	2022			
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non financial risk	Contracts under modified retrospective transition approach	Total
In thousands of Naira				
Closing assests				
Closing liabilities	86,757	5,374	311	92,442
Net closing balance	86,757	5,374	311	92,442
Changes in the statement of Profit or loss and OCI				-
Changes that relates to current services				-
CSM recognised for services provided			(1,517)	(1,517)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired		(812)		(812)
Experience adjustments	4			4
Changes that relates to future service				-
Contracts initially recognised in the year				-
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(9,689)	(22)	9,711	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	(24,464)	(3,512)		(27,976)
Changes that relates to past services				-
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	14,197			14,197
Insurance service result	(19,951)	(4,346)	8,194	(16,103)
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	11,140	455	52	11,646
Effect of movement in exchange rate				-
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(8,811)	(3,891)	8,246	(4,456)
Cash flows		-	-	-
Premium received	9,134			9,134
claims and other expenses paid	(14,202)			(14,202)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,300)			(1,300)
Total cash flow	(6,367)	-	-	(6,367)
Transfer to other items in the statement of financial position				-
Closing liabilities	71,579	1,483	8,557	81,618

(16)(i) Healthcare
Insurance contracts
Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims

	2023			
	Liabilities for remaining coverage period		Liabilities for incurred claims	
	Liabilities for remaining coverage	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk
In thousands of Naira				
Opening liabilities	19,796		31,057	4,353
				55,206
Insurance revenue	(151,683)			(151,683)
Insurance services expenses				-
Incured claims and other insurance services expenses			104,758	4,159
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	7,441			108,917
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims			(32,628)	7,441
Insurance services expenses	7,441	-	(4,353)	(36,981)
Insurance service result	(144,242)	-	72,130	(194)
			72,130	79,376
			(194)	(72,307)
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	-		1,571	-
Effect of movement in exchange rates				1,571
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(144,242)	-	73,701	(194)
				(70,735)
Cash flows				-
Premium received	139,286			139,286
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid			(70,109)	(70,109)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(6,818)			(70,109)
Total cash flows	132,468	-	(70,109)	-
				62,359
Transfer to other items in the statement of financial position				-
Contracts derecognised on disposal of subsidiary				-
Closing liabilities	8,022	-	34,649	4,159
				46,830

Healthcare
Insurance contracts
Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims

	2022			
	Liabilities for incurred claims		Contracts under PAA	
	remaining coverage	Loss component	present value of	non-financial risk
In thousands of Naira				
Opening liabilities	40,583	-	69,079	11,549
				121,210
Changes in statement of profit or loss and OCI				-
Insurance revenue	(201,052)			(201,052)
Insurance services expenses				-
Incured claims and other insurance services expenses			191,961	4,353
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	11,524			196,314
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims			(72,573)	11,524
Insurance services expenses	11,524	-	(7,196)	(84,122)
Insurance service result	(189,528)	-	119,387	(7,196)
			119,387	123,715
			(7,196)	(77,337)
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	-		3,495	-
Effect of movement in exchange rates				3,495
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(189,528)	-	122,882	(7,196)
				(73,842)
Cash flows				-
Premium received	178,630			178,630
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid			(160,904)	(160,904)
Insurance cqisition cash flows	(9,889)			(160,904)
Total cash flows	168,741	-	(160,904)	-
				7,838
Transfer to other items in the statement of financial position				-
Contracts derecognised on disposal of subsidiary				-
Closing liabilities	19,796	-	31,057	4,353
				55,206

Analysis of outstanding claims			
Days	No. of	Amount	
0 - 90 days	76	139,061,421	
91 - 180 days	14	21,762,798	
180 - 270 days	10	13,098,087	
271 - 365 days	34	41,772,362	
Above 365 days	63	1,662,951,463	
TOTAL	769	1,878,646,132	

ANALYSIS OF OUTSTANDING CLAIMS BY REASONS												
		0-90 Days		91-180 Days		181-270 Days		271-365 Days		Above 365 Days		Total
S/N	REASONS	QTY	=N=	QTY	=N=	QTY	=N=	QTY	=N=	QTY	=N=	
1	Discharge Voucher Signed and returned from policy holders	17	38,655,578	3	3,571,151					338	91,117,666	133,344,395
2	Discharge Vouchers not yet signed			11	18,191,647					263	1,425,983,197	1,444,174,844
3	Claims reported with incomplete documentation	26	80585264.48			6	12,927,012					93,512,277
4	Claims reported being adjusted	21	12,875,200.00					34	41,772,362.43			54,647,562
5	Claim repudiated					4	171,075			34	145,850,600	146,021,675
6	Awaiting adjuster final report	12	6,945,379.00									6,945,379
Total		76	139,061,421	14	21,762,798	10	13,098,087	34	41,772,362	635	1,662,951,463	1,878,646,132

17	Trade payable Trade payable comprises liabilities due to agents, brokers and re-insurance companies <i>In thousands of Naira</i>											
				Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated			
	Due to reinsurers			4,387	4,387	4,387	4,387	4,387	4,387			
	All trade payables are deemed as current											
i	The sum of N4,387 trade payables refer to reinsurance trade payables being reconciled with NigeriaRe reinsurer for appropriate treatment.											
18	Retirement benefit obligation This represents the balance of the Company's accruals for <i>In thousands of Naira</i>			Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated			
					Restated	Restated		Restated	Restated			
	At 1 January			1,722	1,722	1,722	1,722	1,722	1,722			
	Payment during the year			-	-	-	-	-	-			
	At 31 December			1,722	1,722	1,722	1,722	1,722	1,722			

19	Lease liability <i>In thousands of Naira</i>			Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated			
	At 1 January			41,255	35,874	31,195	41,255	35,874	31,195			
	Interest expense on lease liability (see note 39)			6,206	5,381	4,679	6,206	5,381	4,679			
	At 31 December			47,462	41,255	35,874	47,462	41,255	35,874			
	Lease liability interest expense is in respect of finance lease on Alaga building for the operational use of the organition recognised for a period of ten (10) years.											

20	Loans and borrowings <i>In thousands of Naira</i>			Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated			
	At 1 January			-	-	-	-	-	-			
	Initial Recognition			-	600,000	-	-	600,000	-			
	Accrued Interest on finance obligation (see note 41c)			-	79,110	-	-	79,110	-			
	At 31 December			-	679,110	-	-	679,110	-			
	Finance lease obligation is in respect of borrowings from Wema Bank for operational use with accrued interest for the period.											

				Opening loa	repayment	Closing balance
(a)	Movement in Loans and borrowings			679,110	(679,110)	-

21	Provisions and other payables <i>In thousands of Naira</i>			Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated			
	Accrued Supervisory fees			55,299	102,421	83,821	55,299	102,421	83,821			
	Deferred commission Income			-	33,082	32,739	-	33,082	32,739			
	Intercompany Payable			-	-	29,499	29,499	29,499	29,499			
	Payable to WEMA Bank Group			4,507	4,508	4,508	4,507	4,508	4,508			
	Pension payables			181	352	-	-	-	-			
	Withholding tax payable			146	3,180	380	146	3,180	380			
	Other accruals			7,275	-	-	11,219	-	-			
	Other payables (note (a) below)			504,271	347,395	255,908	498,361	344,669	275,392			
	Claims fund (note (b) below)			152,669	152,669	43,191	152,083	152,083	152,083			
	Sundry creditors			74,521	76,949	131,516	73,773	75,833	75,654			
	Other creditors (note (c) below)			242,558	410,174	75,655	246,205	410,500	444,097			
	Rent received in advance			21,054	11,065	411,359	16,238	4,572	9,165			
				1,062,482	1,141,795	1,068,577	1,087,332	1,160,347	1,107,338			
	Provision for pending litigations (note (d) below)			58,691	62,716	48,841	58,691	58,691	1,107,338			
				1,121,174	1,204,511	1,117,418	1,146,024	1,219,038	1,107,338			
	Current											
	Non-current											
	At 31 December			-	-	-	-	-	-			

- (a) Amount above includes N88m payables such as quaterly year end expenses yet to be paid for in the period under review.All expenses have been accrued for in line with expense recognition policy.
- (b) Claims fund represents claims recovered from co-insurers on the fire affected property of the company at 47/49 Martins Street, Lagos Island, Lagos.
- (c) This represents unclaimed cheques issued on various schemes as at the year end.
The amount represents provision for pending litigations made by the Company's customers as at year end. The Company has made a provision based on customers' litigations that the Company is aware it can not avert. The estimate has been advised by the Company's Solicitors or as declared in judgement by the Court. The realization timing of the above provisions cannot be reliably estimated as at year end, accordingly, they are not discounted for time value of money.
- (d)

22	Deferred tax assets and liabilities Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following: <i>In thousands of Naira</i>			Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated			
	Liabilities:											
	Investment properties			725,394	626,077	492,935	725,425	620,405	492,935			
	Property, plant and equipment and equity			(188,330)	99,317	133,142	(192,125)	105,021	127,470			
	Deferred tax liabilities			537,064	725,394	626,077	533,300	725,426	620,405			
	Net Deferred tax liabilities			537,064	725,394	626,077	533,300	725,426	620,405			

Group

The movement in temporary differences recognised during the year ended 31 December 2023 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Balance at 1 January	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	At 31 December
Property, plant and equipment	99,317	9,525	88,830	197,672
Unrelieved losses	-	-	-	-
Provision	-	(213,909)	-	(213,909)
Investment properties	626,077	(72,776)	-	553,301
	725,394	(277,160)	88,830	537,064

Company

The movement in temporary differences recognised during the year ended 31 December 2023 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	At 1 January	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	At 31 December
Property, plant and equipment	105,021	10,229	84,330	199,580
Provision	-	(213,909)	-	(213,909)
Investment properties	620,405	(72,776)	-	547,629
	725,426	(276,456)	84,330	533,300

Group

The movement in temporary differences recognised during the year ended 31 December 2022 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	At 1 January	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	At 31 December
Provision	-	-	-	-
Investment properties	492,935	133,142	-	626,077
	626,077	41,537	57,780	725,394

Company

The movement in temporary differences recognised during the year ended 31 December 2022 is as follows:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	At 1 January	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	At 31 December
Property, plant and equipment	127,470	-	56,880	105,021
Unrelieved losses	-	-	-	-
Provision	-	-	-	-
Investment properties	492,934	48,141	-	620,405
	620,404	48,141	56,880	725,426

Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. The Group has not recognised some deferred tax assets as the reoverability assessment carried reviewed that it is probable that taxable profit may not be available in the near future against which the Group can utilise benefits therefrom.

Unrecognised deferred tax asset for the Group was N1.083billion (2021: N2.479billion) and for the Company N1.083billion (2021: N2.479billion). The deferred tax assets relates to unutilized capital allowances and unrelieved tax losses. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group and Company can use the benefits therefrom.

23 Taxation

(a) Current income tax liabilities
The movement in this account during the year was as follows:
In thousands of Naira

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
At 1 January	43,482	55,486	139,654	36,653	50,027	133,408
Payments during the year	(22,186)	(40,123)	(105,941)	(22,086)	(40,023)	(103,621)
Current year tax expense (note (b) below)	34,164	16,291	16,375	34,005	15,865	15,522
Minimum Tax (note (b) below)	31,073	11,827	5,399	30,254	10,784	4,719
At 31 December	86,533	43,482	55,486	78,827	36,653	50,027
Non current	-	-	-	-	-	-
	86,533	43,482	55,486	78,827	36,653	50,027

23(b) Tax expense for the year comprises;
In thousands of Naira

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
Minimum tax	31,073	11,827	5,399	30,254	10,784	4,719
Corporate income tax charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tertiary Education tax	15,643	4,644	669	15,484	4,277	-
Information Technology levy	18,429	11,581	15,629	18,429	11,523	15,446
Police Trust Fund	92	66	77	92	66	76
Current income tax	34,164	16,291	16,375	34,005	15,865	15,522
Originating from timing temporary difference	(277,160)	41,537	188,727	(276,455)	48,141	188,728
Income tax expense	(242,996)	57,828	205,102	(242,450)	64,006	204,250
Total tax charge for the year	(211,924)	69,655	210,501	(212,196)	74,790	208,968

i Effective tax reconciliation
the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic

Group
In thousands of Naira

	31-Dec-23		31-Dec-22	
Profit before tax	808,460	100%	808,460	100%
Tax using domestic tax rate	242,538	30%	242,538	30%
Non deductible expenses	89,475	11%	89,475	11%
Non taxable income recognised	(387,150)	-48%	(387,150)	-48%
Police Trust Fund	96,674	12%	96,674	12%
Tertiary Education tax	92	0%	66	0%
Information technology levy	15,643	1%	4,644	1%
Minimum tax	-	0%	-	0%
Information technology levy	18,429	1%	11,581	1%
	75,701	7%	57,828	7%

ii Effective tax reconciliation
the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic

Company
In thousands of Naira

	31-Dec-23	%	31-Dec-22	%
Profit/(loss) before tax	803,466		803,466	
Tax using domestic tax rate	241,040	30%	241,040	30%
Non deductible expenses	89,987	11%	89,987	11%
Non taxable income	(386,164)	-48%	(386,164)	-48%
Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised	103,278	13%	103,278	13%
Police trust fund tax	-	0%	-	0%
Tertiary education tax	92	0%	66	0%
Minimum tax	15,484	1%	4,277	1%
Information technology levy	-	0%	-	0%
	18,429	1%	11,523	1%
	82,146	-23%	64,006	-23%

24 Share Capital

Share capital comprises:
In thousands of Naira

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
(a) Authorized:						
Ordinary shares of 50k each:						
General business 7,000,000,000 units	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Life business 4,000,000,000 units	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Composite business 11,000,000 units	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000
Issued and fully paid:						
Ordinary shares of 50k each:						
General business 2,585,984,380 units	1,292,982	1,292,982	1,292,982	1,292,982	1,292,982	1,292,982
Life business 1,241,500,000 units	620,760	620,760	620,760	620,760	620,760	620,760
Composite business 3,827,484,380 units	1,913,742	1,913,742	1,913,742	1,913,742	1,913,742	1,913,742

25 Share Premium

Share premium comprises additional paid-in capital in excess of the par value. This reserve is not ordinarily available for distribution

26 Contingency reserve

In thousands of Naira

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
At 1 January	1,559,922	1,415,256	1,244,966	1,579,293	1,415,256	1,244,966
Transfer from retained earnings	355,061	144,666	170,290	374,084	164,037	170,290
At 31 December	1,914,983	1,559,922	1,415,256	1,953,377	1,579,293	1,415,256

27 Accumulated losses

In thousands of Naira

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
At 1 January	(2,450,230)	(1,569,047)	(2,352,146)	(2,368,489)	(1,453,626)	(2,246,456)
Profit / (loss) for the year	2,057,572	(736,517)	953,389	2,067,845	(750,826)	963,120
Transfer to contingency reserve (see note 27 above)	(355,061)	(144,666)	(170,290)	(374,084)	(164,037)	(170,290)
At 31 December	(747,720)	(2,450,230)	(1,569,047)	(674,728)	(2,368,489)	(1,453,626)

28 Fair value reserve

Fair value reserve comprises
In thousands of Naira

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
At 1 January	380,461	380,461	372,405	380,461	380,461	372,405
Fair value gain	131,821	-	8,055	131,821	-	8,055
At 31 December	512,282	380,461	380,461	512,282	380,461	380,461

29 Asset revaluation reserve comprises

In thousands of Naira

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Group 1-Jan-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 1-Jan-22 Restated
At 1 January	1,132,525	998,218	689,461	1,048,515	915,795	618,365
Revaluation gain	296,100	192,600	441,900	281,100	189,600	424,900
Tax on revaluation of property	(88,831)	(57,780)	(130,238)	(84,330)	(56,880)	(127,470)
At 31 December	1,339,794	1,132,525	998,218	1,245,285	1,048,515	915,795

Fair value reserve represents gain on unquoted equities

30 The following summarises the information relating to the group subsidiary that has material NCI

(a) *In thousands of Naira*

	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22 Restated	1-Jan-22 Restated
NCI percentage	17.09%	17.09%	17.09%
	N'000	N'000	N'000
Total Asset	420,533	409,896	471,256
Total Liabilities	(109,997)	(110,018)	(180,225)
Net Assets	310,531	299,878	291,031
Carrying amount of NCI	52,100	50,250	49,737
Revenue	72,307	201,052	262,670
Profit	162	13,840	16,788
Profit allocated to NCI	28	2,365	2,869

Summary of Subsidiary Cashflow for the period

(b) *In thousands of Naira*

	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22 Restated	1-Jan-22 Restated
Cash (Used in)/ generated from operations	(520,193)	4,066,865	3,077,207
Cash (Used in)/ generated from Investing activities	1,943,567	1,696,104	(2,262,900)
Cash (Used in)/ generated from financing activities	(679,110)	600,000	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent	744,265	6,362,969	814,307
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation on cash held	383,233	3,756	7,823
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	13,531,514	7,164,788	6,342,658
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	14,659,012	13,531,514	7,164,788

31 Insurance Revenue

Insurance revenue comprise the premiums on insurance contracts entered into during the year, irrespective of whether they relate in whole or in part to a later accounting period.

In thousands of Naira

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
Short term Insurance contractmeasured under PAA:				
Contracts under Non-life (see note 16b (i and ii)	1,215,201	1,023,730	1,215,201	1,023,730
Contracts Under Group Life (see note 16a (i and ii)	692,959	856,657	692,959	856,657
	1,908,161	1,880,386	1,908,161	1,880,386
GNI Healthcare	151,683	201,052	-	-
	2,059,843	2,081,439	1,908,161	1,880,386
Longt term Insurance contractmeasured under GMM:				
Contracts under Individual Life (see note 30a)(i)	235,125	22,514	235,125	22,514
Contract under Annuity (see note 30a)(ii)	241,139	544,465	241,139	544,465
	476,264	566,979	476,264	566,979
Insurance revenue	2,536,107	2,648,418	2,384,425	2,447,365

31a. Insurance revenue for GMM contracts

The following tables present an analysis of the insurance revenue recognised in the period under GMM contracts

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
(i) Individual life				
Contracts under the modified retrospective transition approach	(160,017)	4,034	(160,017)	4,034
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	395,142	18,480	395,142	18,480
	235,125	22,514	235,125	22,514
(ii) Annuity				
Contracts under the modified retrospective transition approach	427	15,010	427	15,010
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	240,712	529,455	240,712	529,455
	241,139	544,465	241,139	544,465

31b CSM Release pattern

(i)		The disclosure of when the CSM is expected to be in income in future years is presented below: 2023						
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Individual life								
Insurance Unit		20,135	18,384	15,786	3,657	3,167	4,443	65,572
Reinsurance unit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contracts issued		20,135	18,384	15,786	3,657	3,167	4,443	65,572
		2022						
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Insurance Unit		12,284	11,324	9,855	8,567	873	3,580	46,483
Reinsurance unit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contracts issued		12,284	11,324	9,855	8,567	873	3,580	46,483
		2023						
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
(ii) Annuity								
Insurance Unit		111,233	102,422	86,929	74,065	64,513	323,081	762,242
Reinsurance unit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contracts issued		111,233	102,422	86,929	74,065	64,513	323,081	762,242
		2022						
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Insurance Unit		398,909	369,617	321,945	277,813	236,356	1,244,389	2,849,028
Reinsurance unit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contracts issued		398,909	369,617	321,945	277,813	236,356	1,244,389	2,849,028

32 Insurance Service Expense

In thousands of Naira

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
Insurance service expenses from contracts measured under the PAA (see note 16a(i) and (b) i	894,238	2,043,121	814,862	1,919,406
Insurance service expenses from contracts measured under the GMM (see note 16 (c)(i) and d (i)	1,129,523	(519,771)	1,129,523	(519,771)
At 31 December	2,023,761	1,523,351	1,944,385	1,399,636

32a. Insurance service expense

The following tables present an analysis of the insurance service expense recognised in the period

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
(i) Contracts measured under the PAA				
Non-life				
Incurred claims and other insurance services expenses	388,025	321,744	388,025	321,744
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	198,462	168,210	198,462	168,210
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	77,599	198,207	77,599	198,207
	664,086	688,161	664,086	688,161
Group life				
Incurred claims and other insurance services expenses	1,511,373	2,476,421	1,511,373	2,476,421
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	86,754	75,040	86,754	75,040
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	(1,447,351)	(1,320,215)	(1,447,351)	(1,320,215)
	150,776	1,231,245	150,776	1,231,245
Helthcare				
Incurred claims and other insurance services expenses	108,917	196,314	-	-
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	7,441	11,524	-	-
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	(36,981)	(84,122)	-	-
	79,376	123,715	-	-
A	894,238	2,043,121	814,862	1,919,406
(ii) Contracts measured under the GMM				
Individual life				
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	(207,050)	(165,718)	(207,050)	(165,718)
Amortisation of insurance cash flows	338,588	(11,614)	338,588	(11,614)
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	(718,732)	93,256	(718,732)	93,256
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	253,935	(67,129)	253,935	(67,129)
	(333,259)	(151,205)	(333,259)	(151,205)
Annuity				
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	584	-	584
Amortisation of insurance cash flows	(218,270)	(75,633)	(218,270)	(75,633)
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	1,681,052	746,025	1,681,052	746,025
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	-
	1,462,782	670,976	1,462,782	670,976
B	1,129,523	519,771	1,129,523	519,771
Insurance service expense (A + B)	2,023,761	1,523,351	1,944,385	1,399,636

33 Reinsurance Contract

In thousands of Naira

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
Allocation of reinsurance premiums (see note 8)	(546,204)	(364,052)	(546,204)	(364,052)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims (see note 35i)	56,490	301,225	56,490	301,225
Net expense from reinsurance contract held	(489,715)	(62,827)	(489,715)	(62,827)

(i) Allocation of reinsurance premium

In thousands of Naira

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid Group life	(42,630)	(81,254)	(42,630)	(81,254)
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid non life	(503,574)	(282,798)	(503,574)	(282,798)
	(546,204)	(364,052)	(546,204)	(364,052)

(ii) Allocation of amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims

In thousands of Naira

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance services expenses	38,390	331,119	38,390	331,119
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	18,099	(29,892)	18,099	(29,892)
	56,490	301,227	56,490	301,227

34	Investment income <i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
	Dividend income	31,589	25,012	31,589	25,012
	Interest income	1,842,659	1,395,268	1,839,364	1,390,270
	Rental income	37,915	37,478	35,187	34,750
		1,912,164	1,457,759	1,906,141	1,450,033
(a)	Interest received <i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
	Interest income on investment	1,842,659	1,395,268	1,839,364	1,390,270
	Interest income on investment contracts	11,902	39,473	11,902	39,473
	Interest receivable	-	(12,952)	-	(12,952)
	Interest received during the year	1,854,562	1,421,789	1,851,267	1,416,791
(b)	Rent received <i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
	Opening balance of rent receivable at 1 January	150,180	146,663	150,180	146,663
	Rental income for the year	37,915	37,478	35,187	34,750
	Rent received in advance	21,054	11,065	16,238	5,389
	Balance of rent receivable at 31 December	(134,872)	(146,842)	(134,872)	(150,180)
	Rent received during the year	74,277	48,364	66,733	36,622
35	Net fair value gains/(losses) on assets measured at fair value through profit or loss <i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
	Net fair value gains/(losses) on FVTPL financial assets	73,028	(279,041)	73,028	(279,041)
	Fair value gains on investment properties	2,630,886	160,585	2,630,886	160,585
		2,703,914	(118,456)	2,703,914	(118,456)
36	Insurance finance result <i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
	Insurance finance expenses for insurance contracts issued	(1,522,715)	(1,218,397)	(1,521,144)	(1,214,902)
	Reinsurance finance income for reinsurance contracts held	19,363	12,420	19,363	12,420
	– Insurance contracts	(1,503,352)	(1,205,976)	(1,501,781)	(1,202,481)
36(i)	Analysis of insurance finance expense and finance income held <i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
	Insurance finance expenses for insurance contracts issued				
	Liabilities for remaining coverage period non loss	1,382,323	1,102,474	1,382,323	1,102,474
	Liabilities for Incured claims	140,393	115,922	138,821	112,427
		1,522,716	1,218,397	1,521,144	1,214,902
36(ii)	Reinsurance finance income for reinsurance contracts held				
	Assets for remaining coverage period	-	-	-	-
	Assets for incurred claims	19,363	12,420	19,363	12,420
		19,363	12,420	19,363	12,420
	Net insurance finance result	1,503,352	1,205,976	1,501,781	1,202,481
36(iii)	Loss on investment contracts				
	Loss for the year	11,902	(16,370)	11,902	(16,370)
		11,902	(16,370)	11,902	(16,370)
37	Other operating income <i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
	Foreign exchange gains (see note (a) below)	383,233	3,756	383,233	3,756
	Interest income	119,453	-	119,453	4,742
	Other income	6,459	8,341	462	3,599
		509,145	12,097	503,148	12,097
(a)	Exchange gains of N383million represents net foreign exchange gains on the Company's investments and bank balances during the year. The National Autonomous Foreign Exchange (NAFEX) rates for United States Dollar and Pounds Sterling to Nigerian Naira as at year end were N951/\$1 and N1213/£1 respectively.				

38 Management expenses
Management expenses comprise of:

(a)	Employee benefit expense <i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
	Wages and salaries	401,502	427,472	372,122	407,354
	Pension costs – defined contribution plans	25,031	23,527	21,147	22,198
	Other benefits	137,774	75,117	125,083	63,141
		564,307	526,116	518,352	492,693

(b) Other operating expenses

In thousands of Naira

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
Depreciation (note (i) below)	67,582	72,060	65,041	67,552
Amortisation of intangible assets	91,871	111,875	88,820	109,953
Amortisation of ROU assets	10,215	10,215	10,215	10,215
Auditor's remuneration (note (iii) below)	29,789	23,780	23,539	19,780
Bank charges	175,605	25,527	175,605	25,527
Directors' fees and expenses	15,355	15,870	9,205	9,720
Repairs & maintenance expense	60,132	84,050	57,085	83,179
Travel and representation	100,455	75,813	100,455	75,813
Advertising cost	18,172	35,750	18,172	35,750
Occupancy expenses	19,134	22,782	19,134	22,782
Motor vehicle running expenses	76,144	60,526	76,144	60,526
Fees and assessment	77,644	85,898	73,849	79,020
Office supply and stationery	53,377	19,796	53,377	19,796
Communication and postages	21,273	46,697	21,273	46,697
Legal & other charges	119,237	228,431	117,132	165,506
Professional Fees	-	105,000	-	105,000
Insurance expense	4,525	28,848	-	26,874
Other overhead & administrative expenses (see (ii))	240,408	227,152	225,099	278,248
	1,180,918	1,280,070	1,134,145	1,241,938

Management expenses	1,745,226	1,806,186	1,652,497	1,734,631
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- (i) Included in depreciation is the reversal of accumulated depreciation of asset on disposal.
- (ii) Other overhead and administrative expenses represents general expenses incurred by the Company during the period. This includes office expenses, stationary expenses and AGM expenses e.t.c
- (iii) Auditor’s remuneration represents fees for the Group and Company for the year ended 31 December 2023. The Company also paid the auditors professional fees for non-audit service. This service, in the Company’s opinion, did not impair the independence and objectivity of the external auditor.

Non-audit service provided during the year are stated below.

Name of firm		Services Rendered	Amount =N=	
KPMG Professional Services		Tax Advisory Services	2,500,000	

39 Finance Cost

In thousands of Naira

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
Interest Expense	6,205	84,490	6,205	84,490
	6,205	84,490	6,205	84,490

Description of Finance cost

In thousands of Naira

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
Interest expense on lease liability (see note 19)	6,206	5,381	6,206	5,381
Accrued Interest on loans and borrowings (see note 20)	-	79,110	-	79,110
	6,206	84,491	6,206	84,491

(d)	Cashflow from other operating activities <i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group	Group	Company	Company
		31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22 Restated	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22 Restated
	Other operating expenses	(1,180,918)	(1,280,070)	(1,134,145)	(1,241,938)
	<i>Adjustment for items not involving movement of cash:</i>				
	Depreciation and amortization expense	169,668	194,150	164,076	187,720
	Sundry income	125,912	8,341	119,915	8,341
	Net movement in other payables	(187,303)	172,244	(170,331)	87,679
		(1,192,094)	(905,335)	(1,139,938)	(958,198)
(e)	Net cash on deposit Administration contracts <i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
	Receipt on investment contract liabilities	183,623	241,318	183,623	241,318
	Withdrawals and maturities	(231,764)	(197,472)	(231,764)	(197,472)
		(48,140)	43,846	(48,140)	43,846
40	Impairment gain/(losses) <i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
	Allowance charge to impairment - Life Business	(16,023)	(23,529)	(16,023)	(23,529)
	Allowance charge to impairment - General Business	(19,470)	24,150	(19,470)	24,150
	Allowance of impairment - GNI Healthcare	-	(839)	-	-
	Net impairment gains/ (losses_	(35,493)	(218)	(35,493)	621
	Impairment reversal charge on cash and cash equivalents	(16,152)	(29,555)	(16,152)	(29,555)
	Impairment charge on financial assets	(8,471)	2,553	(8,471)	2,553
	Impairmnt on trade recievables expected credit loss	-	(839)	-	-
	Impairment charge on reinsurance asset	(4,180)	-	(4,180)	-
	Write back of impairment of investment in subsidiary	12,707	1,046	12,707	1,046
	Charge of Impairment on other receivables	(19,397)	26,577	(19,397)	26,577
		(35,493)	(218)	(35,493)	621
41	Earnings per share				
	Basic diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.				
		Group	Group	Company	Company
		31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22 Restated	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22 Restated
	Earnings attributable to equity holders (N'000)	2,057,572	(683,995)	2,067,845	(750,041)
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue ('000)	3,827,485	3,827,485	3,827,485	3,827,485
	Basic earning per share (Kobo per share)	54	(19)	54	(19)

42 Employees, including executive directors earning more than N500,000 per annum received salaries in the following range:

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
	Number	Number	Number	Number
N500,001 - N1,000,000	4	4	4	4
N1,000,001 - N1,500,000	13	13	12	12
N1,500,001 - N2,000,000	19	24	18	21
N2,000,001 - N2,500,000	8	8	7	7
N2,500,001 - N3,000,000	3	3	3	3
N3,000,001 - N3,500,000	8	10	7	9
N3,500,001 - N4,000,000	6	6	6	6
N4,000,001 - N4,500,000	7	7	7	7
N4,500,001 - N5,000,000	2	2	1	1
N5,000,001 - N5,500,000	2	2	2	2
N5,500,001 - N6,000,000	6	6	5	5
N6,000,001 and above	11	11	9	9
	89	96	81	86

(a) The average number of full time employees employed by the Group during the year was as follows:

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Management staff	11	11	9	9
Senior staff	17	17	15	15
Junior staff	61	68	57	62
	89	96	81	86

(b) **Directors' remuneration:**

i Remuneration paid to the directors of the Group (excluding pension contribution and certain benefits) was as follows:

In thousands of Naira

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
Directors fees	17,061	17,061	15,747	15,747
Salaries	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000
	69,061	69,061	67,747	67,747

ii The directors' remuneration shown above (excluding pension contributions and other allowances) includes:

In thousands of Naira

	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22 Restated	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22 Restated
Chairman	4,579	4,579	4,579	4,579
Highest paid director	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000

Other directors whose duties were wholly or mainly performed in Nigeria, received emoluments (excluding pension and other benefits) in the following ranges:

	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
	Number	Number	Number	Number
N1,400,001 - N1,500,000	-	-	-	-
N1,700,001 - N1,800,000	-	-	-	-
Above N1,800,000	3	3	3	3
	3	3	3	3

43 Actuarial valuation

(a) The latest available actuarial valuation of the life business was performed as at 31 December 2022. The book value of the life funds as at that date was nil over its net actuarial liabilities. The valuation of the Company's life business funds as at 31 December 2022 was carried out by EY Nigeria Limited (consultants and actuaries). The valuation was done on the following principles:

- (b) For all Endowment, Term Assurance and Mortgage Protection policies, the gross premium method of valuation was adopted. Reserves were calculated via a monthly cash flow projection approach, taking into account future office premiums, expenses and benefit payments. Future cash flows were discounted back to the valuation date at the valuation rate of interest which is 12.5%.
- (c) The reserve for individual deposit administration policies has been taken as the amount standing to the credit of the policyholder at the valuation.
- (d) An unearned premium reserve was included for Group Life policies. An allowance was made for Incurred But Not Reported claims to take care of delay in reporting claims.
- (e) For individual life policies, the valuation age has been taken as the Age Last Birthday at the valuation date. The outstanding premium paying term has been calculated as the year of maturity minus expired duration. In all cases, an allowance has been made for premiums due between the valuation date and the next policy anniversary.
- (f) The valuation of the liabilities was made on the assumption that premiums have been credited to the accounts as they fall due, according to the frequency of the particular payment.
- (g) No specific adjustment has been made for immediate payment of claims.
- (h) No specific adjustment has been made for expenses after premiums have ceased in the case of limited payment policies.
- (i) The UK's Mortality of Assured Lives table (A6770) was used in the valuation.

44 Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise influence over the other party in making financial and operational decisions, or one party controls both. The definition includes parents, associates, joint ventures and the Group's pension schemes, as well as key management personnel.

Transactions with key management personnel

The Group's key management personnel, and persons connected with them, are also considered to be related parties for disclosure purposes. The definition of key management includes close members of family of key personnel and any entity over which key management exercise control. The key management personnel have been identified as the executive and non-executive directors of the Group. Close members of family are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by that individual in their dealings with the Group.

Detailed below are the transactions the Group entered into with its related parties during the year.

		2023	2022
		31-Dec	31-Dec
			Restated
Sales of insurance contracts by GNI Healthcare Limited:			
Premium	Great Nigeria Insurance Plc	5,820	5,820
Premium	Key Management Personnel	<u>15,601</u>	<u>15,601</u>
Receivables (expected from the company in the normal course of business)			
GNI Healthcare Limited	Subsidiary	29,499	29,499
Payables (incurred on behalf of the company in the normal course of business)			
GNI Healthcare Limited	Subsidiary	<u>25,621</u>	<u>25,621</u>
Key management personnel compensation for the year comprises:			
Short term employee benefit		<u>1,722</u>	<u>1,722</u>

45 Contravention of circulars, guidelines and regulations

The Group paid no penalties during the year:

46 Subsequent events

There were no events after the reporting date that have a material effect on the financial statements of the Group that have not been provided for or disclosed in these financial statements.

47 Litigations and claims

There were 11 suits involving the company which were pending before the courts out of which 5 were instituted by the company and 6 were instituted against the company. The total claims against the company is N108m while the total claim by the company is N57m. The directors having sought professional legal counsel have made necessary provision for the ones that the Directors are of the opinion that may crystalize (See note 21d). No additional provisions is deemed necessary for the other legal claims.

Included in the cases above is a case involving the group, a bank and a customer. GNI had issued bond (guarantee) insurance policy worth N100 million to the customer for a contract financed through a loan facility from the bank in 2009. The customer had purportedly defaulted on the loan repayment and necessitated the bank to call in the bond guarantee from GNI. Due to disagreements between the group and the bank, a case was instituted by the bank at the Lagos State High Court against GNI. The judgement was delivered on 19 December 2020 and the sum of N150 million was awarded against the Group based on the tenure of the judgement. On 20 December 2019, the Group appealed the case at the Court of Appeal, Lagos on the grounds that the main contract with the customer had been varied as the facility was expended on another product other than the product stipulated in the contract document. The management of the Group sought legal opinion on the matter and, based on the solicitor's opinion, concluded that the Group had very good chances of success at the appeal court based on the facts of the case. In view of this, no provision has been made for the claim.

48 Financial Risk Management

(a) Introduction and Overview

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to different types of risks; the objectives, systems, policies and processes for identifying, measuring and managing risks; and the Group's management of capital. The Group's activities exposes it to a variety of risks, and those activities principally involve creation of financial assets and liabilities. Great Nigeria Insurance recognizes the role of responsible risk management practices in achieving her strategic vision of being one of the leading insurance companies in Nigeria. In light of this, the Group has a well established risk management framework and an experienced risk team. The Group's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return, and minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performances. As part of the Group's investment strategy to reduce both insurance and financial risk, the Group matches its investments' duration with the expected duration of liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts, by reference to the type of benefits payable to contract holders.

Risk management framework

The Group's risk management philosophy is premised on the belief that aggressive and yet guarded risk attitude will ensure sustainable growth in shareholders value and corporate reputation. Effective risk management is critical to any insurance Group for achieving financial soundness and stability. In view of this, aligning risk management to the Group's organizational structure and business strategy has become integral part of our business.

To this end, the Board and Management are committed to establishing and sustaining tested practices in risk management. Specifically, the Board has established a Risk Management Committee which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies and practices. Also the Management recently established the Risk Management Unit, with responsibility to ensure that risk management processes are implemented in compliance with policies approved by the Board. The Risk Management Unit reports directly to Board's Risk Management committee. The Board of Directors determines the Group's goals in terms of risk by issuing a risk policy. The policy both defines acceptable levels of risk for day-to-day operations, as well as the willingness of the Group to incur risk, weighed against the expected rewards. The Group's risk management framework and governance structure are intended to provide comprehensive controls and ongoing management of the major risks inherent in its business activities. It is also intended to create a culture of risk awareness and personal responsibility throughout the Group.

The Group's risk management architecture is carefully crafted to balance corporate oversight with well-defined risk management functions which fall into one of three categories where risk must be managed: lines of business, governance and control and corporate audit. The Board of Directors and management of the Group are committed to constantly establishing, implementing and sustaining tested practices in risk management to match those of leading international insurance companies. We are convinced that the long-term sustainability of our Group depends critically on the proper governance and effective management of our business. As such, risk management occupies a significant position of relevance and importance in the Group.

The risk policy is detailed in the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework, which is a structured approach to identifying opportunities, assessing the risk inherent in these opportunities and managing these risks proactively in a cost effective manner. It is a top-level integrated approach to events identification and analysis for proper assessment, monitoring and identification of business opportunities. Specific policies are also in place for managing risks in the different risk areas of credit, market, liquidity, insurance, price and operational risks. The evolving nature of risk management practices and the dynamic character of the insurance industry necessitate regular review of the effectiveness of each enterprise risk management component. In light of this, the Group's ERM Framework is subject to continuous review to ensure effective and cutting-edge risk management. The review is done in either or both of the following ways: via continuous self-evaluation and monitoring by the risk management and compliance functions in conjunction with internal audit; and through independent evaluation by external auditors, examiners and consultants.

The Group's management has primary responsibility for risk management and the review of the ERM Framework and to provide robust challenge based on quantitative and qualitative metrics. All amendments to the Group's ERM Framework require Board approval. The risk management division is responsible for the enforcement of the Group's risk policy by constantly monitoring risk, with the aim of identifying and quantifying significant risk exposures and acting upon such exposures as necessary.

(b) Risk Management Philosophy, Culture, Appetite and Objectives

Risk Management Philosophy and Culture

Risk management is at the core of the operating structure of the Group. We seek to limit adverse variations in earnings and capital by managing risk exposures within our moderate risk appetite. Our risk management approach includes minimizing undue concentrations of exposure, limiting potential losses from stress events and the prudent management of liquidity. Risk management is integral to the Group's decision-making and management process. It is embedded in the role of all employees via the organizational culture, thus enhancing the quality of strategic, capital allocation and day-to-day business decisions. Great Nigeria Insurance Plc considers risk management philosophy and culture as the set of shared beliefs, values, attitudes and practices that characterize how the Group considers risk in everything it does, from strategy development and implementation to its day-to-day activities. In this regard, the Group's risk management philosophy is that a moderate and guarded risk attitude ensures sustainable growth in shareholder value and reputation.

Risk Appetite

Risk appetite is an articulation and allocation of the risk capacity or quantum of risk Great Nigeria Insurance Plc is willing to accept in pursuit of its strategy, duly set and monitored by the executive committee and the Board, and integrated into our strategy, business, risk and capital plans. Risk appetite reflects the Group's capacity to sustain potential losses arising from a range of potential outcomes under different stress scenarios.

The Group defines its risk appetite in terms of both volatility of earnings and the maintenance of minimum regulatory capital requirements under stress scenarios. Our risk appetite can be expressed in terms of how much variability of return the Group is prepared to accept in order to achieve a desired level of result. It is determined by considering the relationship between risk and return. We measure and express risk appetite qualitatively and in terms of quantitative risk metrics. The quantitative metrics include earnings at risk (or earnings volatility) and, related to this, the chance of regulatory insolvency, chance of experiencing a loss and economic capital adequacy. These comprise our Group-level risk appetite metrics. In addition, a large variety of risk limits, triggers, ratios, mandates, targets and guidelines are in place for all the financial risks (eg credit, market and asset and liability management risks).

Risk Objectives

The broad risk management objectives of the Group are:

- To identify and manage existing and new risks in a planned and coordinated manner with minimum disruption and cost;
- To protect against unforeseen losses and ensure stability of earnings;
- To maximize earnings potential and opportunities;
- To maximize share price and stakeholder protection;
- To enhance credit ratings and depositor, analyst, investor and regulator perception; and
- To develop a risk culture that encourages all staff to identify risks and associated opportunities and to respond to them with cost effective actions

Risk Control Process

Risk control processes are identified and discussed in the quarterly risk report and Management Risk Committee meetings. Control processes are also regularly reviewed at Business Unit level and changes agreed with the Risk Officer.

Risk Categorization

Great Nigeria Insurance PLC Limited is exposed to an array of risks through its daily business activities and operations. The Group has identified and categorized its exposure to these broad risks as listed below:

- (i) Credit risk
- (ii) Insurance risk
- (iii) Liquidity risk
- (iv) Market risk
- (v) Operational risk

(c) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group’s investment portfolio and the reliance on reinsurers to make payment when certain loss conditions are met. . For risk management reporting purposes, the Group considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure. For risk management purposes, credit risk arising on trading assets is managed independently; and information thereon is disclosed below.

The Group's credit risk policy sets out the assessment and determination of what constitutes credit risk for the Group. Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures and breaches are reported to the Group’s risk committee. The policy is regularly reviewed for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment.

The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group only transacts with entities that are rated the equivalent to investment grade and above.

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the Group’s exposure to credit risk:

- (i) The Group’s enterprise risk management policy sets out the assessment and determination of what constitutes credit risk for the Group. Compliance with the policy is monitored, exposures and breaches are reported to the Group’s risk committee. The policy is regularly reviewed for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment.
- (ii) Net exposure limits are set for each counterparty or Group of counterparties and industry segment (i.e. limits are set for investments and cash deposits, foreign exchange trade exposures and minimum credit ratings for investments that may be held).
- (iii) The Group further restricts its credit risk exposure by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties with which it enters into significant volumes of transactions. However, such arrangements do not generally result in an offset of balance sheet assets and liabilities, as transactions are usually settled on a gross basis. However, the credit risk associated with such balances is reduced in the event of a default, when such balances are settled on a net basis. The Group's reinsurance treaty contracts involve netting arrangements.
- (iv) Reinsurance is placed with counterparties that have a good credit rating and concentration of risk is avoided by following policy guidelines in respect of counterparties’ limits that are set each year by the management and are subject to regular reviews. At each reporting date, management performs an assessment of creditworthiness of reinsurers and updates the reinsurance purchase strategy, ascertaining suitable allowance for impairment.
- (v) The Group sets the maximum amounts and limits that may be advanced to corporate counterparties by reference to their long–term credit ratings and worthiness.
- (vi) The credit risk in respect of customer balances incurred on non–payment of premiums or contributions will only persist during the grace period specified in the policy document or trust deed until expiry, when the policy is either paid up or terminated. Commission paid to intermediaries is netted off against amounts receivable from them to reduce the risk of doubtful debts.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the Group and Company's financial assets. The maximum exposure is shown net, before the effect of mitigation.

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Reinstated
Financial Assets	4,561,610	4,377,638.00	4,561,610	4,377,638
Other receivables	197,157	226,000.00	157,337	175,745
Reinsurance assets	318,816	347,457.00	318,816	347,457
Trade receivables	83,911	78,777.00	2,022	3,921
Cash and cash equivalents	14,617,511	13,520,624.00	14,572,139	13,460,792
	19,779,004	18,550,496	19,611,923	18,365,553

Outlined below is the Group’s exposure to credit risk arising from trade receivables

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22 Restated	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22 Reinstated
Gross Amount				
12- month ECL Past due but not impaired	83,911	78,777	2,022	3,921
ECL Credit Impaired	9,741	20,241	-	-
Total	93,652	99,018	2,022	3,921
Impairment				
ECL Credit Impaired	9,741	20,241	-	-
Total	9,741	20,241	-	-
Carrying Amount	83,911	78,777	2,022	3,921

Credit quality and credit rating of financial assets

The Company's financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are not assessed for impairment. The Company's financial assets assessed for impairment are debt securities at amortised cost, debt securities at FVOCI and trade and other receivables.

31 December 2023

GROUP

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Gross amount	ECL impairment	Carrying
12-month ECL	19,448,453	(187,444)	19,261,009
	19,448,453	(187,444)	19,261,009

The following table presents an analysis of the credit quality of the Group's financial assets

31 December 2023

GROUP

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Cash and cash equivalents	Other financial assets *	Debt securities at amortised cost	Trade and other receivables
AAA to BBB-	14,704,384	4,487,277	165,162	91,630
Gross amount	14,704,384	4,487,277	165,162	91,630
Allowances for impairment:				
– 12-month ECL	(86,873)	-	(90,829)	(9,741)
Total allowance for impairment	(86,873)	-	(90,829)	(9,741)
Carrying amount	14,617,511	4,487,277	74,333	81,889

*Other financial assets include other financial assets not impaired. These are debt securities at FVTPL and equity securities.

31 December 2023			
COMPANY		ECL	Carrying
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Gross amount	impairment	
12-month ECL	19,311,451	(321,724)	18,989,727
	19,311,451	(321,724)	18,989,727

The following table presents an analysis of the credit quality of the Company's financial assets

31 December 2023				
COMPANY	Cash and cash equivalents	Other financial assets *	Debt securities at amortised cost	Trade and other receivables
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
AAA to BBB-	14,659,012	4,487,277	165,162	-
Gross amount	14,659,012	4,487,277	165,162	-
Allowances for impairment:				
– 12-month ECL	(70,033)	-	(90,829)	(160,862)
Total allowance for impairment	(70,033)	-	(90,829)	(160,862)
Carrying amount	14,588,979	4,487,277	74,333	(160,862)

*Other financial assets include other financial assets not impaired. These are debt securities at FVTPL and equity securities.

31 December 2022			
GROUP		ECL	Carrying
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Gross amount	impairment	
12-month ECL	18,146,439	(173,321)	17,973,118
	18,146,439	(173,321)	17,973,118

The following table presents an analysis of the credit quality of the Group's financial assets

31 December 2022				
GROUP	Cash and cash equivalents	Other financial assets *	Debt securities at amortised cost	Trade and other receivables
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
AAA to BBB-	13,591,346	4,280,357	179,639	95,097
Gross amount	13,591,346	4,280,357	179,639	95,097
Allowances for impairment:				
– 12-month ECL	(70,722)	-	(82,358)	(20,241)
Total allowance for impairment	(70,722)	-	(82,358)	(20,241)
Carrying amount	13,520,624	4,280,357	97,281	74,856

*Other financial assets include other financial assets not impaired. These are debt securities at FVTPL and equity securities.

31 December 2022			
COMPANY		ECL	Carrying
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Gross amount	impairment	
12-month ECL	17,991,510	(304,782)	17,686,728
	17,991,510	(304,782)	17,686,728

The following table presents an analysis of the credit quality of the Company's financial assets

31 December 2022				
COMPANY	Cash and cash equivalents	Other financial assets *	Debt securities at amortised cost	Trade and other receivables
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
AAA to BBB-	13,531,514	4,280,357	179,639	-
Gross amount	13,531,514	4,280,357	179,639	-
Allowances for impairment:				
– 12-month ECL	(70,033)	-	(82,358)	(152,391)
Total allowance for impairment	(70,033)	-	(82,358)	(152,391)
Carrying amount	13,461,481	4,280,357	97,281	(152,391)

*Other financial assets include other financial assets not impaired. These are debt securities at FVTPL and equity securities.

Credit Definitions

Impaired trade receivables

Impaired trade receivables for which the Group determines that it is probable that it will be unable to collect the contractual payments according to the contractual terms of the agreement(s).

Past due but not impaired trade receivables

Trade receivables where contractual payments are past due (outstanding for more than 30 days) but the Group believes that impairment is not appropriate on the basis that the amounts owed have been received subsequently as at the Group's reporting date.

Neither past due or impaired

Trade receivables where contractual payments are not due and that the Group believes are not impaired. They have been outstanding for less than 30 days.

Allowances for impairment

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment losses that represents its estimate of incurred losses in its loan portfolio. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loan loss allowance, established for Groups of homogeneous assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but have not been identified on receivables subject to individual assessment for impairment.

Impairment Model

Trade receivables, which technically falls under receivables is recognized at a fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, less provision for impaired receivables. Under IFRS, an asset is impaired if the carrying amount is greater than the recoverable amount. The historical loss rate model has been used in estimating the impairment of its receivables.

Reinsurance:

Reinsurance is placed with counterparties that have a good credit rating and concentration of risk is avoided by following policy guidelines in respect of counterparties’ limits that are set each year by the board of directors and are subject to regular reviews. At each reporting date, management performs an assessment of creditworthiness of reinsurers and updates the reinsurance purchase strategy, ascertaining suitable allowance for impairment. Reinsurance treaties are reviewed annually by management prior to renewal of the reinsurance contract.

Money market investments:

The Group’s investment portfolio is exposed to credit risk through its fixed income and money market instruments. The Group further manages its exposure to credit risk through counterparty risk via established limits as approved by the Board. These limits are determined based on credit ratings of the counterparty amongst other factors. All fixed income investments are measured for performance on a quarterly basis and monitored by management on a monthly basis. The credit risk exposure associated with money market investments is low.

The Group's counterparty exposure as at 31 December 2023 is represented below:

Group portfolio		
Counterparty	Investment in money market	%
Commercial Banks	14,334,381,677	98%
Investment House	12,357,323	2%

The Company's counterparty exposure as at 31 December 2023 is represented below:

Company portfolio		
Counterparty	Investment in money market	%
Commercial Banks	14,289,936,677	98%
Investment House	12,357,323	2%

The Group's counterparty exposure as at 31 December 2022 is represented below:

Group portfolio		
Counterparty	Investment in money market	%
Commercial Banks	13,512,325,677	98%
Investment House	12,357,323	2%

The Company's counterparty exposure as at 31 December 2022 is represented below:

Company portfolio		
Counterparty	Investment in money market	%
Commercial Banks	13,465,247,677	98%
Investment House	12,357,323	2%

Other receivables

Other receivables balances constitute other debtors, dividend and intergroup receivables. The Group has an internal system of assessing the credit quality of other receivables through established policies and approval systems. The Group constantly monitors its exposure to these receivables via periodic performance review. The Group further manages its exposure to credit risk through deduction of transactions at source and investment in blue-chip companies quoted on Nigerian Stock Exchange. The exposure to credit risk associated with other receivables is low.

(d) Insurance risks

The major risk confronting the Group in the arrear of insurance contracts are that of actual claims and benefit payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid and later development of long-term claims. Flowing from the foregoing, our main focus is to ensure that sufficient assets are available to cover these liabilities.

We have taken conscious efforts to mitigate our exposure to these inherent risks by diversifying across a large portfolio of insurance contracts and geographical areas. As part of risk management strategy, resourceful and efficient underwriting strategy guidelines and procedures are deployed and implemented. Besides, we have instituted mechanisms for structuring of coinsurance arrangements with friendly insurance Companies to ensure evenness of risks.

In addition there are well defined policies guidelines for ensuring adequate ceding out of risks to reinsurers as part of our risk mitigation programme. Businesses so ceded out to Reinsurer are placed on a proportional and non-proportional basis. While Proportional reinsurance are mainly quota-share reinsurance which is taken out, on original terms basis, to mitigate our overall exposure to risk in specific categories of risk underwriting businesses, Non-proportional reinsurances are principally excess-of-loss reinsurance intended to ameliorate our net exposure to large losses. Retention limits for the excess-of-loss reinsurance vary by product line.

Both the amounts of outstanding claims and recoverable from reinsurers are projected in comportment with the outstanding claims provision and are in accordance with the terms of reinsurance contracts. Despite have put in place the Group has reinsurance arrangements, it is not relieved of its direct obligations to its policyholders and thus a credit exposure exists with respect to ceded insurance, to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance agreements. The Group’s placement of reinsurance is diversified such that it is neither dependent on a single reinsurer nor are the operations of the Group substantially dependent upon any single reinsurance contract.

Non-life insurance contracts

The Group principally issues the following types of general insurance contracts: fire, motor, general accidents, marine, bond, engineering, workmen compensation and special risks. Risks under non-life insurance policies usually cover twelve months duration.

For general insurance contracts, the most significant risks arise from accidents. These risks do not vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the Group, type of risk insured and by industry. The risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts.

(i) Frequency and severity of claims

The frequency and severity of claims can be affected by several factors. The most significant are the increasing level of awards for the damages suffered as a result of road accidents. The Group manages these risks through its underwriting strategy, adequate reinsurance arrangements and proactive claims handling.

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

The reinsurance arrangements include excess and proportional coverage. The effect of such reinsurance arrangements is that the Group should not suffer total net insurance losses in any one year.

The Group has a specialized claims unit that ensures mitigation of the risks surrounding all known claims. This unit investigates and adjusts all claims in conjunction with appointed loss adjusters. The Group actively manages and pursues early settlements of claims to reduce its exposure to unpredictable developments.

Management assesses risk concentration per class of business. The concentration of insurance risk before and after reinsurance by class in relation to the type of insurance risk accepted is summarized below, with reference to the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities (gross and net of reinsurance) arising from non-life insurance.

31-Dec-23

Product	Gross sum insured	Gross Re-Insured		Net sum insured
Fire	303,179	265,405		37,774
General Accident	223,607	79,065		144,542
Marine	111,557	122,565	-	11,008
Bond	4,594	387		4,207
Oil & Gas	246,493	1,225		245,268
Engineering	70,707	23,639		47,068
Special risk	-	-		-
Motor	255,064	11,287		243,776
Total	1,215,201	503,574		711,626

31-Dec-22

Product	Gross sum insured	Gross Re-Insured		Net sum insured
Fire	245,214	98,567		146,647
General Accident	231,867	50,040		181,826
Marine	117,872	52,938		64,934
Bond	983	56		926
Oil & Gas	117,643	24,325		93,318
Engineering	67,244	28,807		38,437
Special risk	-	-		-
Motor	242,907	28,063		214,844
Total	1,023,730	282,798		740,932

(ii) Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments

Claims on non-life insurance contracts are payable on a claims-occurrence basis. The Group is liable for all insured events that occurred during the term of the contract. There are several variables that affect the amount and timing of cash flows from these contracts. These mainly relate to the inherent risks of the business activities carried out by individual contract holders and the risk management procedures they adopted.

The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of the expected subrogation value and other recoveries. The Group takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established.

The reserves held for these contracts comprises a provision for IBNR, a provision for reported claims not yet paid and a provision for unearned premiums at the end of the reporting period.

(iii) Process used to decide on assumptions

For non-life insurance risks, the Group uses different methods to incorporate the various assumptions made in order to estimate the ultimate cost of claims. The two methods more commonly used are the Discounted Inflation-adjusted Basic Chain Ladder and the Expected Loss Ratio methods adjusted for assumed experience to date.

Claims data was grouped into triangles by accident year or quarter and payment year or quarter. The choice between quarters or years was based on the volume of data in each segment. The claims paid data was sub – divided into large and additional claims. Large claims were projected separately as they can significantly distort patterns. Where there was insufficient claim data, large and additional claims were projected together as removing large claims would reduce the volume of data in the triangles and compromise the credibility.

Discounted Inflation-adjusted Basic Chain Ladder method

Historical claims paid were grouped into 6 years cohorts – representing when they were paid after their underwriting year. These cohorts are called claim development years and the patterns for 6 years was studied. The historical paid losses are projected to their ultimate values for each underwriting year by calculating the loss development factors for each development year. The ultimate claims are then derived using the loss development factors and the latest paid historical claims.

The historical paid losses are inflated using the corresponding inflation index in each of the accident years to the year of valuation and then accumulated to their ultimate values for each accident year to obtain the projected outstanding claims. These projected outstanding claims are then further multiplied by the future inflation index from the year of valuation to the future year of payment of the outstanding claims.

The resulting claims estimated is discounted to the valuation date using a discount rate of 10% to allow for a margin of prudence.

The future claims (the ultimate claim amount less paid claims to date) are allocated to future payment periods in line with the development patterns. The outstanding claims reported to date are then subtracted from the total future claims to give the resulting IBNR figure per accident year or quarter. i.e. IBNR = Ultimate claim amount minus paid claims till date minus claims outstanding .

Assumptions underlying the Discounted Inflation-adjusted Basic Chain Ladder method

This method assumes the following:

- 1
- The future claims follows a trend pattern from the historical data
- 2
- Payment patterns will be broadly similar in each accident year. Thus the proportionate increases in the known cumulative payments from one development year to the next used to calculate the expected cumulative payments for the future development periods.
- 3
- The run off period is six (6) years and hence the method assumes no more claims will be paid after this.
- 4
- That weighted past average inflation will remain unchanged into the future

Expected Loss Ratio method

This model assumes that the average delay in the payment of claims will continue into the future. Additionally, an estimate of the average ultimate loss ratio was assumed. The estimated average loss ratio was based on claims experience at the reporting date for accident years 2010, 2011 and 2012. For 3 of the classes of business namely Engineering, Workmen compensation, Bond and Oil & gas, there was very limited data. A Discounted Inflation-adjusted Basic Chain Ladder method was therefore inappropriate. The reserve was calculated as the expected average ultimate loss ratio for the assumed average delay period multiplied by earned premium for the assumed delay period minus current experience to the reporting date relating to the accident months that the delay affects.

Unearned premium provision was calculated using a time – apportionment basis. The same approach was taken for deferred acquisition cost as for the calculation of the UPR balance.

Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis is performed for possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact the Company's insurance liabilities. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate liabilities, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in assumptions, assumptions had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are non-linear. Sensitivity information will also vary according to the current economic assumptions.

Non-Life Valuation Report as at 31st December, 2023
Sensitivity Analysis

Class of Business	Base	5% Development Ratio	-5% Development Ratio	1% Inflation Rate	-1% Inflation Rate	1% Discount Rate	-1% Discount Rate
Accident	149,968,560	150,287,333	149,622,310	150,779,816	149,157,022	148,664,381	151,306,398
Employers Liability*	97,790,322	98,539,148	96,976,090	98,469,113	97,111,449	97,165,944	98,426,371
Fire	53,912,442	53,973,723	53,848,060	54,232,714	53,592,149	53,637,741	54,191,583
Marine	56,571,490	57,422,573	55,723,485	56,825,145	56,317,757	56,232,691	56,916,535
Motor	507,443	507,443	507,443	507,443	507,443	498,720	516,378
Bond*	22,439,638	22,488,776	22,390,500	22,439,638	22,439,638	22,439,638	22,439,638
Oil & Gas*	18,432,971	23,853,938	15,180,390	18,432,971	18,432,971	18,325,105	18,542,768
Total	399,622,866	407,072,934	394,248,280	401,686,842	397,558,429	396,964,220	402,339,672
Account outstanding	196,777,369	196,777,369	196,777,369	196,777,369	196,777,369	196,777,369	196,777,369
IBNR	202,845,497	210,295,566	197,470,911	204,909,473	200,781,060	200,186,851	205,562,303
Percentage change		1.86%	-1.34%	0.52%	-0.52%	-0.67%	0.68%

Non-Life Valuation Report as at 31st December, 2022
Sensitivity Analysis

Discounted IABCL

Class of Business	Base	5% Development Ratio	-5% Development Ratio	1% Inflation Rate	-1% Inflation Rate	1% Discount Rate	-1% Discount Rate
Accident	149,968,560	150,287,333	149,622,310	150,779,816	149,157,022	148,664,381	151,306,398
Employers Liability*	97,790,322	98,539,148	96,976,090	98,469,113	97,111,449	97,165,944	98,426,371
Fire	53,912,442	53,973,723	53,848,060	54,232,714	53,592,149	53,637,741	54,191,583
Marine	56,571,490	57,422,573	55,723,485	56,825,145	56,317,757	56,232,691	56,916,535
Motor	507,443	507,443	507,443	507,443	507,443	498,720	516,378
Bond*	22,439,638	22,488,776	22,390,500	22,439,638	22,439,638	22,439,638	22,439,638
Oil & Gas*	18,432,971	23,853,938	15,180,390	18,432,971	18,432,971	18,325,105	18,542,768
Total	399,622,866	407,072,934	394,248,280	401,686,842	397,558,429	396,964,220	402,339,672
Account outstanding	196,777,369	196,777,369	196,777,369	196,777,369	196,777,369	196,777,369	196,777,369
IBNR	202,845,497	210,295,566	197,470,911	204,909,473	200,781,060	200,186,851	205,562,303
Percentage change		1.86%	-1.34%	0.52%	-0.52%	-0.67%	0.68%

Insurance Risk

The claims development history of the Group at the reporting date was as follows:

General Accident

	Incremental Chain ladder-Yearly (NGN)													
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2009	22,972,167	30,864,230	1,181,404	1,584,080	1,187,804	165,600	10,720,536	6,999,584	-	-	1,727,030	-	-	2,137,500
1010	4,311,347	21,959,352	15,342,467	1,729,098	9,614,834	14,376,149	3,040,124	-	-	1,923,991	832,893	148,057	1,050,184	-
2011	10,306,994	26,572,303	15,358,743	8,191,084	3,410,001	9,284,783	750,000	485,027	565,823	-	-	-	-	-
2012	13,724,310	62,406,277	29,326,926	24,413,046	2,716,890	767,756	340,366	-	1,330,562	390,420	-	-	-	-
2013	20,837,078	35,751,707	12,359,195	11,076,368	5,238,761	2,664,543	755,231	-	-	1,638,486	-	-	-	-
2014	22,204,260	46,695,579	14,345,704	7,624,012	322,995	8,415,862	28,962	71,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	19,499,353	57,839,623	18,360,784	6,646,995	5,793,847	12,150,072	2,048,487	2,508,569	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	25,821,555	15,540,286	5,886,221	825,633	12,064,528	687,419	508,459	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	22,562,295	16,074,833	9,331,229	4,314,401	70,972	7,469,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	12,285,934	6,241,475	4,974,696	3,336,540	34,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	19,861,270	30,471,031	18,513,999	9,628,693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	11,788,075	29,770,237	11,038,123	445,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	3,896,046	23,254,776	10,365,736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	797,696	7,261,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	18,975,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Fire

	Incremental Chain ladder-Yearly (NGN)													
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2009	4,753,122	2,772,484	513,464	172,859	396,747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1010	8,764,680	10,841,586	337,350	162,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	1,480,043	31,107,856	998,933	74,867	1,615	-	-	11,353	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	13,039,833	35,136,271	7,354,654	2,453,630	1,775,876	1,366,685	-	2,888,458	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	13,205,568	45,399,945	8,943,929	5,202,788	626,036	114,000	166,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	15,561,114	32,848,745	15,257,343	2,530,145	6,204,423	372,888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	22,298,506	28,771,899	3,820,825	107,125	1,777,831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	31,230,095	24,948,679	6,671,536	641,760	-	17,592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	34,308,408	38,990,146	9,599,160	171,701	46,672	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	15,173,137	25,205,667	1,725,794	2,483,183	1,250,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	42,400,054	34,807,315	1,425,844	903,838	65,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	30,300,666	46,460,191	18,634,283	3,514,651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	13,166,225	34,438,089	11,226,618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	10,154,392	14,976,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	4,618,383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Motor

	Incremental Chain ladder-Yearly (NGN)													
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2009	29,132,628	44,956,369	13,902,149	2,864,164	551,236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1010	34,271,764	28,009,160	1,581,264	1,905,000	-	-	-	2,215,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	63,871,718	28,953,701	646,466	-	1,120,600	-	-	5,660	200,000	-	-	-	-	-
2012	51,656,929	22,791,247	161,500	1,063,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	43,049,234	24,403,505	1,167,051	1,085,692	425,000	2,942,259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	47,395,122	44,804,434	782,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	43,910,899	17,688,661	1,502,552	42,034	125,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	31,116,350	31,492,596	4,171,466	-	319,372	23,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	43,258,496	21,497,306	144,228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	34,572,022	14,401,507	-	-	20,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	33,773,801	7,718,821	1,826,518	303,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	32,509,929	9,512,208	1,564,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	33,581,679	16,227,876	4,830,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	18,539,848	11,747,197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	7,398,279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Marine

	Incremental Chain ladder-Yearly (NGN)													
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2009	-	3,898,100	7,405,991	322,385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1010	1,488,484	3,376,985	184,493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	3,012,040	4,915,686	4,701,682	702,841	182,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	4,342,821	2,693,546	182,008	660,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	868,434	8,189,484	4,973,426	8,513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	6,531,290	2,798,476	-	127,385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	11,157,185	869,255	2,481,071	29,564	61,119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	6,090,699	1,106,719	3,971,840	2,328,373	-	-	16,594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	6,270,902	3,379,055	1,591,348	654,202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	877,361	16,808,771	1,539,080	669,463	3,832,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	7,231,217	6,124,852	66,342	3,260,489	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	2,478,117	8,958,962	177,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	3,224,490	2,167,525	1,492,788	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	10,452,757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cumulative Claims Development Pattern:

General Accident														
	Cumulative Chain Ladder - Yearly (NGN)													
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2009	22,972,167	30,864,230	1,181,404	1,584,080	1,187,804	165,600	10,720,536	6,999,584	-	-	1,727,030	-	-	2,137,500
1010	4,311,347	21,959,352	15,342,467	1,729,098	9,614,834	14,376,149	3,040,124	-	-	1,923,991	832,893	148,057	1,050,184	-
2011	10,306,994	26,572,303	15,358,743	8,191,084	3,410,001	9,284,783	750,000	485,027	565,823	-	-	-	-	-
2012	13,724,310	62,406,277	29,326,926	24,413,046	2,716,890	767,756	340,366	-	1,330,562	390,420	-	-	-	-
2013	20,837,078	35,751,707	12,359,195	11,076,368	5,238,761	2,664,543	755,231	-	-	1,638,486	-	-	-	-
2014	22,204,260	46,695,579	14,345,704	7,624,012	322,995	8,415,862	28,962	71,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	19,499,353	57,839,623	18,360,784	6,646,995	5,793,847	12,150,072	2,048,487	2,508,569	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	25,821,555	15,540,286	5,886,221	825,633	12,064,528	687,419	508,459	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	22,562,295	16,074,833	9,331,229	4,314,401	70,972	7,469,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	12,285,934	6,241,475	4,974,696	3,336,540	34,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	19,861,270	30,471,031	18,513,999	9,628,693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	11,788,075	29,770,237	11,038,123	445,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	3,896,046	23,254,776	10,365,736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	797,696	7,261,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	18,975,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Fire														
	Cumulative Chain Ladder - Yearly (NGN)													
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2009	4,753,122	2,772,484	513,464	172,859	396,747	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1010	8,764,680	10,841,586	337,350	162,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	1,480,043	31,107,856	998,933	74,867	1,615	-	-	11,353	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	13,039,833	35,136,271	7,354,654	2,453,630	1,775,876	1,366,685	-	2,888,458	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	13,205,568	45,399,945	8,943,929	5,202,788	626,036	114,000	166,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	15,561,114	32,848,745	15,257,343	2,530,145	6,204,423	372,888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	22,298,506	28,771,899	3,820,825	107,125	1,777,831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	31,230,095	24,948,679	6,671,536	641,760	-	17,592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	34,308,408	38,990,146	9,599,160	171,701	46,672	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	15,173,137	25,205,667	1,725,794	2,483,183	1,250,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	42,400,054	34,807,315	1,425,844	903,838	65,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	30,300,666	46,460,191	18,634,283	3,514,651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	13,166,225	34,438,089	11,226,618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	10,154,392	14,976,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	4,618,383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Motor	Cumulative Chain Ladder - Yearly (NGN)													
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2009	29,132,628	44,956,369	13,902,149	2,864,164	551,236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1010	34,271,764	28,009,160	1,581,264	1,905,000	-	-	-	2,215,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	63,871,718	28,953,701	646,466	-	1,120,600	-	-	5,660	200,000	-	-	-	-	-
2012	51,656,929	22,791,247	161,500	1,063,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	43,049,234	24,403,505	1,167,051	1,085,692	425,000	2,942,259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	47,395,122	44,804,434	782,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	43,910,899	17,688,661	1,502,552	42,034	125,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	31,116,350	31,492,596	4,171,466	-	319,372	23,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	43,258,496	21,497,306	144,228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	34,572,022	14,401,507	-	-	20,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	33,773,801	7,718,821	1,826,518	303,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	32,509,929	9,512,208	1,564,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	33,581,679	16,227,876	4,830,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	18,539,848	11,747,197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	7,398,279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Marine	Cumulative Chain Ladder - Yearly (NGN)													
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2009	-	3,898,100	7,405,991	322,385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1010	1,488,484	3,376,985	184,493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	3,012,040	4,915,686	4,701,682	702,841	182,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	4,342,821	2,693,546	182,008	660,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	868,434	8,189,484	4,973,426	8,513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	6,531,290	2,798,476	-	127,385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	11,157,185	869,255	2,481,071	29,564	61,119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	6,090,699	1,106,719	3,971,840	2,328,373	-	-	16,594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	6,270,902	3,379,055	1,591,348	654,202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	877,361	16,808,771	1,539,080	669,463	3,832,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	7,231,217	6,124,852	66,342	3,260,489	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	2,478,117	8,958,962	177,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	3,224,490	2,167,525	1,492,788	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	10,452,757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Life insurance contracts

Individual life insurance contracts offered by the Group include: whole life, term assurance, group life, credit life products, endowment assurances and immediate life annuity pensions.

Whole life and term assurance are conventional regular premium products where a lump sum benefit, either fixed or decreasing, is payable on death or permanent disability. Contracts with a deposit premium option acquire surrender values.

Immediate Life Annuity business offer regular income for life, guaranteed to be payable for a minimum period , in exchange for a lump sum or premium at retirement. The Group is exposed longevity and the re-investment risks. An asset-liability matching exercise is performed regularly to ensure that appropriate assets are held that match liabilities by nature, term, currency and cash-flow.

Other annuity products are similar to our endowment products in nature and don't carry any longevity risks.

To the extent that maturity values or investment returns are guaranteed, there is a risk that actual returns are lower than those expected/guaranteed.

Credit life products are variants of both the whole life and term assurance products for products sold through the banks. The death benefit cover is normally a decreasing term assurance policy linked to the outstanding debt with the bank at death.

Funeral products, the Family Benefit Plan and the Family Comfort Plan, offer a whole of life level benefit to cover funeral expenses for the insured members. The contract ceases on the first death. The Group's Life business provided death in service cover for employees and few contracts have also included cover for funeral.

There is a risk that expense will overrun as downward pressure on rates increases and the demand for better service increases. Also, brokers hold on to premiums for some time before remitting it to the insurers introducing default risk. There is also a risk that reinsurers will default on legitimate claims.

For contracts when death or disability is the insured risk, the significant factors that could increase the overall frequency of claims are epidemics, widespread changes in lifestyle and natural disasters, resulting in earlier or more claims than expected. Group wide reinsurance limits of N5m on any single life insured and N140m on all high risk individuals insured are in place.

The Group has the right to review its mortality and morbidity rates should experience worsen but may be undermined by increased competition.

The insurance risks described above can be exacerbated by the selective withdrawal or decision to pay reduced premiums by healthy lives assureds. As a result, the amount of insurance risk is also subject to contract holder behaviour.

For annuity contracts, the most significant factor is continued improvement in medical science and social conditions that would increase longevity and the risk that actual interest rate differs from that guaranteed.

The following tables show the concentration of life insurance by type of contract.

12/31/2023			
Types of Life Insurance contracts	Gross Life insurance and investment contract liabilities	Life Insurance and Investment contract liabilities ceded to Reinsurance	Life Insurance and Investment contract Liabilities (Net)
	N	N	N
Individual Life Participation	148,599	-	148,599
Guaranteed annuity products	18,778,474	-	18,778,474
Group Life Insurance Product	1,367,439	17,170	1,350,269
Total life insurance liabilities	20,294,512	17,170	20,277,342

Types of Life Insurance contracts	31-Dec-22		
	Gross Life insurance and investment contract liabilities	Life Insurance and Investment contract liabilities ceded to Reinsurance	Life Insurance and Investment contract Liabilities (Net)
	N	N	N
Individual Life Participation	705,094	-	705,094
Guaranteed annuity products	15,523,935	-	15,523,935
Group Life Insurance Product	1,598,291	35,905	1,562,386
Total life insurance liabilities	17,827,320	35,905	17,791,416

Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analysis is performed for possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on the Group's insurance liabilities. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate liabilities, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in assumptions, assumptions had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are non-linear. Sensitivity information will also vary according to the current economic assumptions.

Key Assumptions

Material judgment is required in determining the liabilities and, in particular, in the choice of assumptions. Assumptions in use are based on past experience, current internal data, external market indices and benchmarks which reflect current observable market prices and other published information. Assumptions and prudent estimates are determined at the date of valuation and no credit is taken for possible beneficial effects of voluntary withdrawals. Assumptions are further evaluated on a continuous basis in order to ensure realistic and reasonable reserves are set aside to meet liabilities

The key assumptions to which the estimation of liabilities is particularly sensitive to are as follows:

Mortality and morbidity rates

Assumptions are based on standard industry and national tables, according to the type of contract written and the territory in which the insured person resides. They reflect recent historical experience and are adjusted when appropriate to reflect the Group's experience.

An increase in rates will lead to a larger number of expected claims (and claims could occur sooner than anticipated), which will increase the reserve and reduce reported profits for the shareholders.

Longevity

Assumptions are based on standard industry and national tables, adjusted when appropriate to reflect the Group's experience.

An appropriate, but not excessive prudent allowance is made for expected future improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by sex, underwriting class and contract type

An increase in longevity rates will lead to an increase in the expected number of annuity payments to be made, which will increase the reserve and reduce reported profits for the shareholders.

Investment return

The weighted average rate of return is derived based on a model portfolio that is assumed to back liabilities, consistent with the long-term asset allocation strategy. These estimates are based on current market returns as well as expectations about future economic and financial developments.

An increase in investment return would lead to a reduction in reserves and an increase in reported profits for the shareholders.

Expenses

Operating expense assumption reflects the projected costs of maintaining and servicing in-force policies and associated overhead expenses. The current level of expenses is taken as an appropriate expense base, adjusted for expected expense inflation if appropriate.

An increase in the level of expenses would result in an increase in expected expenditure thereby reducing reported profits for the shareholders.

Lapses and surrender rates

Lapses relate to the termination of risk policies or investment policies that have not acquired a value due to non-payment of premiums. Surrenders relate to the voluntary termination of policies by policyholders. Policy termination assumptions are determined using statistical measures based on the Group's experience and vary by product type.

An increase in lapse rates early in the life of the policy would tend to reduce profits for shareholders to the unrecouped initial expenses.

Life insurance liabilities are determined as the sum of the discounted value of the expected benefits and future administration expenses directly related to the contract, less the discounted value of the expected theoretical premiums that would be required to meet these future cash outflows. Discount rates are based on the long term risk free rate plus an adjustment for risk.

A decrease in the discount rate will increase the value of the insurance liability and therefore reduce profits for the shareholders with the exception of a perfectly matched annuity portfolio where both assets and liabilities will increase by the same magnitude.

Sensitivity of Liabilities to changes in long term valuation assumptions

31-Dec-23

	BaseN'000	VIR +1%	VIR -1%	Expenses +10%	Expenses -10%	Expense inflation +2%	Expense inflation -2%	Lapses +10%	Lapses -10%	Mortality +5%	Mortality -5%
Deposit Based Policies	17,429	17,192	17,677	19,012	15,845	17,928	16,957	17,429	17,429	17,438	17,420
Traditional Plans (excluding PRA Annuity)	63,850	62,550	65,231	64,591	63,109	64,253	63,470	64,084	63,613	63,882	63,817
PRA Annuity	17,856,033	17,216,148	18,553,026	17,952,197	17,759,891	18,019,796	17,724,484	17,856,033	17,856,033	17,910,309	17,803,077
Group Life	1,367,439	1,367,439	1,367,439	1,367,439	1,367,439	1,367,439	1,367,439	1,367,439	1,367,439	1,367,439	1,367,439
Reinsurance	(17,170)	(17,170)	(17,170)	(17,170)	(17,170)	(17,170)	(17,170)	(17,170)	(17,170)	(17,170)	(17,170)
Net liability	19,287,581	18,646,158	19,986,204	19,386,070	19,189,114	19,452,246	19,155,181	19,287,815	19,287,345	19,341,898	19,234,584
% Change in net liability		93.3%	100.0%	97.0%	96.0%	97.3%	95.8%	96.5%	96.5%	96.8%	96.2%

	BaseN'000	VIR +1%	VIR -1%	Expenses +10%	Expenses -10%	Expense inflation +2%	Expense inflation -2%	Lapses +10%	Lapses -10%	Mortality +5%	Mortality -5%
Deposit Based Policies	17,429	(237)	248	1,584	(1,584)	499	(472)	-	-	9	(9)
Traditional Plans (excluding PRA Annuity)	63,850	(1,300)	1,382	741	(741)	403	(379)	234	(236)	32	(32)
PRA Annuity	17,856,033	(639,886)	696,992	96,163	(96,142)	163,762	(131,550)	-	-	54,275	(52,956)
Group Life	1,367,439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance	(17,170)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net liability	19,287,581	(641,423)	698,623	98,488	(98,467)	164,665	(132,401)	234	(236)	54,317	(52,997)
% Change in net liability		-3.3%	3.6%	0.5%	-0.5%	0.9%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	-0.3%

Summary	Base N'000	VIR +1%	VIR -1%	Expenses +10%	Expenses -10%	Expense inflation +2%	Expense inflation -2%	Lapses +10%	Lapses -10%	Mortality +5%	Mortality -5%
Individual	17,937,312	(641,423)	698,623	98,488	(98,467)	164,665	(132,401)	234	(236)	54,317	(52,997)
Group	1,367,439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net liability	19,304,751	(641,423)	698,623	98,488	(98,467)	164,665	(132,401)	234	(236)	54,317	(52,997)
% change in liability	0.0%	-3.3%	3.6%	0.5%	-0.5%	0.9%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	-0.3%

31-Dec-22

N'000	Base	VIR +1%	VIR -1%	Expenses +10%	Expenses -10%	Expense inflation +2%	Expense inflation -2%	Mortality +5%	Mortality -5%
Individual Risk Reserves	13,903,789	12,953,820	14,803,235	14,031,093	13,774,551	14,116,842	13,705,776	13,903,855	13,903,728
Investment Linked Products	434,605	434,605	434,605	434,605	434,605	434,605	434,605	434,605	434,605
Group Life - UPR	285,736	285,736	285,736	285,736	285,736	285,736	285,736	285,736	285,736
Group Life - AURR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Life - IBNR	477,578	477,578	477,578	477,578	477,578	477,578	477,578	477,578	477,578
Group DA	69,833	69,833	69,833	69,833	69,833	69,833	69,833	69,833	69,833
Group Credit Life	3,279	3,279	3,279	3,279	3,279	3,279	3,279	3,279	3,279
Outsanding Claims	911,539	911,539	911,539	911,539	911,539	911,539	911,539	911,539	911,539
Additional reserves	25,506	25,506	25,506	25,506	25,506	25,506	25,506	25,506	25,506
Reinsurance	(43,362)	(43,362)	(43,362)	(43,362)	(43,362)	(43,362)	(43,362)	(43,362)	(43,362)
Net liability	16,068,502	15,118,533	16,967,948	16,195,806	15,939,264	16,281,555	15,870,489	16,068,569	16,068,442
% change in Net Liability		-5.91%	5.60%	0.79%	-0.80%	1.33%	-1.23%	0.00%	0.00%

Summary	Base	Interest rate	Interest rate -	Expenses	Expenses -	Expense	Expense	Mortality	Mortality -5%
Individual	14,363,900	13,413,931	15,263,346	14,491,203	14,234,662	14,576,953	14,165,887	14,363,966	14,363,839
Group	1,704,603	1,704,603	1,704,603	1,704,603	1,704,603	1,704,603	1,704,603	1,704,603	1,704,603
Net liability	16,068,502	15,118,533	16,967,948	16,195,806	15,939,264	16,281,555	15,870,489	16,068,569	16,068,442
% change in liability		-5.91%	5.60%	0.79%	-0.80%	1.33%	-1.23%	0.00%	0.00%

All stresses were applied independently
Stresses not applied to individual reinsurance asset due to immateriality

(e) Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk is the risk of loss due to insufficient liquid assets to meet cash flow requirements or to fulfil its financial obligation once claims crystallize. In respect of catastrophe events there is also a liquidity risk associated with the timing differences between gross cash outflows and expected reinsurance recoveries.

The Group mitigates this risk by monitoring cash activities and expected outflows. The Group has no material commitments for capital expenditures and there is no need for such expenditures in the normal course of business. Claims payments are funded by current operating cash flow including investment income. The Group has no tolerance for liquidity risk and is committed to meeting all liabilities as they fall due.

The Group's cash and short term investments make up about 65% of its investment portfolio. This highlights liquid marketable securities sufficient to meet its liabilities as at when due. Short term investments include treasury bills and term deposits with an original maturity of less than one year.

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the Group's exposure to liquidity risk:

- The liquidity risk policy sets out the assessment and determination of what constitutes liquidity risk for the Group. Compliance with the policy is monitored, exposures and breaches are reported to the Group's risk committee. The policy is regularly reviewed for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment.
- Guidelines are set for asset allocations, portfolio limit structures and maturity profiles of assets, in order to ensure sufficient funding available to meet insurance and investment contracts obligations.
- Contingency funding plans are in place, which specify minimum proportions of funds to meet emergency calls as well as specifying events that would trigger such plans.

The Group maintains a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. The Group also has committed lines of credit that it can access to meet liquidity needs to assist users in understanding how assets and liabilities have been matched.

The following table summarizes the maturity profile of the non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group based on remaining undiscounted contractual obligations.

For insurance contracts liabilities and reinsurance assets, maturity profiles are determined based on estimated timing of net cash outflows from the recognised insurance liabilities. Unearned premiums and the reinsurers' share of unearned premiums have been excluded from the analysis as they are not contractual obligations.

Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately.

Reinsurance assets have been presented on the same basis as insurance liabilities. The gross nominal inflow/(outflow) disclosed in the table is the contractual, undiscounted cash flow on the financial liability or commitment.

Residual contractual maturities of financial assets and liabilities

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

Group**31-Dec-23***In thousands of Naira*

	Carrying amount	Contractual cashflow	0 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years
<i>Non- derivative financial assets</i>							
Cash and cash equivalents	14,617,511	14,617,511	14,617,511	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets	4,561,610	4,561,610	4,561,610				
Trade receivables	83,911	83,911	83,911	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance assets	318,816	318,816	-	318,816	-	-	-
Other receivables and prepayment	230,447	230,447	115,223	115,223	-	-	-
Statutory Deposit	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	500,000
Total assets	20,312,294	20,312,294	19,378,255	434,039	-	-	500,000
<i>Non- derivative financial liabilities</i>							
Insurance contract liabilities	21,104,769	21,104,769	-	-	107,757	21,057,939	-
Trade payable	4,387	4,387	4,387	-	-	-	-
Loans and borrowings	-	-	-				
Other payable	1,062,482	1,062,482	1,062,482	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	22,171,638	22,171,638	1,066,870	-	107,757	21,057,939	-
Gap (assets - liabilities)	(1,859,344)	(1,859,344)	18,311,385	434,039	(107,757)	(21,057,939)	500,000
Cumulative liquidity gap			18,311,385	18,745,424	18,637,667	(2,420,272)	(1,920,272)

Company**31-Dec-23***In thousands of Naira*

	Carrying amount	Contractual cashflow	0 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years
<i>Non- derivative financial assets</i>							
Cash and cash equivalents	14,572,139	14,572,139	14,572,139	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets	4,561,610	4,561,610	4,561,610				
Trade receivables	2,022	2,022	2,022	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance assets	318,816	318,816	-	318,816	87,774	231,042	-
Other receivables and prepayment	190,627	190,627	-	190,627	-	-	-
Statutory Deposit	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	500,000
Total assets	20,145,213	20,145,213	19,135,771	509,443	87,774	231,042	500,000
<i>Non- derivative financial liabilities</i>							
Insurance contract liabilities	21,057,939	21,057,939	2,316,373	3,158,691	3,790,429	4,211,588	7,580,858
Trade payable	4,387	4,387	4,387	-	-	-	-
Loans and borrowings	-	-	-				
Other payable	1,057,687	1,057,687	599,543	-	59,856	398,288	-
Total liabilities	22,120,014	22,120,014	2,920,303	3,158,691	3,850,285	4,609,876	7,580,858
Gap (assets - liabilities)	(1,974,800)	(1,974,800)	16,215,467	(2,649,249)	(3,762,511)	(4,378,834)	(7,080,858)
Cumulative liquidity gap			16,215,467	13,566,218	9,803,707	5,424,873	(1,655,985)

*Non-financial assets that are measured at fair value: WHT of N146,000 was excluded from the computation of other payables

Group**31-Dec-22***In thousands of Naira*

	Carrying amount	Contractual cashflow	0 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years
<i>Non- derivative financial assets</i>							
Cash and cash equivalents	13,520,624	13,520,624	13,520,624	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets	4,377,638	4,377,638	4,377,638				
Trade receivables	78,777	78,777	78,777	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance assets	347,457	347,457	-	347,457	-	-	-
Other receivables and prepayment	246,477	246,477	123,239	123,238	-	-	-
Statutory Deposit	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	500,000
Total assets	19,070,973	19,070,972	18,100,278	470,695	-	-	500,000
<i>Non- derivative financial liabilities</i>							
Insurance contract liabilities	16,455,683	16,509,290	680,220	1,108,316	107,757	13,907,068	705,929
Investment contract liabilities	539,434	539,434	539,434	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	9,781	9,781	9,781	-	-	-	-
Loans and borrowings	679,110	679,110	679,110				
Other payable	1,176,439	1,176,439	1,176,439	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	18,860,446	18,914,053	3,084,983	1,108,316	107,757	13,907,068	705,929
Gap (assets - liabilities)	210,527	156,919	15,015,294	(637,621)	(107,757)	(13,907,068)	(205,929)
Cumulative liquidity gap			15,015,294	14,377,673	14,269,916	362,848	156,920

Company**31-Dec-22***In thousands of Naira*

	Carrying amount	Contractual cashflow	0 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years
<i>Non- derivative financial assets</i>							
Cash and cash equivalents	13,460,792	13,460,792	13,460,792	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets	4,377,638	4,377,638	4,377,638				
Trade receivables	3,921	3,921	3,921	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance assets	347,457	347,457	-	113,034	191,061	27,130	-
Other receivables and prepayment	196,222	196,222	-	196,222	-	-	-
Statutory Deposit	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	500,000
Total assets	18,886,030	18,886,030	17,842,351	309,256	191,061	27,130	500,000
<i>Non- derivative financial liabilities</i>							
Insurance contract liabilities	16,401,533	16,401,533	1,804,169	2,460,230	2,952,276	3,280,307	5,904,551
Investment contract liabilities	539,434	539,434	-	539,434	-	-	-
Trade payable	9,781	9,781	9,781	-	-	-	-
Loans and borrowings	679,110	679,110	679,110				
Other payable	1,164,792	1,164,792	485,158	-	83,968	595,666	-
Total liabilities	18,794,649	18,794,649	2,978,217	2,999,664	3,036,244	3,875,973	5,904,551
Gap (assets - liabilities)	91,381	91,381	14,864,134	(2,690,408)	(2,845,183)	(3,848,843)	(5,404,551)
Cumulative liquidity gap			14,864,134	12,173,726	9,328,543	5,479,700	75,149

(f) Market risks

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign exchange rates (foreign currency risk), market interest rates (interest rate risk) and market prices (price risk).

The Group's enterprise risk management policy sets out the assessment and determination of what constitutes market risk. Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures and breaches are reported to the Group Risk Committee. The policy is reviewed regularly for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment.

Guidelines are set for asset allocation and portfolio limit structure, to ensure that assets back specific policyholder's liabilities and that assets are held to deliver income and gains for policyholders which are in line with expectations of the policyholders.

(g) Foreign currency risk

Foreign Exchange risk is the exposure of the Group's financial condition to adverse movements in exchange rates. The Group is exposed to foreign exchange currency risk primarily through undertaking certain transactions denominated in foreign currency.

The Group's principal transactions are carried out in Naira and its exposure to foreign exchange risk arise primarily with respect to transactions done in other foreign currencies: UK pound sterling, Euro and US dollar.

The Group's financial assets are primarily denominated in the same currencies as its insurance contract liabilities. Thus, the main foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than those in which insurance contract liabilities are expected to be settled.

The Board of Directors defines its risk tolerance levels and expectations for foreign exchange risk management and ensures that the risk is maintained at prudent levels. Foreign exchange risk is quantified using the net balance of assets and liabilities in each currency, and their total sum. The Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk is low.

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

Group**31-Dec-23**

	US Dollar N'000	Euro N'000	Total N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	230,841	39,848	270,689
Investment property	1,062,889	-	1,062,889

Company**31-Dec-23**

	US Dollar N'000	Euro N'000	Total N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	230,841	39,848	270,689
Investment property	1,062,889	-	1,062,889

Group**31-Dec-22**

	US Dollar N'000	Euro N'000	Total N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	238,834	10,957	249,791
Investment property	431,000	-	431,000

Company**31-Dec-22**

	US Dollar N'000	Euro N'000	Total N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	238,834	10,957	249,791
Investment property	431,000	-	431,000

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Group'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 The following tables show the effect on the profit as at 31st December 2022 from N385/\$ closing rate and as at 31st December 2023 from N385/\$ closing rate respectively.

Group

31-Dec-23

	US Dollars N'000	Pound Sterling N'000	Total N'000
10% increase	129,373	3,985	133,358
10% decrease	(129,373)	(3,985)	(133,358)

Impact of increase on:

Pre-tax Profit	129,373	3,985	133,358
Shareholders' Equity	90,561	2,789	93,350

Impact of decrease on:

Pre-tax Profit	(129,373)	(3,985)	(133,358)
Shareholders' Equity	(90,561)	(2,789)	(93,350)

Company

31-Dec-22

	US Dollars N'000	Pound Sterling N'000	Total N'000
10% increase	66,983	1,096	68,079
10% decrease	(66,983)	(1,096)	(68,079)

Impact of increase on:

Pre-tax Profit	66,983	1,096	68,079
Shareholders' Equity	46,888	767	47,655

Impact of decrease on:

Pre-tax Profit	(66,983)	(1,096)	(68,079)
Shareholders' Equity	(46,888)	(767)	(47,655)

Group

31-Dec-23

	US Dollars N'000	Pound Sterling N'000	Total N'000
10% increase	89,755	43,072	132,827
10% decrease	(89,755)	(43,072)	(132,827)

Impact of increase on:

Pre-tax Profit	89,755	43,072	132,827
Shareholders' Equity	62,829	30,150	92,979

Impact of decrease on:

Pre-tax Profit	(89,755)	(43,072)	(132,827)
Shareholders' Equity	(62,829)	(30,150)	(92,979)

Company

31-Dec-22

	US Dollars N'000	Pound Sterling N'000	Total N'000
10% increase	89,755	43,072	132,827
10% decrease	(89,755)	(43,072)	(132,827)

Impact of increase on:

Pre-tax Profit	89,755	43,072	132,827
Shareholders' Equity	62,829	30,150	92,979

Impact of decrease on:

Pre-tax Profit	(89,755)	(43,072)	(132,827)
Shareholders' Equity	(62,829)	(30,150)	(92,979)

(h) Interest rate risks

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Exposure to this risk primarily results from timing differences in the repricing of assets and liabilities as they mature (fixed rate instruments) or contractually repriced (floating rate instruments).

The Group monitors this exposure through periodic reviews of the assets and liability position. Estimates of cash flows, as well as the impact of interest rate fluctuations relating to the investment portfolio and insurance provisions are modelled and reviewed. The overall objective of these strategies is to limit the net change in value of assets and liabilities arising from interest rate movements

While it is more difficult to measure the interest sensitivity of insurance liabilities than that of the related assets, to the extent that such sensitivities are measurable then the interest rate movements will generate asset value changes that substantially offset changes in the value of the liabilities relating to the underlying products. The Group is also exposed to the risk of changes in future cash flows from fixed income securities arising from the changes in interest rates.

Sensitivity analysis on financial assets

As part of the Group's investment strategy, in order to reduce both insurance and financial risk, the Group matches its investments to the liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts by reference to the type of benefits payable to contract holders

The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on profit before tax (due to changes in fair value of financial assets whose fair values are recorded in the income statement) and equity (that reflects adjustments to profit before tax and changes in fair value of financial assets whose fair values are recorded in the statement of changes in equity).

The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate fair value and/or amortised cost of financial assets, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, variables had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear. 1% increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group 31-Dec-23	Group 31-Dec-22 Restated	Company 31-Dec-23	Company 31-Dec-22 Restated
Financial instruments				
Cash and cash equivalents	14,617,511	13,520,624	14,572,139	13,460,792
Financial assets:				
Amortised cost	74,333	97,281	74,333	97,281
	14,691,844	13,617,905	14,646,472	13,558,073

Price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Group 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.

(i) Operational Risks

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Group's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Group's operations.

The Group's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Group's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of operational standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- documentation of controls and procedures
 - requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks
- requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action
- development of contingency plans
- training and professional development
- ethical and business standards
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

Compliance with the Group's standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of Internal Audit reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit to which they relate, with summaries submitted to the Audit Committee and senior management of the Group.

49 Capital Management Policies, Objectives and Approach

The Group has established the following capital management objectives, policies and approach to managing the risks that affect its capital

Great Nigeria Insurance's operations are also subject to regulatory requirements within the jurisdictions in which it operates. The minimum paid up capital requirement as specified by National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) for life insurance business in Nigeria is N2 billion, N3 billion for Non-life insurance business, N5 billion for composite insurance business and N10 billion for Reinsurance business and insurers are also mandated to maintain 10% of this paid up capital with the Central Bank as Statutory Deposit. In addition, quarterly and annual returns must be submitted to NAICOM on a regular basis. The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) has set a minimum capital of N200 million for regional Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs).

The regulations prescribed by NAICOM not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities, but also impose certain restrictive provisions (e.g., solvency margin) to minimise the risk of default and insolvency on the part of the insurance companies to meet unforeseen liabilities as these arise.

In reporting the Great Nigeria Insurance's solvency status, solvency margin are computed using the rules prescribed by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM). The margin of solvency, according to NAICOM is defined as total admissible assets less total liabilities. This shall not be less than either 15% of net premium or the minimum paid up share capital whichever is higher. Great Nigeria Insurance's capital management policy for its business is to hold sufficient capital to cover the statutory requirements based on the NAICOM regulations, including any additional amounts required by the regulators.

Approach to capital management

The Group seeks to optimise the structure and sources of capital to ensure that it consistently maximises returns to the shareholders and policyholders.

Great Nigeria Insurance's approach to managing capital involves managing assets, liabilities and risks in a coordinated way, assessing shortfalls between reported and required capital level on a regular basis and taking appropriate actions to influence the capital position of the Group in the light of changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics. An important aspect of the Group's overall capital management process is the setting of target risk adjusted rates of return, which are aligned to performance objectives and ensure that the Group is focused on the creation of value for shareholders.

The capital requirements are routinely forecast on a periodic basis and assessed against both the forecast available capital and the expected internal rate of return, including risk and sensitivity analyses. The process is ultimately subject to approval by the Board.

The Group has developed a framework to identify the risks and quantify their impact on the economic capital. The framework estimates how much capital is required to reduce the risk of insolvency to a remote degree of probability. The framework has also been considered in assessing the capital requirement.

The Group's objectives with respect to capital management are to maintain a capital base that is structured to exceed regulatory and to best utilize capital allocations.

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.

(a) The Company's solvency margin position is as follows:

	<u>31-Dec-23</u>	<u>31-Dec-22</u>
	N'000	Restated N'000
Admissible Assets		
Financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	14,555,152	13,460,792
Financial assets	4,561,610	4,377,638
Trade receivables	2,022	3,921
Reinsurance assets	318,816	442,883
Other receivables and prepayments	15,560	-
Investment in subsidiaries	255,045	243,192
Land and building and Investment properties	7,269,712	5,423,000
Intangible assets	80,525	156,818
Statutory deposit	500,000	500,000
PPE (Land and Building)	1,666,667	1,392,500
Other property and equipment	134,901	586,122
Total Admissible Assets	<u><u>29,360,009</u></u>	<u><u>26,586,866</u></u>

A

LESS ADMISSIBLE LIABILITIES

Trade payables		4,387	4,387
Gratuity payable		1,722	1,722
Provision and other payables		1,146,024	1,107,338
Insurance contract liabilities		21,057,939	12,440,534
Current Income Tax Liabilities		78,827	50,027
Total Admissible Liabilities	B	22,288,899	13,604,009

Solvency Margin (A-B)

		7,071,110	12,982,857
Higher of:			
Earneds Premium Income		2,384,425	2,447,365
Less: Reinsurance premium		(546,204)	(546,204)
Net Premium		1,838,220	1,901,161
15% of Net Premium		275,733	367,105
Minimum Paid-up Capital		5,000,000	5,000,000
The higher thereof:			
Solvency margin in excess of minimum paid up capital		2,071,110	7,982,857

- (b) In line with finance Act 2021 (Part IX - Insurance Act) in sections 33, 34 and 35 contains provision which amended Section 9,10 and 102 of Insurance Act, 2003 as previously related to paid-up share capital. The word "Capital requirement" was introduced and inserted in Section 102 of the Insurance Act. By the provision of section 35.

'Capital Requirement" means -

- (i) In the case of existing company -
- the excess of admissible assets over liabilities, less the amount of own shares held by the company.
 - Subordinated liabilities subject to approval by the Commission, and
 - any other financial instrument as prescribed by the Commission.

For this purpose, Admissible Assets are defined as:

Share Capital, Share Premium, Retained Earnings, Contingency Reserves and any other admissible assets subject to the approval of the Commission.

- (ii) In the case of a new company -
- Government Bonds and Treasury Bills
 - Cash and Bank balances, and
 - Cash and Cash equivalent

Capital Management - Continued

As an existing company, our capital requirement is as shown below:

	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22
	N'000	N'000
Share Capital	1,913,742	1,913,742
Share Premium	3,110,664	3,110,664
Statutory Contingency Reserve	1,953,377	1,559,923
Retained Losses	(674,728)	(763,567)
Excess of admissible assets over liabilities	6,303,055	5,820,762
Less the amount of own shares held(Treasury shares)	(1,586,257)	(1,586,257)
	4,716,798	4,234,505
Subordinated liabilities subject to approval by the Commission	-	-
Any other financial instrument as prescribed by the Commission	-	-
Capital requirement	4,716,798	4,234,505

50 Valuation basis

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 and the company applies valuation techniques to measure such instruments. These valuation techniques make maximum use of market observable data but in some cases management estimate other than observable market inputs within the valuation model. There is no standard model and different assumptions 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 Group has minimal exposure to financial assets which are valued at other than quoted prices in an active market.

The Group's accounting policy and basis of fair value measurements are disclosed under notes 3

Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position.

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

Group

31-Dec-23

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	<i>Notes</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets					
Financial Assets - at FVTPL	6	3,769,920	-	-	3,769,920
Equity securities - Assets at OCI	6	-	-	717,357	717,357
Total financial assets measured at fair value		3,769,920	-	717,357	4,487,277

Group

31-Dec-22

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	<i>Notes</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets					
Financial Assets - at FVTPL	6	3,696,644	-	-	3,696,644
Equity securities - Assets at OCI	6	-	-	583,713	583,713
Total financial assets measured at fair value		3,696,644	-	583,713	4,280,357

Company

31-Dec-23

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	<i>Notes</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets					
Financial Assets - at FVTPL	6	3,769,920	-	-	3,769,920
Equity securities - Assets at OCI	6	-	-	717,357	717,357
Total financial assets measured at fair value		3,769,920	-	717,357	4,487,277

31-Dec-22

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	<i>Notes</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets					
Financial Assets - at FVTPL	6	3,696,644	-	-	3,696,644
Equity securities - Assets at OCI	6	-	-	583,713	583,713
Total financial assets measured at fair value		3,696,644	-	583,713	4,280,357

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

No fair value disclosures are provided for cash and cash equivalents, loans and receivables, trade receivables, other receivables, bank borrowings, trade payables, provision and other payables and finance lease obligations that are measured at cost because their carrying amount reasonably approximate their fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Unquoted Equities fair value OCI

Unquoted equities represent equity shares held with financial institutions. The carrying amount of current balances held show a reasonable approximation of the fair value of the equities holdings.

Trade receivables and Other receivables

The carrying amounts of trade receivables and other receivables are reasonable approximation of their fair values which are receivable on demand.

Bank borrowings, 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.

51 Financial assets and liabilities

Accounting classification measurement basis and fair values

The table below sets out the Group's classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities.

Group

		Fair value through P/L	Amortised Cost	Fair value through OCI	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
31-Dec-23							
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Notes						
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	5		14,617,511	-	-	14,617,511	14,617,511
Financial assets	6	3,769,920	74,333	717,357	-	4,561,610	4,561,610
Trade receivables	7	-	83,911	-	-	83,911	83,911
Reinsurance assets	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables excluding prepayments	9	-	432,674	-	-	432,674	432,674
		3,769,920	15,208,429	717,357	-	19,695,706	19,695,706
Financial liabilities							
Insurance contract liabilities	16	-	-	-	21,104,769	21,104,769	21,104,769
Trade payable	17	-	-	-	4,387	4,387	4,387
Provision and other payables	21	-	-	-	1,121,174	1,121,174	1,121,174
		-	-	-	22,230,330	22,230,330	22,230,330

The carrying amount of these financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximation of their fair values.

Group

		Fair value through P/L	Amortised Cost	Fair value through OCI	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
31-Dec-22							
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Notes						
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	5		13,520,624	-	-	13,520,624	13,520,624
Financial assets	6	3,696,644	97,281	583,713	-	4,377,638	4,377,638
Trade receivables	7	-	78,777	-	-	78,777	78,777
Reinsurance assets	8	-	78,481	-	-	78,481	78,481
Other receivables excluding prepayments	10	-	427,960	-	-	427,960	427,960
		3,696,644	14,203,123	583,713	-	18,483,480	18,483,480
Financial liabilities							
Insurance contract liabilities	17	-	-	-	18,633,808	18,633,808	18,633,808
Trade payable	19	-	-	-	4,387	9,781	9,781
Provision and other payables	23 (a)	-	-	-	1,141,795	1,239,155	1,239,155
		-	-	-	18,244,053	18,244,053	18,244,053

The carrying amount of these financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximation of their fair values.

Company

31-Dec-23		Fair value through P/L	Amortized cost	Fair value through OCI	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Notes						
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	5	-	14,572,139	-	-	14,572,139	14,572,139
Financial assets	6	3,769,920	74,333	717,357	-	4,561,610	4,561,610
Trade receivables	7	-	2,022	-	-	2,022	2,022
Reinsurance assets	8	-	318,816	-	-	318,816	318,816
Other receivables excluding prepayments	9	-	500,549	-	-	500,549	500,549
		3,769,920	15,467,859	717,357	-	19,955,136	19,955,136
Financial liabilities							
Insurance contract liabilities	16	-	-	-	21,057,939	21,057,939	21,057,939
Trade payable	17	-	-	-	4,387	4,387	4,387
Provision and other payables	21	-	-	-	1,146,024	1,146,024	1,146,024
		-	-	-	22,208,350	22,208,350	22,208,350

The carrying amount of these financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximation of their fair values.

Company

Dec-22		Fair value through P/L	Amortized cost	Fair value through OCI	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total carrying amount	Fair value
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Notes						
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	5	-	13,460,792	-	-	13,460,792	13,460,792
Financial assets	6	3,696,644	97,281	583,713	-	4,377,638	4,377,638
Trade receivables	7	-	3,921	-	-	3,921	3,921
Reinsurance assets	8	-	347,457	-	-	347,457	347,457
Other receivables excluding prepayments	10	-	484,560	-	-	484,560	484,560
		3,696,644	14,394,010	583,713	-	18,674,367	18,674,367
Financial liabilities							
Insurance contract liabilities	17	-	-	-	18,578,602	18,578,602	18,578,602
Trade payable	19	-	-	-	9,781	9,781	9,781
Provision and other payables	23 (a)	-	-	-	1,252,982	1,252,982	1,252,982
		-	-	-	18,203,730	18,203,730	18,203,730

The carrying amount of these financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximation of their fair values.

52 Segment information

Segment information is presented in respect of the Company's business segments which represents the primary segment reporting format and is based on the Company's management and reporting structure.

No geographical segment information has been provided in these financial statements as there is only one geographical segment.

Business segments charge and earn interest among themselves on a transfer pricing arrangement to reflect the of assets and liabilities.

Business Segments

The Company operates the following main business segments:

Non-life (General) Business - Includes general insurance transactions with individual and corporate customers

Life Business - Includes life insurance policies with individual and corporate customers.

Asset Management - Includes portfolio management services

The segment information provided by the Management Underwriting Investment Committee for the reporting segments for the year ended 31 December 2023

Contingency Reserve

In compliance with Section 21 (1) of Insurance Act CAP I17 LFN 2004, the contingency reserve for non-life insurance business is credited with the greater of 3% of total premiums or 20% of the profits (whichever is greater).This shall accumulate until it reaches the amount of greater of minimum paid-up capital or 50 percent of net premium. While for life business, the contingency reserves is credited with an amount equal to 1% of gross premium or 10% of net profit (whichever is greater) and accumulated until it reaches the amount of minimum paid up capital.

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Non-life		Life		GNI Healthcare		Asset Management	Group		Company	
	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22 Restated	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22 Restated	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22 Restated	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22 Restated	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22 Restated
Insurance Revenue	1,215,201	1,023,730	1,169,224	1,424,422	151,683	201,052	-	2,536,108	2,649,204	2,384,425	2,448,152
Insurance Service Expense	(664,086)	(688,161)	(1,280,299)	(711,474)	(79,376)	(123,715)		(2,023,761)	(1,523,350)	(1,944,385)	(1,399,635)
Net Expense from Reinsurance Contract	(432,347)	(49,770)	(57,368)	(13,057)	-			(489,715)	(62,827)	(489,715)	(62,827)
Insurance service result	118,769	285,799	(168,443)	699,891	72,307	77,337	-	22,632	1,063,027	(49,674)	985,690
								-	-	-	-
Investment income	87,191	103,522	1,818,951	1,346,511	3,295	4,998	-	1,909,438	1,455,031	1,906,143	1,450,033
Net fair value gains/ (loss) on assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:	1,634,686	113,956	1,069,226	(232,412)	-	-	-	2,703,913	(118,456)	2,703,913	(118,456)
Net investment income	1,721,878	217,478	2,888,178	1,114,099	3,295	4,998	-	4,613,350	1,336,574	4,610,055	1,331,576
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	(36,171)	(24,090)	(1,484,974)	(1,190,812)	(1,571)	(3,495)		(1,522,716)	(1,218,397)	(1,521,145)	(1,214,902)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	17,396	11,091	1,967	1,329	-			19,363	12,420	19,363	12,420
Net Finance result	(18,775)	(12,998)	(1,483,007)	(1,189,483)	(1,571)	(3,495)	-	(1,503,353)	(1,205,976)	(1,501,782)	(1,202,481)
Finance Result	1,821,872	490,278	1,236,728	624,507	74,030	78,840	-	3,132,630	1,193,625	3,058,599	1,114,785
Other operating income	416,873	8,905	86,275	3,192	8,725	2,728	-	511,873	14,825	503,148	12,097
Management expenses	(780,274)	(777,472)	(872,225)	(896,475)	(82,294)	(72,863)	(10,434)	(1,745,227)	(1,759,490)	(1,652,499)	(1,673,948)
Finance Cost	(6,206)	(5,381)	-	(79,110)	-	-	-	(6,206)	(84,491)	(6,206)	(84,491)
Profit/(loss) on investment contracts	-	-	(11,902)	16,370	-	-	-	(11,902)	16,370	(11,902)	16,370
Results of operating activities	(369,607)	(773,949)	(797,853)	(956,023)	(73,569)	(70,135)	(10,434)	(1,251,463)	(1,812,786)	(1,167,460)	(1,729,972)
Impairment losses	(19,470)	24,150	(16,023)	(23,529)	-	-	-	(35,493)	(218)	(35,493)	621
Reportable segment profit/ (loss) before tax	1,432,795	(259,520)	422,852	(355,046)	461	8,705	(10,434)	1,845,674	(619,379)	1,855,647	(614,566)
								-	-	-	-
Minimum Tax	(17,141)	(6,122)	(13,113)	(4,662)	(819)	(1,044)	-	(31,073)	(11,827)	(30,254)	(10,784)
Income tax	238,517	(38,241)	3,933	(25,765)	519	6,178	-	242,969	(57,828)	242,450	(64,006)
Loss /(Profit) After tax	1,654,171	(303,883)	413,672	(385,473)	162	13,840	(10,434)	2,057,570	(689,034)	2,067,845	(689,356)
Contingency Reserve	(330,832)	(30,709)	(43,250)	(113,065)	-	-		(374,084)	(143,775)	(374,084)	(143,775)
								-	-	-	-
Total assets	8,051,429	6,285,848	25,980,436	24,026,127	420,528	412,219	-	30,998,956	27,020,576	30,932,104	26,937,630
Total liabilities	4,826,861	5,129,509	21,226,266	17,932,731	109,989	115,566	-	22,869,660	19,687,896	22,869,660	19,687,896
Net assets	3,224,568	1,156,339	4,754,170	6,093,396	310,539	296,653	-	8,095,845	7,285,560	8,062,444	7,249,734

53 ASSET AND LIABILITY MANAGEMENT (COMPANY)
HYPOTHECATION OF ASSETS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

In thousands of Naira

	LIFE FUND	ANNUITY	NON-LIFE INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES	SHAREHOLDERS FUND	TOTAL
Cash and Cash equivalent	568,481	13,475,631	528,028		14,572,140
Financial Assets			-	-	-
Corporate Bonds		-	58	-	58
FGN Bonds		3,164,899			3,164,899
Quoted equities	286,626	-	318,393	-	605,020
Unquoted equities	-	-	-	717,357	717,357
Loans & Receivables	-	-	-	74,276	74,276
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-	-	361,899	361,899
Investment Properties	1,006,391	6,072,466	190,857	1,215,171	8,484,885
Property and equipment	-	-	-	1,808,501	1,808,501
Statutory deposits	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
Trade receivables	-	-	-	2,022	2,022
Deferred acquisition costs	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance assets	318,814	-	-	-	318,814
Other receivables and prepayments	-	-	-	190,627	190,627
Right of Use (ROU) Assets	-	-	-	51,076.2	51,076
Intangibles assets	-	-	-	80,524	80,524
Total Assets (a)	2,180,312	22,712,996	1,037,337	5,001,454	30,932,098
Policyholders liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	1,516,038	18,778,474	763,427.15	-	21,057,940
Trade payables	-	-	-	4,387	4,387
Retirement benefit obligation	-	-	-	1,722	1,722
Lease liability	-	-	-	47,462	47,462
Provisions and other payables	-	-	-	1,146,024	1,146,024
Loans and borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	533,300	533,300
Current income tax liabilities	-	-	-	78,827	78,827
Total Liabilities (b)	1,516,038	18,778,474	763,427.15	1,811,721	22,869,661
Excess/ (shortfall) of assets over liabilities (a-b)	664,274	3,934,522	273,909	3,189,733	8,062,437

ASSET AND LIABILITY MANAGEMENT (COMPANY)
HYPOTHECATION OF ASSETS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

In thousands of Naira

	LIFE FUND	ANNUITY	NON-LIFE INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES	SHAREHOLDERS FUND	TOTAL
Cash and Cash equivalent	214,584	10,995,284	1,672,225	578,699.17	13,460,792
Financial Assets			-	-	-
Corporate Bonds		-	58	-	58
FGN Bonds		3,270,507			3,270,507
Quoted equities	215,544	-	210,593	-	426,137
Unquoted equities	-	-	-	583,713	583,713
Loans & Receivables	-	-	-	97,223	97,223
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-	-	349,192	349,192
Investment Properties	2,619,645	2,604,828	198,527	591,585	5,854,000
Property and equipment	-	-	-	1,547,624	1,547,622
Statutory deposits	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
Trade receivables	-	-	-	3,921	3,921
Deferred acquisition costs	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance assets	35,905	-	406,976	-	442,883
Other receivables and prepayments	-	-	-	196,222	196,222
Right of Use (ROU) Assets	-	-	-	61,291	61,292
Intangibles assets	-	-	-	156,818	156,818
Total Assets (a)	2,909,422	16,870,619	1,318,010	4,588,379	26,950,380
Policyholders liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	2,883,478	15,523,935	751,281.59	-	18,578,602
Trade payables	-	-	-	4,387	4,387
Retirement benefit obligation	-	-	-	1,722	1,722
Lease liability	-	-	-	41,255	41,255
Provisions and other payables	-	-	-	1,219,899	1,219,038
Loans and borrowings	-	-	-	679,110	679,110
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	725,426	725,426
Current income tax liabilities	-	-	-	36,653	36,653
Total Liabilities (b)	2,883,478	15,523,935	751,282	2,708,452	21,286,194
Excess/ (shortfall) of assets over liabilities (a-b)	25,944	1,346,684	566,729	1,879,927	5,664,187

54 Statement of cash flow notes

Details of the statement of cash flows workings are presented below. Certain comparative figures have been reclassified in the statement of cash flows in order to align to the presentation adopted in the current year. The impact of these reclassification has been considered to be immaterial.

		Group	Group	Company	Company
		2023	2022* Restated	2023	2022* Restated
<i>In thousands of naira</i>	<i>Note</i>				
(i) Premium received					
Gross premium written		5,675,930	10,405,380	5,530,647	10,226,750
Opening receivables	7	99,018	85,544	3,921	1,154
Closing receivables	7	(83,911)	(99,018)	(2,022)	(3,921)
		5,691,037	10,391,906	5,532,546	10,223,983
(ii) Reinsurance premium paid					
Reinsurance premiums paid		540,385	592,040	540,385	592,040
		540,385	592,040	540,385	592,040
(iii) Claims paid during the year					
Claims paid		3,584,319	3,698,716	3,510,189	3,537,812
		3,584,319	3,698,716	3,510,189	3,537,812
(iv) Insurance acquisition cashflows					
Acquisition costs		580,678	692,568	571,960	682,595
		580,678	692,568	571,960	682,595
(v) Commission received					
Commission received during the year		106,336	125,535	106,336	125,535
		106,336	125,535	106,336	125,535
(vi) Management expenses and other operating cashflows					
Add: Opening Accruals and payables	20	927,370	1,010,793	1,160,347	747,441
Less: Closing Accruals and payables	20	(3,545,302)	(927,370)	(1,087,332)	(798,756)
Changes in Accruals and payables (A)		(2,617,932)	83,423	73,015	(51,315)
Add: Opening Receivables and prepayments	9	(228,779)	(680,192)	196,222	(948,313)
Less: Closing Receivables and prepayments	9	858,682	228,779	(190,627)	398,479
Changes in Accruals and payables (B)		629,903	(451,413)	5,595	(549,834)
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities (C=A+B)		(1,988,029)	(367,990)	78,610	(601,149)
Other non-cash adjustments		(708,142)	523,823		710,888
Other operating expenses recognised during the year	34	3,692,570	1,708,984	(1,652,497)	1,235,687
Other income recognised during the year	32	(21,010)	(64,890)	503,148	(32,248)
Management expenses and other operating cashflows		996,399	1,864,817	(1,573,887)	1,345,426

**Value Added Statement
for the year ended 31 December 2023**

	Group 31-Dec-23 N'000	%	Group 31-Dec-22 N'000	%	Company 31-Dec-23 N'000	%	Company 31-Dec-22 N'000	%
Net insurance and investment result and other income	3,632,601		1,224,033		3,549,846		1,142,465	
Expenses paid	(1,052,978)		(1,170,629)		(1,011,768)		(1,138,088)	
Value added	2,579,623	100	53,404	100	2,538,077	100	4,377	100
Distribution of value added								
To government								
Taxation	(211,924)	-8	69,655	17	(212,196)	(8)	74,790	9
To employees								
Employee cost	564,307	22	526,116	258	518,352	20	492,693	26
Retained in the business								
Depreciation	67,582	3	72,060	37	65,041	3	67,552	4
Amortisation	102,086	4	122,090	35	99,035	4	120,168	4
To contingency reserve	355,061	14	144,666	86	374,084	15	164,037	8
To retained profit/ (losses)	1,702,510	66	(881,183)	(333)	1,693,761	67	(914,863)	50
Value added	2,579,623	100	53,404	100	2,538,077	100	4,377	100

Five-Year financial summary

In thousands of Naira

	Group				Company		
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Statement of financial position		Restated		Restated	Restated		
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	14,617,511	13,520,624	14,572,139	13,460,792	7,123,621	6,272,625	2,591,680
Financial assets	4,561,610	4,377,638	4,561,610	4,377,638	4,880,973	1,568,831	1,384,887
Trade receivable	83,911	78,777	2,022	3,921	1,154	6,989	12,880
Reinsurance assets	318,816	442,883	318,816	442,883	257,761	256,649	473,363
Deferred acquisition cost	-	-	-	-	-	64,995	187,797
Other receivables and prepayment	230,447	246,477	190,627	196,222	211,225	406,643	66,243
Investment in subsidiary	-	-	361,899	349,192	348,146	339,257	289,257
Investment property	8,483,626	5,854,000	8,484,889	5,854,000	5,693,415	5,013,315	5,278,818
Right of Use (ROU) Assets	51,077	61,292	51,077	61,292	71,507	81,722	91,937
Intangible assets	84,132	159,325	80,525	156,818	169,318	168,880	69,843
Property, plant and equipment	2,067,826	1,789,987	1,808,501	1,547,622	1,285,460	912,842	847,111
Statutory deposit	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Deferred tax asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	30,998,956	27,031,003	30,932,104	26,950,380	20,542,581	15,592,748	11,793,817
Insurance contract liabilities	21,104,769	18,633,808	21,057,939	18,578,602	12,440,534	8,953,518	4,809,424
Trade Payables	4,387	4,387	4,387	4,387	4,387	9,781	9,781
Gratuity payable	1,722	1,722	1,722	1,722	1,722	1,722	1,722
Other payables	1,062,482	1,141,795	1,087,332	1,160,347	1,107,338	1,145,230	927,260
Provisions	58,691	62,716	58,691	58,691	-	-	-
Lease Liability	47,462	41,255	47,462	41,255	35,874	31,195	27,133
Loans and borrowings	-	679,110	-	679,110	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	537,064	725,394	533,300	725,426	620,405	304,208	251,162
Current income tax liabilities	86,533	43,482	78,827	36,653	50,027	133,408	189,827
Total liabilities	22,903,110	21,333,669	22,869,660	21,286,194	14,260,288	10,579,062	6,233,611
Net assets	8,095,845	5,697,334	8,062,444	5,664,186	6,282,292	5,013,686	5,560,206
Financed by:							
Issued and paid up capital	1,913,742	1,913,742	1,913,742	1,913,742	1,913,742	1,913,742	1,913,742
Share premium	3,110,664	3,110,664	3,110,664	3,110,664	3,110,664	3,110,664	3,110,664
Contingency reserve	1,914,983	1,559,922	1,953,377	1,579,293	1,415,256	1,244,966	1,045,406
Retained losses	(747,720)	(2,450,230)	(674,728)	(2,368,489)	(1,453,626)	(2,246,456)	(1,328,602)
Fair value reserve	512,282	380,461	514,104	380,461	380,461	372,405	231,026
Assets revaluation reserve	1,339,794	1,132,525	1,245,285	1,048,515	915,795	618,365	587,970
NCI	52,100	50,250	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholders' fund	8,095,846	5,697,334	8,062,444	5,664,186	6,282,290	5,013,686	5,560,206
Statement of comprehensive income							
Insurance revenue	2,536,107	2,648,418	2,384,425	2,447,365	8,368,607	7,164,075	5,283,517
Investment & other income	2,421,309	1,469,855	2,409,289	1,462,129	687,155	465,759	463,811
Profit/(loss) before taxation	1,845,676	(666,862)	1,855,649	(676,036)	1,278,136	(674,717)	(210,387)
Taxation	242,996	(69,655)	242,450	(74,790)	(204,250)	(40,019)	(132,793)
Profit/(loss) after taxation	2,057,599	(736,517)	2,067,845	(750,826)	1,069,168	(718,287)	(348,671)
Earnings per share-basic	54	19	54	19	28	(19)	(9)
Earnings per share-diluted	54	(0)	54	19	28	(19)	(9)