



**VERITAS KAPITAL ASSURANCE PLC**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED**  
**31 MARCH 2022**

**Report and Unaudited Financial Statements for the Period ended March 31, 2022**

<b>Table of contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Corporate information	3
Vision, Mission and Values	4
Our Commitments	5
Enterprise risk management	7
Statement of significant accounting policies	11
Statement of financial position	31
Statement of profit or loss and other Comprehensive income	32
Statement of changes in equity	33
Statement of cash flows	35
Notes to the financial statements	36
Value added statement	72
Five year financial summary	73

**CORPORATE INFORMATION**

Membership of the Board of Directors during the period ended 31 March, 2022.

1	Thomas Etuh	Non-Executive Director	Resigned on 27th January, 2022
2	Mr. Nahim Abe Ibraheem	Non-Executive Director	Chairman - Appointed, 27th January, 2022
3	Dr. Oluwafunsho A. Obasanjo	Non-Executive Director	
4	Mr. Aminu Baangida	Non-Executive Director	
5	Hajia Yabawa Lawan Wabi (mni)	Non-Executive Director	
6	Mrs Priya Heal	Non-Executive Director	
7	Sen. Maj. Gen. M. Magoro (OFR)	Non-Executive Director	
8	Mr. Kenneth Egbaran	Managing Director/CEO	
9	Mr. Paul Oki	Non-Executive Independent Director	

**COMPANY SECRETARY**

Ms. Saratu Umar Garba  
FRC/2019/NBA/00000019159

**REGISTERED OFFICE**

Plot 497, Abogo Largema Street,  
Off Constitution Avenue,  
Central Business District  
Abuja.

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

RC NO: 11785

**FRC REGISTRATION NO:**

FRC/2013/000000000717

**BANKERS**

Unity Bank Plc  
Guaranty Trust Bank Plc.  
First Bank Limited  
Fidelity Bank Plc  
Keystone Bank Limited  
Sterling Bank Plc  
Access Bank Plc

**REGULATORY AUTHORITY**

National Insurance Commission

**RE-INSURERS**

African Reinsurance Corporation  
Continental Reinsurance Corporation  
WAICA Reinsurance Corporation  
Nigerian Reinsurance Corporation  
Alwen Hough Johnson (AHJ) Limited  
CK Reinsurance Limited  
Meridian Risk Solutions Ltd, London  
Score Re.  
CICA Re.

**ACTUARIES**

O & A Hedge Actuarial Consulting  
(Consulting Actuaries & Chartered Insurers)  
Suite 28, Motorways Centre  
(Opposite 7UP Bottling Plant)  
1 Motorways Avenue  
Alausa Ikeja - Lagos, Nigeria

**REGISTRARS**

Unity Registrars Limited  
25 Ogunlana Drive  
Surulere Lagos.

**AUDITORS**

Deloitte & Touche  
(Chartered Accountants)  
Civic Center Towers  
Ozumba Mbadiwe Avenue,  
Victoria Island, Lagos.

**Tax Consultants**

Shepherd Shields Professional Services  
FCT Abuja

**MISSION**

To help our Stakeholders have peace of mind

**VISION**

To be one of the top Insurance Companies of choice in Africa

**PRINCIPLES**

**Integrity**

We will act with openness, fairness, integrity and diligence. We will always adhere to the applicable laws, regulations and standards of doing business.

**Performance**

We will promote a positive and challenging high performance culture. We will do this by encouraging personal accountability, development and measuring, reward and recognizing success.

**Responsibility**

We will act responsibly as individuals and as a Company. This applies to the management of our business, our approach to corporate interaction with key external stakeholders.

**Values**

- Working in teams
- Servicing our Customers
- Respecting each other
- Being proactive
- Growing our people
- Delivering to our Shareholders
- Guarding against arrogance
- Upholding the highest levels of integrity

## OUR COMMITMENTS

### Customers

A satisfied and loyal customer base is core to our business.

We are committed to:

- Delivering the consistent and reliable levels of customer service.
- Acting with integrity, due care and diligence.
- Communicating openly, honestly and with sensitivity and understanding.
- Listening to our customers.
- Handling complaints fairly and promptly.
- Respecting our customers' rights to privacy and confidentiality.
- Protecting our customers and our business from fraud.

### Business Partners

We demand high standards from the companies we work with and believe that they should expect the same from us.

We are committed to:

- Carrying out our business with fairness and integrity.
- Being reliable and quick to respond.
- Awarding contracts and selecting business partners solely on the basis of fair and objective business criteria and having regards to high ethical standards.
- Respecting all obligations and confidentiality.
- Protecting our customers and our business from fraud.

### Employees

Motivated and skilled employees are critical to our success.

We are committed to:

- Fostering a positive and challenging high performance culture.
- Rewarding superior performance.
- Encouraging personal development.
- Encouraging a culture of frank and honest communication.
- Encouraging teamwork and strong leadership.
- Providing a safe and secure working environment.
- Encouraging diversity and equal opportunities.
- Ensuring that grievances and unethical behaviour can be raised without fear of discrimination.

In return we expect our employees to:

- Act with integrity.
- Take responsibility and accountability for their own actions.
- Show support and commitment for change.
- Focus their energy in getting the best from themselves and others.
- Have the confidence and courage to act with conviction.
- Show understanding for and meet external and internal customers needs.
- Show a relentless desire for success.
- Create positive and effective working relationships.

### **Regulators**

We have an open, cooperative and transparent relationship with our regulators.

We are committed to:

- Dealing with our regulators in an open, cooperative and transparent manner.
- Managing our business with appropriate standards of risk management and controls.
- Preventing and reporting any instances of significant financial crime.
- Preventing breaches of relevant regulatory requirements.
- Complying with all set standards.

### **Community & Environment**

We believe in continuous improvement of our environmental performance and in taking action around emerging environmental issues. Whenever we operate, we will seek positive engagement with local communities.

We are committed to:

- As a business, we have a responsibility to manage our impacts on the environment through appropriate use of resources such as energy, paper and water and the investment of our assets.
- We also have a responsibility to take proactive action on environmental issues that are likely to affect our business and community at large.
- In each of these areas, we will look to make continuous improvement and actively monitor our performance.

### **Shareholders**

We are committed to fulfilling the aspirations of our shareholders through a commitment to business performance, and high standards of transparency, communication and corporate governance.

We are committed to:

- A culture of business performance, focused on delivering returns to shareholders.
- Comprehensive and transparent disclosure.
- Aiding Shareholder's understanding through the disclosure of relevant financial and non-financial information.
- Listening to the views of our shareholders.
- Managing our business with appropriate standards of risk and control.
- Ensuring due care in the selection of our third party advisers, including our auditors.
- Preventing and reporting any market abuse.
- Acting with due sense of responsibility on confidence entrusted to us.

**ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT**

Veritas Kapital Assurance Plc has a robust and dynamic enterprise risk management framework fashioned along with the requirements of NAICOM and the Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Proper risk management remains essential to the business activities of the company. The framework upholds a risk management culture where everyone is involved from the levels of the Board and Executive committees down to risk owners and respective risk units.

The Company's Enterprise Risk Management framework establishes the context, identifies, analyzes, evaluates, treats, monitors, communicates, and reviews the key risks it assumes in carrying on its business. These risks include market, credit, operational, liquidity, business, reserve, reputational, underwriting, reinsurance, claims risks, as well as legal, compliance risks. Enterprise risk management risk includes management's approach to risks inherent in the business and its appetite for these risk exposures. Under this approach, the Company continuously assesses its key risks and monitors the risk profile against approved limits. The main strategies for managing and mitigating risks include policies, procedures and tools that target specific broad risk categories.

**Enterprise Risk Management Principles.**

The Company's risk management principles optimize value creation and returns on investments. They assist the Company in achieving its vision and delivery of business objectives. As part of the risk strategy to manage all the foreseeable key risk exposures, our guiding principles;

- i Uphold the Company's integrity and value system;
- ii Support compliance to regulatory requirements;
- iii Aid the understanding of the potential upside and downside of key risks;
- iv Increase probability of success and reduce the uncertainty of achieving the organization's overall objectives;
- v Add sustainable value to all the activities of the organization;
- vi Assure business growth with financial stability
- vii Support the culture that "managing risk is everybody's responsibilities"

Our risk management context is entrenched in our mission statement of becoming one of the top insurance companies of choice in Africa through wealth protection by a team of risk and investment managers that provide our customers and other stakeholders with effective, creative solutions, assuring their financial security with our superior strength and capacity in the Nigerian market space.

**Our Risk Culture**

- a) The responsibility for risk management in the Company is fully vested in the Board which in turn delegates such to senior management.
- b) The Board and Senior Management consciously promote a proactive approach to risk management, ensure that the sustainability and reputation of the Company are not jeopardized while expanding its market share.
- c) The Company's management creates awareness of risk and risk management across board.
- d) The Company continually subjects its products, distribution channels, locations and customers to effective risk assessment and it will not engage in any business until it has objectively assessed and determine how to manage the associated risk.
- e) The Company pays adequate attention to both quantifiable and unquantifiable risks

**Risk Management Framework**

Our risk management framework was structured and embedded in our culture and processes. There are clear levels of responsibilities (from the Board of Directors to the Unit Staff) assigned for adequate management of our business risks.

We operate and maintain three levels of risk governance structure for the oversight and management of risk. These are:

**1st line of defence: Management**

The Board of Directors and the Board Risk Committee are charged with the responsibility for oversight of the Enterprise Risk Management process, proposing and approving the Risk Appetite level for the business and delegating responsibility of detailed oversight to Risk Committee. It also comprises the process or the risk owners who execute the controls to enhance the probability that the organization's objectives will be achieved.

**2nd line of defence: Risk oversight**

This comprises the Risk Management Committees and the Chief Risk Officer of the Company.

The Management evaluates the risks inherent within the business and ensures that they are appropriately captured within the business Risk Profile. The Chief Risk Officer ensures an understanding of Risk Management process throughout the organization in order to embed, improve continuously a risk awareness culture, work with business management to review and update the Risk and control register.

The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is also responsible for implementing the policies and procedures contained in the risk framework. The role of the Chief Risk officer includes communicating the Company's risk profile to the Board and Management Committee as well as communicating the decisions of the Board and Risk Management Committee to the other members of the Company.

**3rd line of defence: Independent assurance**

It comprises the audit and internal control and the external auditors' function that provide independent and objective assurance of the effectiveness and adequacy of risk management control and governance processes.

**Risk Appetite**

The Company strives to drive its business initiatives without loss of value or unmitigated exposures to inherent risks. In order to improve the value of shareholders' wealth and remain profitable, the Company designed its appetite considering risk exposures at any given situation. The risk appetite represents the amount of risk exposure or potential adverse impact from an event that the Company is willing to accept/retain. The risk appetite of the Company is set by the Board of Directors annually, and it is aimed at minimizing erosion of earnings or capital due to avoidable losses in investment and underwriting records, or from frauds and operational inefficiencies. The Company's Risk Appetite objectives include:

- i) Consistently strive to minimize overall cost of risk exposure and its management through effective risk mitigation practices.
- ii) Optimization of capital employed through enhanced returns on equity
- iii) Low appetite for operational risk. These risks are mitigated and controlled where the cost of control is equal to the marginal cost of the risk.
- iv) Zero appetite to internal fraud activities.

**Risk Management Policies and Procedures**

The Enterprise Risk Management policies and procedures which have been strategically instituted aim at managing potential, inherent and residual risk categories in our operations.

The Board recognizes that risk management is critical to the achievement of corporate objectives and has actively encouraged a risk culture that embraces innovation and opportunity, calculated risk-taking and acceptance of risk which is inherent in all our activities, whilst reducing barriers to successful implementation of risk controls.

**Risk Classification**

The Company can be exposed to many types of risks while carrying on its business. Some of these include:

**Market Risk/Investment Risk**

This is the risk to a Company's financial condition resulting from adverse movements in the level or volatility of market prices. The Company has a structured process and basis for measuring and calculating the probability of loss and possible impact on the Company's capital resources caused by adverse changes in the price of stock and shares, property, exchange rates and other market conditions that are relevant. The Company has established investment limits in its operational guidelines and policy of assets diversification in line with NAICOM regulations to prevent over concentration and over exposure to any particular market.

**Credit Risk**

This is the risk that counterparty will default on payment or fail to perform an obligation to the Company. The Company has a system for conducting due diligence on the credit worthiness of any party to which it has credit exposure. The Company does not ordinarily grant credit facilities to third parties in the course of its business but could have low credit risk associated with redeeming of credit notes by Insurance Brokers in accordance with "No Premium No Cover" by NAICOM.

Our placements in banks is also determined by the rating (strength) of the bank and considers NAICOM guideline on limit of exposure to a single bank.



**Operational Risk**

This is the risk of loss from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events which arises from the potential that inadequate information systems, operational problems, breaches in internal controls, fraud, or unforeseen disasters will result in unexpected losses. The Company has policies that cover risk that may arise from people, systems and internal process failures. The policies include staff recruitment, training, retention plans, succession plans, remuneration and welfare benefits, designing standard operating procedure and policies, driving compliance culture, process automation, Information Technology (IT) support systems, data integrity, IT systems access controls, etc.

**Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk exist when there is insufficient cash flow to meet the Company's operational and financial obligations and is usually associated with inability to liquidate assets or obtain funding from external sources to pay claims and other liabilities when due. The Company manages its liquidity risk through appropriate assets and liability management strategies through the Investment Committee. Monthly reports and review of liquidity gaps are conducted to assess the level of liquidity risk.

**Reinsurance Risk**

This is the risk of inadequate reinsurance cover to mitigate underwriting risk. It usually occurs when there is insolvency of a reinsurer, discovery of exposures without current reinsurance coverage, or exhaustion of reinsurance covers through multiple losses. The Company has documented reinsurance policies for adequate reinsurance arrangements and treaties for all categories of insurance business transacted. The policies include the process for Reinsurer selection, monitoring, claims recovery, etc.

**Underwriting Risk**

Underwriting is the process by which an insurer determines the conditions necessary and suitable to accept insurance risk. The risk crystallizes when there are severe and frequent claims against the Company's projected capacity. The Company has embedded internal control processes to guide its insurance business against the risk of unexpected losses and capital erosion. There is a well-documented underwriting policy and procedures which are enforced throughout the organisation.

**Business Risk**

The Company's business risk is associated with gaining market shares and remaining profitable. This risk is considered through documented process for product development and launch, business segment profitability analysis, stakeholder's engagement as well as being embedded in our brand.

**Reputational Risk**

This is the risk of events that could cause public distrust and damages to the Company's integrity, brand and goodwill especially in the eyes of the customers, regulators, competitors, and the general public. We manage reputational risk through a structured approach for defining and implementing core values and acceptable standard of behaviour which the staff are expected to follow while conducting the day to day business of the Company. The Company's risk assessment and monitoring process has embedded controls for testing reputational risk and the outcome of such exercise is communicated to the Board Risk Committee on a quarterly basis.

**Legal/Compliance Risk Management**

The Company has procedures to ensure that all statutory regulations are completely adhered to by the business unit at all times. These regulations include those set by NAICOM and other relevant agencies of government. There are internal control processes that identify potential breaches to the regulations and are promptly mitigated. Some of the control processes include:

- a) Know -your-customer (KYC) procedure
- b) Anti-money laundering/combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT)
- c) Anti-bribery and corruption measures
- d) Guidelines for adherence to Corporate Governance principles
- e) Gift policies
- f) Whistle blowing policies

**Risk Report**

Risk assessments are collated and presented in a report called the Risk Report. The risk report draws senior management's attention to the key risk as well as the adequacy of existing controls to mitigate the risk. The risk report provides a summary of the ratings of the significant risks and the probability of occurrence within a specific period. This helps to estimate and prevent the potential operational and financial losses.

**Risk Control Self-assessment (RCSA)**

The Company has a structure for risk assessment on periodic basis and this is known as Risk Control Self-Assessment (RCSA). It involves the identification of procedures or assessments that need to be performed periodically to assure that key controls are in place and are working effectively as designed. The controls are proactively assessed through risk analysis of our processes and review of policy requirements, loss events, and audit findings. The Company then updates the controls required to accomplish policy requirements, test the processes and controls for adequacy of capability in risk mitigation. Risk Champions are engaged in each business or risk unit to facilitate the process of risk control self-assessment in the Company.

**Health Safety and Environment (HSE) Management**

The Health Safety and Environment Management has been instituted to provide and maintain safe healthy working conditions, work equipment and systems for all staff. This responsibility also extends to visitors, contractors and others who may potentially be affected by our activities. The Health and Safety Policy framework strengthens the policy statements, roles and responsibilities of the HSE officer.

**Business Continuity Plan (BCP)**

The Business Continuity Plan (BCP) has been designed to ensure sustainability against operational threats and promote the continuity of critical operations in the event of a disaster or disruption to our operations. The BCP outlines contingency procedures to follow in the event of emergencies. We aim to improve on gaps identified during any testing period.

**RISK MANAGEMENT DECLARATION**

The Board, Enterprise Risk Management Committee of Veritas Kapital Assurance Plc hereby declares as follows:

- a) The Company has systems in place to ensure compliance with NAICOM guidelines;
- b) The Board is satisfied with the efficacy of the processes and systems surrounding the production of financial information of the Company
- c) The Company has in place a Risk Management Strategy, developed following the requirements of NAICOM's guideline on Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), setting out its approach to risk management; and
- d) The systems that are in place for managing and monitoring risks, and the risk management framework, are appropriate to the company, having regard to such factors as the size, business mix and complexity of the company's operations.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES****1.1 Reporting Entity**

Veritas Kapital Assurance Plc ("the company") was initially incorporated under the name of Kapital Insurance Company Limited as a private limited liability company on the 8 August, 1973. on 14 March 2007, it acquired and merged with two other insurance companies became a public limited liability company. its shares are quoted on the Nigerian Stock Exchange.

Its Head Office is located at 497 Abogo Largema Street, Off constitution Avenue, Central Business District, Abuja Nigeria.

The Company has 91.46% equity interest in Health Care Security Limited and 70% interest in Veritas Glanvills Pensions Limited and 51.53% in Goldlink Insurance Plc. The company comprises of two subsidiaries, an associate and the parent company.

**1.2 Principal Activities**

The principal business of the company is underwriting of non-life insurance risks.

The subsidiaries activities are:

Veritas Glanvills Pensions Limited, the administration and management of pension fund assets.

Health Care Security Limited provision of health insurance.

**1.3 Components of Financial Statements**

The Consolidated Financial statements comprise the Statements of Comprehensive income, statements of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statements of Cash Flows, and the accompanying Notes.

Income and expenses (excluding the components of other comprehensive income) are recognised in the profit or loss segment of comprehensive income to arrive at the profit for the year.

Other comprehensive income is recognised in the other comprehensive segment of the statement of other comprehensive income and comprises items of income and expenses that are not recognised in the statement of profit or loss as required or permitted by IFRS.

The addition of the profit for the year and the other comprehensive income gives the total comprehensive income for the year.

Reclassification adjustments are amounts reclassified to statement of comprehensive income in the current period that were recognised in other comprehensive income in the current or previous periods. Transactions with the owners of the company in their capacity as owners are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

**1.4 Basis of preparation and measurement**

The Consolidated and separate financial statements are prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, Insurance Act, 2003 and regulatory guidelines as pronounced from time to time by National Insurance Commission (NAICOM). Historical cost basis was used in preparation of the financial statements as modified by the certain items of:

- Property plant and equipment at valuation
- investment property at fair value
- investment at fair value
- impaired assets at their recoverable amounts

**1.5 Compliance with IFRS**

These Consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) Interpretations applicable to companies reporting under IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Additional information required by national regulations have been included where appropriate

**1.6 Going Concern status**

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The company has no intention or need to reduce substantially its business operations. The management believes that the going concern assumption is appropriate for the company and company due to sufficient liquidity and based on historical experience that shortterm obligations will be refinanced in the normal course of business. Liquidity ratio and continuous evaluation of current ratio of the company is carried out to ensure that there are no going concern threats to the operation of the company.

### 1.7 Significant judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the accounting policies adopted by the company, the Directors make certain judgements and estimates that may affect the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the next financial period. Such judgements and estimates are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the current circumstances. The directors evaluate these at each financial reporting date to ensure that they are still reasonable under the prevailing circumstances based on the information available.

The preparation of the company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future. These factors should include:

The judgements made by the directors in the process of applying the company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements include:

- **Claims arising from insurance contracts**

Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated on a case by case basis. The liabilities recognised for claims fluctuate based on the nature and severity of the claim reported. Claims incurred but not reported are determined using statistical analyses and the company deems liabilities reported as adequate.

- **Fair value of unquoted equity financial instruments**

The fair value of financial instruments where no active market exists or where quoted prices are not otherwise available are determined by using valuation techniques. In these cases, the fair values are estimated from observable data using valuation models.

- **Property, Plant and equipment**

Property, Plant and equipment represent one of the most significant proportion of the asset base of the company, accounting for about 26% of the company's total assets. Therefore the estimates and assumptions made to determine their carrying value and related depreciation are critical to the company's financial position and performance.

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. Increasing an asset's expected life or its residual value would result in the reduced depreciation charge in the statement of comprehensive income.

The useful lives and residual values of the property, plant and equipment are determined by management based on historical experience as well as anticipation of future events and circumstances which may impact their useful lives.

- **Taxation**

Whether it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilized; and

### 1.8 Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira (Naira), rounded to the nearest thousand, this is also the functional currency of the company.

**1.9 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures****New and amended standards and interpretations**

The Company applied for the first time, certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

**Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7**

In September 2019, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, which concludes phase one of its work to respond to the effects of Interbank Offered Rates (IBOR) reform on financial reporting. The amendments provide temporary reliefs which enable hedge accounting to continue during the period of uncertainty before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (an RFR).

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainty about the timing and/or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument. These amendments have no impact on the financial statements of the Company as it does not have financial instruments that reference IBORs at 31 December 2021 or apply hedge accounting to any of its benchmark interest rate exposures.

**Definition of a Business - Amendments to IFRS 3**

The IASB issued amendments to the definition of a business in IFRS 3 Business Combinations to help entities determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business or not. The amendments remove the assessment of whether market participants can replace any missing inputs or processes and continuing to produce outputs. The amendment clarify the minimum requirements for a business, remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing elements, add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive, narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs, and introduce an optional fair value concentration test. The Company has adopted the amendments to IFRS 3 for the first time in the current year.

The amendments remove the assessment of whether market participants can replace any missing inputs or processes and continuing to produce outputs. The amendments are applied prospectively to all business combinations and asset acquisitions for which the acquisition date is on or after 1 January 2020. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company, but may impact future periods should the Company enter into any business combinations.

**Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of material**

In October 2018, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 to align the definition of 'material' across the standards and to clarify certain aspects of the definition. The new definition states that, 'Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.'

The Company adopted the amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 for the first time last year. The amendments make the definition of material in IAS 1 easier to understand and are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in IFRS Standards. The concept of 'obscuring' material information with immaterial information has been included as part of the new definition. The threshold for materiality influencing users has been changed from 'could influence' to 'could reasonably be expected to influence'. The definition of material in IAS 8 has been replaced by a reference to the definition of material in IAS 1. In addition, the IASB amended other Standards and the Conceptual Framework that contain a definition of 'material' or refer to the term 'material' to ensure consistency. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of, nor is there expected to be any future impact to, the Company.

**The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting**

The revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (the Conceptual Framework) is not a standard, and none of the concepts override those in any standard or any requirements in a standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the Board in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies if there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards.

The Company has adopted the amendments included in Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards for the first time in the current year. The amendments include consequential amendments to affected Standards so that they refer to the new Framework. Not all amendments, however, update those pronouncement regarding references to and quotes from the Framework so that they refer to the revised Conceptual Framework. Some pronouncements are only updated to indicate which version of the Framework they are referencing to (the IASC Framework adopted by the IASB in 2001, the IASB Framework of 2010, or the new revised Framework of 2018) or to indicate that definitions in the Standard have not been updated with the new definitions developed in the revised Conceptual Framework. The Standards which are amended are IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 6, IFRS 14, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 34, IAS 37, IAS 38, IFRIC 12, IFRIC 19, IFRIC 20, IFRIC 22, and SIC- 32. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

**Amendments to IFRS 16 Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions**

The IASB issued Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16) that provides practical relief to lessees in accounting for rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19, by introducing a practical expedient to IFRS 16. A lessee that makes this election shall account for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19-related rent concession the same way it would account for the change applying IFRS 16 if the change were not a lease modification. The practical expedient applies only to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19 and only if all of the following conditions are met:

- a) The change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- b) Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021 (a rent concession meets this condition if it results in reduced lease payments on or before 30 June 2021 and increased lease payments that extend beyond 30 June 2021); and
- c) There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease in the current financial year. The company has not applied the amendment to IFRS 16 (as issued by the IASB in May 2020) as it did not receive any COVID-19 related rent concession on its lease.

**1.10 Summary of significant accounting policies****1.10 Introduction to summary of accounting policies**

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

**(a) New and amended standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Company**

Amendments to the following standard(s) became effective in the annual period starting from 1st January, 2019. The new reporting

requirements as a result of the amendments and/or clarifications have been evaluated and their impact or otherwise are noted below:

**IFRS 16 Leases**

The IASB issued the new standard for accounting for leases - IFRS 16 Leases in January 2016. The standard does not significantly change the accounting for leases for lessors. However it requires lessees to recognise most leases on their balance sheets as lease liabilities, with the corresponding right-of-use assets. Lessees must apply a single model for all recognised leases, but will have the option not to recognise 'short-term' leases and leases of 'low-value' assets. Generally, the profit or loss recognition pattern for recognised leases will be similar to today's finance lease accounting, with interest and depreciation expense recognised separately in the statement of profit or loss.

**Amendments to IAS 19**

This amendment was issued 7 February 2018 and became effective 1 January 2019. It prescribes the accounting for all types of employee benefits except share-based payment, to which IFRS 2 applies. Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees or for the termination of employment. IAS 19 requires an entity to recognise:

- a liability when an employee has provided service in exchange for employee benefits to be paid in the future; and
- an expense when the entity consumes the economic benefit arising from the service provided by an employee in exchange for employee benefits.

The amendments clarify that:

- on amendment, curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan, a company now uses updated actuarial assumptions to determine its current service cost and net interest for the period; and
- the effect of the asset ceiling is disregarded when calculating the gain or loss on any settlement of the plan and is dealt with separately in other comprehensive income (OCI).

This amendment has no material impact on the company.

**IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments**

This standard which became effective 1 January 2019, clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes. The interpretation is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over tax treatments under IAS 12. The Company has considered the guidance included within the interpretation and concluded that the prescribed approach does not have a material impact on the company.

**Amendments to IFRS 2 - Share Based Payment - Classification and measurement of share based payment transactions**

This standard clarifies classification and measurement of share based payment transactions with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations (i.e. equity settled share based payment for employees and cash settled share based payment for withholding taxes). It grants an exemption to alleviate operational issues encountered in dividing the share based payment into cash-settled and equity-settled component. The amendments also clarify modifications to terms and conditions that change classifications from cash-settled to equity-settled as well as application of non-market vesting conditions and market non-vesting conditions. These amendments do not have any material impact on the company

**Standards and interpretations issued/amended but not yet effective**

The company has not applied the following new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated and separate financial statements as it plans to adopt these standards at their respective effective dates. Commentaries on these new standards/amendments are provided below.

New or amended standards and effective date	Summary of the requirements
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	<p>IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 as replacement to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. It requires a current measurement model where estimates are re-measured in each reporting period. Contracts are measured using the building blocks of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- discounted probability-weighted cash flows</li> <li>- an explicit risk adjustment, and</li> <li>- a contractual service margin (CSM) representing the unearned profit of the contract which is recognised as revenue over the coverage period.</li> </ul> <p>The standard allows a choice between recognising changes in discount rates either in the statement of profit or loss or directly in other comprehensive income. The choice is likely to reflect how insurers account for their financial assets under IFRS 9.</p> <p>An optional, simplified premium allocation approach is permitted for the liability for the remaining coverage for short duration contracts, which are often written by non-life insurers.</p> <p>“There is a modification of the general measurement model called the ‘variable fee approach’ for certain contracts written by life insurers where policyholders share in the returns from underlying items. When applying the variable fee approach, the entity’s share of the fair value changes of the underlying items is included in the CSM. The results of insurers using this model are therefore likely to be less volatile than under the general model.</p> <p>The new rules will affect the financial statements and key performance indicators of all entities that issue insurance contracts or investment contracts with discretionary participation features.</p> <p>At its March 2020 meeting, the IASB tentatively decided to defer the effective date of IFRS 17 by two years, such that entities would apply the amended Standard for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The IASB also tentatively decided on a consequential amendment to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts to defer the fixed expiry date for the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, so that entities would be required to apply IFRS 9 for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early application is permitted, provided the entity is applying IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 from the date of applying IFRS 17.</p>
<p>Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</p>	<p>In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What is meant by a right to defer settlement</li> <li>- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period</li> <li>- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification</li> <li>- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.</li> </ul> <p>- that the reference to obscuring information addresses situations in which the effect is similar to omitting or misstating that information, and that an entity assesses materiality in the context of the financial statements as a whole, and</p> <p>- the meaning of ‘primary users of general purpose financial statements’ to whom those financial statements are directed, by defining them as ‘existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors’ that must rely on general purpose financial statements for much of the financial information they need.</p> <p>the amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively.</p>
Reference to the Conceptual Framework - Amendments to IFRS 3	<p>In May 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations - Reference to the Conceptual Framework. The amendments are intended to replace a reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, issued in 1989, with a reference to the Conceptual Framework issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements.</p> <p>The Board also added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential ‘day 2’ gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately. At the same time, the Board decided to clarify existing guidance in IFRS 3 for contingent assets that would not be affected by replacing the reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and apply prospectively.</p>
Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use - Amendments to IAS 16	<p>In May 2020, the IASB issued Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use, which prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.</p> <p>The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and must be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment.</p>

<p>Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract - Amendments to IAS 37</p>	<p>In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 to specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making. The amendments apply a “directly related cost approach”. The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The Company will apply these amendments to contracts for which it has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments.</p>
<p>IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Subsidiary as a first-time adopter</p>	<p>IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Subsidiary as a first-time adopter. As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to IFRS standards process, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards. The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent’s date of transition to IFRS. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier adoption permitted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□</li> <li>□</li> </ul>
<p>IAS 41 Agriculture - Taxation in fair value measurements</p>	<p>As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to IFRS standards process, the IASB issued amendment to IAS 41 Agriculture. The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of IAS 41. An entity applies the amendment prospectively to fair value measurements on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier adoption permitted. □</p>
<p>IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Fees in the ‘10 per cent’ test for derecognition of financial liabilities</p>	<p>As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to IFRS standards process the IASB issued amendment to IFRS 9. The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received by the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other’s behalf. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier adoption permitted. The Company will apply the amendments to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.</p>
<p>Amendments to IFRS 3: Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions □</p>	<p>On 28 May 2020, the IASB issued Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions - amendment to IFRS 16 Leases. The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020. Earlier application is permitted. This amendment had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.</p>
<p>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture - Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 □</p>	<p>The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in IFRS 3. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors’ interests in the associate or joint venture. The amendments are intended to eliminate diversity in practice and give preparers a consistent set of principles to apply for such transactions. However, the application of the definition of a business is judgmental and entities need to consider the definition carefully in such transactions. The amendments must be applied prospectively. Early application is permitted and must be disclosed. In December 2015, the IASB decided to defer the effective date of the amendments until such time as it has finalised any amendments that result from its research project on the equity method. Early application of the amendments is still permitted.</p>



<p>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2 - Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16</p>	<p>On 27 August 2020, the IASB published Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2, Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9), IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (IAS 39), IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (IFRS 7), IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 4) and IFRS 16 Leases (IFRS 16). With publication of the phase two amendments, the IASB has completed its work in response to IBOR reform. The amendments provide temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offered rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (RFR).</p> <p>The amendments include a practical expedient to require contractual changes, or changes to cash flows that are directly required by the reform, to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest. Inherent in allowing the use of this practical expedient is the requirement that the transition from an IBOR benchmark rate to an RFR takes place on an economically equivalent basis with no value transfer having occurred.□</p> <p>"Any other changes made at the same time, such as a change in the credit spread or maturity date, are assessed. If they are substantial, the instrument is derecognised. If they are not substantial, the updated effective interest rate (EIR) is used to recalculate the carrying amount of the financial instrument, with any modification gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.</p> <p>The practical expedient is required for entities applying IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts that are using the exemption from IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (and, therefore, apply IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement) and for IFRS 16 Leases, to lease modifications required by IBOR reform.</p> <p>The amendments permit changes required by IBOR reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued. Permitted changes include redefining the hedged risk to reference an RFR and redefining the description of the hedging instruments and/or the hedged items to reflect the RFR. Entities are allowed until the end of the reporting period, during which a modification required by IBOR reform is made, to complete the changes. Any gains or losses that could arise on transition are dealt with through the normal requirements of IFRS 9 and IAS 39 to measure and recognise hedge ineffectiveness.</p> <p>Amounts accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve are deemed to be based on the RFR. The cash flow hedge reserve is released to profit or loss in the same period or periods in which the hedged cash flows based on the RFR affect profit or loss. For the IAS 39 assessment of retrospective hedge effectiveness, on transition to an RFR, entities may elect on a hedge-by-hedge basis, to reset the cumulative fair value changes to zero. This relief applies when the exception to the retrospective assessment ends.</p> <p>For the IAS 39 assessment of retrospective hedge effectiveness, on transition to an RFR, entities may elect on a hedge-by-hedge basis, to reset the cumulative fair value changes to zero. This relief applies when the exception to the retrospective assessment ends. The amendments provide relief for items within a designated company of items (such as those forming part of a macro cash flow hedging strategy) that are amended for modifications directly required by IBOR reform. The reliefs allow the hedging strategy to remain and not be discontinued.</p> <p>As items within the hedged company transition at different times from IBORs to RFRs, they will be transferred to sub-companys of instruments that reference RFRs as the hedged risk. As instruments transition to RFRs, a hedging relationship may need to be modified more than once. The phase two reliefs apply each time a hedging relationship is modified as a direct result of IBOR reform. The phase two reliefs cease to apply once all changes have been made to financial instruments and hedging relationships, as required by IBOR reform.</p> <p>The amendments provide temporary relief to entities from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component. The relief allows entities upon designation of the hedge, to assume that the separately identifiable requirement is met, provided the entity reasonably expects the RFR risk component to become separately identifiable within the next 24 months.</p> <p>Hedging relationships must be reinstated if the hedging relationship was discontinued solely due to changes required by IBOR reform and it would not have been discontinued if the phase two amendments had been applied at that time. While application is retrospective, an entity is not required to restate prior periods.</p> <p>IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How the entity is managing the transition to RFRs, its progress and the risks to which it is exposed arising from financial instruments due to IBOR reform</li> <li>- Disaggregated by each significant IBOR benchmark, quantitative information about financial instruments that have yet to transition to RFRs</li> <li>- If IBOR reform has given rise to changes in the entity's risk management strategy, a description of these changes.</li> </ul>
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### 1.11 Presentation of financial statements

The company presents its statements of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within twelve months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in the

## 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated and separate financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

### 2.1 Foreign currencies

On initial recognition, all transactions are recorded in the functional currency (the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates or transact business), which is Nigerian Naira. Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are converted into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date.

Monetary assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing as at that date. The resulting foreign exchange gains and losses from the settlement of such transactions and from year-end translation are recognised on a net basis in the income statements in the year in which they arise, except for difference arising on translation of non-monetary available-for-sale financial assets, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

### 2.2 Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the company that is engaged either in providing related products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

An operating segment is a component of an entity:

- That engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity).

- Whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decision about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance of the same entity)

- For which discrete financial information is available.

An operating segment may engage in business activities for which it has yet to earn revenues for example startup operations may be operating segments before earning revenues.

The Company currently operates a single line of business and entirely within a geographical region.

### 2.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents have a maturity period of less than or equal to three months.

### 2.4 Financial instruments

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the Company 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 transaction cost are expensed in the income statement.

The Company classifies financial instruments or their components 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 annual basis.

Regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on settlement date which is the date on which the Company 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.

**Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses**

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the company's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. For a lease receivable, the cash flows used for determining the expected credit losses is consistent with the cash flows used in measuring the lease receivable in accordance with IAS 17 Leases.

For a financial guarantee contract, as the company is required to make payments only in the event of a default by the debtor in accordance with the terms of the instrument that is guaranteed, the expected loss allowance is the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs less any amounts that the company expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

If the company has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which simplified approach was used.

The company recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

**Derecognition of financial instruments**

Previously recognised financial assets are derecognised when either the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from these assets have ceased to exist or the assets expire or the Company 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 Company under standard repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions is not derecognised because the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards on the basis of 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.

**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 recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**Hedge Accounting**

The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting mechanisms currently available in IAS 39. Under IFRS 9, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of an 'economic relationship'. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about a Company's risk management activities have also been introduced.

**Financial assets****a) Classification and subsequent measurement**

For the purpose of measuring 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 amortised cost. The classification is based on the results of the Company's business model test and the contractual cashflow characteristics of the financial assets. The category relevant to the company as at 31 December 2019 are fair value through profit or loss; at fair value through other comprehensive income and at amortised 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 Company 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 recognised 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. Fair value changes relating to financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in 'Net gains from financial assets held for trading'.

**ii) Amortised 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 amortised 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 in order 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 of these conditions, it is required to be measured at amortised 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).

**b) Impairment of financial assets**

The impairment model under IFRS 9 reflects expected credit losses, as opposed to incurred credit losses under IAS 39. Under the impairment approach in IFRS 9, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised. Instead, a Company always accounts for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit losses should be updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Company 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, Lease receivables, Loan and advances to customers, Other Loans and receivables, Financial guarantee contracts issued; and Loan commitments issued. The Company measures expected credit losses and recognizes interest income on risk assets based on the following stages:

Stage 1: Assets that are performing. If credit risk is low as of the reporting date or the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company recognize a loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. This amount of credit losses is intended to represent lifetime expected credit losses that will result if a default occurs in the 12 months after the reporting date, weighted by the probability of that default occurring.

Stage 2: Assets that have significant increases in credit risk. In instances where credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures a loss allowance at an amount equal to full lifetime expected credit losses. That is, the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument. For these debt instruments, interest income recognition will be based on the EIR multiplied by the gross carrying amount.

Stage 3: Credit impaired. For debt instruments that have both a significant increase in credit risk plus observable evidence of impairment .

The Company's process to assess changes in credit risk is multi-factor and has three main elements;

- I. Quantitative element , a quantitative comparison of PD at the reporting date and PD at initial recognition
- II. Qualitative elements
- III. Backstop indicators

For individually significant exposures such as corporate and commercial risk assets, the assessment is driven by the internal credit rating of the exposure and a combination of forward-looking information that is specific to the individual borrower and forward-looking information on the macro economy, commercial sector (to the extent such information has not been already reflected in the rating process).

For other exposures, significant increases in credit risk is made on a collective basis that incorporates all relevant credit information, including forward-looking macroeconomic information. For this purpose, the Company company's exposures on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics.

#### **Significant increase in credit risk**

The Company decision on whether expected credit losses are based on 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly is made at each reporting date. When making the assessment, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. This forms the basis of stage 1, 2 and 3 classification and subsequent migration.

The Company applies qualitative and quantitative criteria for stage classification and for its forward and backward migration

#### **i) Assets carried at amortised 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 through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised 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 collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from disposal less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not disposal is probable.

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are companyed on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (i.e. on the basis of the Company'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 companies 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 company of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the company and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the company. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of 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 companies 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 indicative of changes in the probability of losses in the company and their magnitude). The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Company to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

When a loan 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 banks 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 recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

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

The Company 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 recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity to profit or loss is not done. This applies throughout the life of the instrument and also 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 recognised 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 Company'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 Company; and
- c. the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

For debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, changes in fair value is recognised 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 derecognised or reclassified.

When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified

#### c) Reclassification of financial assets

Reclassification of financial assets is determined by the Company's senior management, and is done as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations and demonstrable to external parties.

Reclassification of financial assets occurs when the Company 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.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**Financial liabilities**

**Classification and subsequent measurement**

The Company's holding in financial liabilities represents mainly Insurance Contract Liabilities, 'trade payables' and 'other liabilities'. These are all classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. These financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognised 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 recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of 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 of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

The classification of the Company's financial instruments have been summarised in the table below:

Category		Classes as determined by The Company		Subclasses
Financial assets	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Listed Securities		Quoted Equities
	Amortized cost	Cash and balances with Central bank of Nigeria		Cash
				Statutory deposit with CBN
				Current account balances
				Placements
		Loans and advances to customers		FGN Treasury Bills
				Staff loans
	Investment securities	Listed debt	Corporate bonds	
	Other assets		Fees receivable	
		Intercompany receivable		
		Other receivables		
Fair value through other comprehensive income	Listed Securities		Quoted Equities	
			Unquoted Equities	
	Unlisted securities			
Financial liabilities	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Insurance contract liabilities		Accruals
				Payables
				Other creditors
		Trade payables		Outstanding claims
				Unearned premiums
Other liabilities				

**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 are expensed in the income statement.

**Amortised cost measurement**

The amortised 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 amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

**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

At initial recognition, the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration paid or received), unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, without modification or repackaging, or based on valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models and option pricing models whose variables include only data from observable markets.

Subsequent to initial recognition, for financial instruments traded in active markets, the determination of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. This includes listed equity securities and quoted debt instruments on major exchanges (for example, Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) and Financial Markets Dealers Quotation (FMDQ)).

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry company, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If the above criteria are not met, the market is regarded as being inactive. Indications that a market is inactive are when there is a wide bid-offer spread or significant increase in the bid-offer spread or there are few recent transactions.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

For all other financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. In these techniques, fair values are estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments, using models to estimate the present value of expected future cash flows or other valuation techniques, using inputs existing at the dates of the statement of financial position.

**Forward-Looking Information**

In the context of IFRS 9, is an enhanced information set that includes credit information pertaining to future developments (including for example macroeconomic developments). The inclusion of forward-looking information along with traditional past due (realized, historical) information is considered to produce comprehensive credit risk information.

The inclusion of forward-looking information is a distinctive feature of an IFRS 9 ECL model. Incorporating economically stressed states of the world and their potential impact on credit performance is critical for the timely recognition of credit losses.

**2.5 Trade/Pension receivables**

Receivables are recognised when due. These include amounts due from agents, brokers and insurance contract holders.

If there is objective evidence that the insurance receivable is impaired, the company reduces the carrying amount of the insurance receivable accordingly and recognises that impairment loss in the income statement. The company gathers the objective evidence that an insurance receivable is impaired using the same methodology adopted for financial assets held at amortised cost. The impairment loss is calculated under the same method used for these financial assets.

**2.6 Reinsurance**

The company cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business for all of its businesses.

**2.6.1 Reinsurance assets**

Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurance companies. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision or settled claims or insurance contract liabilities associated with the reinsurers' policies and are in accordance with the related reinsurance contract. Reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting year. Impairment occurs when there is objective evidence as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset that the company may not receive all outstanding amounts due under the terms of the contract and the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the company will receive from the reinsurer. The impairment loss recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Gains or losses on buying reinsurance are recognised in the income statement immediately at the date of purchase and are not amortised. Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the company from its obligation to policy holders.

**2.6.2 Reinsurance Liabilities**

Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised as an expense when due. The company has the right to set-off re-insurance payables against amount due from re-insurance and brokers in line with the agreed arrangement between both parties.

**2.7 Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs (DAC)**

Acquisition costs comprise all direct and indirect costs arising from the writing of non-life insurance contracts. Deferred acquisition costs represent a proportion of commission 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 to the acquisition expenses that ratio of unearned premium to written premium.

**2.8 Prepayment**

Prepayments are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

**2.9 Consolidation****2.9.1 Subsidiaries**

The financial statements of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date the company acquires control, up to the date that such effective control ceases. For the purpose of these financial statements, subsidiaries are entities over which the company, directly or indirectly, has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities.

Changes in the company's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions (transactions with owners). Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the company.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between companies within the company are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated in the same manner as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the company. Investment in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements of the parent entity is measured at cost.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.



**2.9.1a Disposal of Subsidiaries**

On loss of control, the company derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any controlling interest and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the company retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, that retained interest is accounted for as equity accounted investee or as an available-for-sale financial asset depending on the level of influence retained.

**2.9.2 Investment in Associates**

As associate is an entity over which the company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method accounting, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5 - Noncurrent Asset Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the company's share of losses of an associate exceeds the company's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interest that, in substance, form part of the company's net investment in the associate), the company discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of an associate recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The requirements of IAS 36 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognize any impairment loss with respect to the company's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 (Impairment of Assets as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

When a company entity transacts with its associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognised in the company's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the company.

**2.10 Investment Properties**

Investment property is property held on earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Investment property, including interest in leasehold land, is initially recognised at cost including the transaction costs. Subsequently, investment property is accried at fair value representing the open market value at the statement of financial position date determined by annual valuation carried out by external registered valuers. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are included in determining the profit or loss for the year to which they relate.

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

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

When the company completes the construction or development of a self-constructed investment property, any difference between the fair value of the property at that date and its previous carrying amount is recognised in the income statement.

**2.11 Intangible Assets**

Software license costs and computer software that is not an integral part of the related hardware are initially recognised at cost, and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Costs that are directly attributable to the production of identifiable computer software products controlled by the company are recognised as intangible assets.

Amortization is calculated using the straight line method to write down the cost of each license or item of software to its residual value over its estimated useful life.

Amortization begins when the asset is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, even when idle. Amortization ceases at the earlier date that the asset is classified as held for sale and the date that the asset is derecognized and ceases temporarily, while the residual value exceeds or is equal to the carrying value.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

Intangibles recognised as assets are amortized over their useful lives, which does not exceed five years.

**2.12 Goodwill**

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business (see 4.9 above) less accumulated impairment losses, if any. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the company's cash generating units (or companies of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss in the consolidated (statement of comprehensive income/income statement). An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods. On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

The company's policy for goodwill arising on the acquisition of an associate is described at 2.9.2 above.

**2.13 Property, Plant and Equipment**

All categories of property and equipment are initially recognised at cost. Cost includes expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. Computer software, including the operating system that is an integral part of the related hardware is capitalized as part of the computer equipment

Work in progress owner-occupied property that are included in property, plant and equipment are stated at cost to date and are not yet decomponetised as the asset has not been put into use.

Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised in other comprehensive income. All other decreases are charged to the statement of profit or loss.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method to write down the cost or the revalued amount of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life using the following annual rates:

Leasehold land	0%	Over the lease period
Buildings	2%	2%
Furniture & Fittings	20%	20%
Office Equipment	20%	20%
Computer Equipment	20%	20%
Plant & Equipment	20%	20%
Motor Vehicles	25%	25%

Depreciation on an item of property, plant and equipment commences when it is available for use and continues to depreciate until it is derecognized, even if during that period the item is idle. Depreciation of an item ceases when the item is retired from active use and is being held for disposal

Where no parts of items of property, plant and equipment have a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the same rate of depreciation is applied to the whole item.

The assets' residual values, depreciation method and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amounts and are taken into account in determining operating profit.

**2.14 Statutory Deposits**

Statutory Deposit represents 10% of the paid up capital of the Company deposited with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) pursuant to Section 10(3) of the Insurance Act 2003. Statutory deposit is measured at cost.

**2.15 Insurance Contract Liabilities**

Contract that are classified as insurance contracts are those under which the company underwrites significant insurance risk from another party (the broker or insured) by agreeing to compensate the insured or other beneficiary if a fortuitous random event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder or other beneficiary.

**2.15.1 Types of Insurance Contracts**

Insurance contract may be non-life or life. The company issues only non-life insurance contracts. Non-life insurance contracts are accident, casualty and property insurance contracts.

Accident and casualty insurance contracts protect the company's customers against the risk of causing harm to third parties as result of their legitimate activities. Damages covered include both contractual and non-contractual 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 company'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 (business interruption cover).

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

#### 2.15.2 Recognition and measurement of non-life insurance contracts

a. For all non-life insurance contract, premiums are recognised as revenue (earned premiums) proportionally over the period of coverage. The portion of premium received on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at the balance sheet date is reported as the unearned premium liability. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission.

Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to income as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to contract holders or third parties damaged by the contract holders. They include direct and indirect claims settlement costs and arise from events that have occurred up to the end of the reporting period even if they have not yet been reported to the company. The company does not discount its liabilities for unpaid claims.

Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the company and statistical analyses for the claims incurred but not reported, and to estimate the expected ultimate cost of more complex claims that may be affected by external factors (such as court decisions).

#### b. Salvages

Some non-life insurance contracts permit the company to sell (usually damaged) property acquired in the process of settling a claim. The company may also have the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs of damages to its client's property (i.e. subrogation right).

Salvage recoveries are used to reduce the claim expense when the claim is settled.

#### c. Subrogation

Subrogation is the right for an insurer to pursue a third party that caused an insurance loss to the insured. This is done as a means of recovering the amount of the claim paid to the insured for the loss. A receivable for subrogation is recognized in other assets when the liability is settled and the company has the right to receive future cash flow from the third party.

#### d. Deferred Income

Deferred Income represents a proportion of commission received on reinsurance contracts which are booked during a financial year and are deferred to the extent that they are recoverable out of future revenue margins. It is calculated by applying to the reinsurance commission income the ratio of prepaid reinsurance to reinsurance cost.

#### e. Reinsurance Contracts held

Contracts entered into by the company with reinsurers under which the company is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the company and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts held. Contracts that do not meet these classification requirements are classified as financial assets. Insurance contracts entered into by the company under which the contract holder is another insurer (inwards reinsurance) are included with insurance contracts.

#### f. Technical Reserves

These are computed in accordance with the provisions of section 22 of the Insurance Act 2003 as follows:

\* Reserve for unearned premium: In compliance with Section 20(i) (a) of Insurance Act 2003, the reserve for unearned premium is calculated on a time apportionment basis in respect of the risks accepted during the year.

\* Reserve for outstanding claims: The reserve for outstanding claims is maintained to the total amount of outstanding claims incurred and reported plus claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") as at the balance sheet date. The IBNR is based on the liability adequacy test.

#### g. Liability Adequacy Test

At each end of the reporting period, liability adequacy tests are performed by an Actuary to ensure the adequacy of the contract liabilities net of related DAC assets. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows and claims handling and administration expenses, as well as investment income from the assets backing such liabilities, are used. Any deficiency is immediately charged to profit or loss initially by writing off DAC and by subsequently establishing a provision for losses arising from liability adequacy tests "the unexpired risk provision".

The provisions of the Insurance Act 2003 require an actuarial valuation for life insurance reserves only. However, IFRS 4 requires a liability adequacy test for both life and non-life insurance reserves. The provision of section 59 of the Financial Reporting Council Act 2011 gives superiority to the provision of IFRS and since it results in a more conservative reserving than the provision of the Insurance Act 2003, it serves the company's prudential concerns well.

#### 2.16 Trade and other Payables

Trade and other payables are recognised 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.

**2.17 Retirement Benefit Obligations****Pension Cost**

The company operates a defined contributory retirement benefit scheme as stipulated in the Pension Reform Act 2014. Under the defined contribution scheme, the company pays fixed contributions of 10% of emoluments as defined by the Act to Pension Fund Administrators; employees also pay a fixed percentage of 8% to the same entity. Once the contributions have been paid, the company retains no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contribution if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to finance benefits accruing under the retirement benefit plan.

**2.18 Provisions**

General Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

**2.19 Current Income Tax**

Current income tax is the amount of income tax payable on the taxable profit for the year determined in accordance with the Nigeria Income Tax Act. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

**2.19.1 Deferred Income Tax**

Deferred income tax is provided in full on all temporary differences except those arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability.

Deferred income tax is determined using the liability method on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes, using tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date and expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off such:

- \* Current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and
- \* The deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and
- \* The same taxation authority

**2.20 Share Capital and Share Premium**

Ordinary shares are recognized at par value and classified as 'share capital' in equity. Any amounts received over and above the par value of the shares issued are classified as 'share premium' in equity.

**2.21 Statutory Contingency Reserve**

The company maintains contingency reserves in accordance with the provisions of Insurance Act 2003 to cover fluctuations in securities and variations in statistical estimates at the rate equal to the higher of 3% of total premium or 20% of the net profits

**2.22 Retained Earnings**

The retained earnings represent the amount available for dividend distribution to the equity shareholders of the company. See statement of changes in equities for movement in retained earnings.

**2.23 Assets Revaluation Reserve**

This represents the company's revaluation reserve emanating from revaluation of certain assets

**2.24 Income Recognition****2.24.1 Gross Premiums**

Gross premiums on insurance contract are recognized as revenue when payable by the policy holder.

For single premium business revenue is recognised on the date on which the policy is effect.

Gross insurance written premiums comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by contracts entered into during the accounting period and are recognised on the date on which the policy incepts. Premiums include any adjustments arising in the accounting period for premiums receivable in respect of business written in prior accounting periods.

Premiums collected by intermediaries, but not yet received, are assessed based on estimates from underwriting or past experience and are included in premiums written.

Unearned premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the statement of financial position date. Unearned premiums are calculated on a daily pro rata basis. The proportion attributable to subsequent periods is deferred as a provision for unearned premiums.

**2.24.2 Reinsurance Premiums**

Gross reinsurance premiums on insurance contracts are recognized as an expense when payable or on the date on which the policy is effective. Gross reinsurance premiums written comprise the total premiums payable for the whole cover provided by contracts entered into the period and are recognised on the date on which the policy incepts. Premiums include any adjustments arising in the accounting period in respect of reinsurance contracts incepting in prior accounting periods.

Unearned reinsurance premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the statement of financial position date. Unearned premiums are deferred over the term of the underlying direct insurance policies for risks attaching contracts and over the term of the reinsurance contract for losses-occurring contracts.

**2.24.3 Commission income**

Fees and commission income during the year is the income the company is entitled to for ceding businesses to the reinsurers and co-insurers. In accordance with IFRS 15 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers), fees and commission income is recognized over time, covering the policy period over which services are expected to be provided, using the time apportionment basis. Fees and commission covering the reporting period are recognized in profit or loss as fees and commission income earned, while the unearned portion of fees and commission income is reported in the statement of financial position as deferred commission income.

**2.24.4 Investment Income**

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

Investment income also includes dividend income which is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established.

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight line basis over the lease terms.

**2.24.5 Management and Administrative Fees****Management Fee**

Management fee, an asset based fee is charged as a percentage of the opening net assets value of the pension fund investments at the beginning of the year of charge for the Retirement Savings Account (RSA). It is accrued daily upon portfolio valuation while the actual charge is effected against the Fund within five working days of the month end. Fee for the Retiree Account is computed based on 5% of income earned on the fund.

**Administrative Fee**

Administrative fee is calculated as a flat charge payable monthly from contributions received. It is deducted before converting contributions into accounting units of pension fund assets.

**2.24.6 Realized/Unrealized Gains and Losses**

Realized or unrealized gains and losses recorded in the income statement on investments include gains and losses on financial assets and investment properties. Gains and losses on the sale of investments are calculated as the difference between net sales of investments are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and the original carrying or amortized cost and are recorded on occurrence of the sale transaction

**2.25 Claims and Expenses Recognition****2.25.1 Gross Benefits and Claims**

Claims incurred in respect of Insurance contracts include the cost of all claims arising during the year including internal and external claims handling costs that are directly related to the processing and settlement of claims as well as changes in the gross valuation of insurance and investment contract liabilities. All claims paid and incurred are charged against revenue as expenses when incurred.

**2.25.2 Reinsurance Claims**

Reinsurance claims are recognised when the related gross insurance claim is recognised according to the terms of the relevant contract.

**2.26 Interest Income and Expense**

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 (or, where appropriate, the next re-pricing date) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the entity estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments but not future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes contractual fees and points paid or received transaction costs and discounts or premium that are integral part of the effective interest rate.

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

Interest income and expense presented in the financial statement include:

- \* Interest on financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost calculated on an effective interest basis
- \* Interest on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss calculated on an effective interest rate basis.

#### 2.27 Expenses

Expenses are recognised in the income statement when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. This means, in effect, that recognition of expenses occurs simultaneously with the recognition of an increase in liabilities or a decrease in assets (for example, the accrual of employee entitlements or the depreciation of equipment)

When economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with income can only be broadly or indirectly determined, expenses are recognised in the income statement on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures.

This is often necessary in recognizing the equipment associated with the using up of assets such as property, plant and equipment in such cases the expense is referred to as a depreciation or amortization. These allocation procedures are intended to recognise expenses in the accounting periods in which the economic benefits associated with these items are consumed or expire. An expense is recognised immediately in the income statement when expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that future economic benefits do not qualify, or cease to qualify, for recognition in the statement of financial position as an asset.

#### 2.27.1 Underwriting Expenses

Underwriting expenses comprise acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses. Acquisition costs comprise all direct and indirect costs arising from writing insurance contracts. These costs are charged in the income statement in the period they are incurred.

#### 2.28 Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or companies of assets. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the income statement in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to comprehensive income. In this case the impairment is also recognised in comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the company makes an estimate of recoverable amount. A previous impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount.

The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the income statement unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 2.29 Earnings Per Share

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

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

#### 2.30 Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability in the year in which they are approved by the company's shareholders. Proposed dividends are not recognised in equity until they have been declared at a general meeting. Dividends for the year that are approved after the statement of financial position date are dealt with as a non-adjusting event after the statement of financial position date.

#### 2.31 Comparatives

Where necessary, comparatives have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year. Where changes are made and affect the statement of financial position, a third statement of financial position at the beginning of the earliest period presented is presented together with the corresponding notes.

#### 2.32 Contingent liabilities

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


#### 2.33 Contingent assets

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed when, as a result of the past events, it is highly likely that economic benefits will flow to the company, but this will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events which are not wholly within the company's control.

Statement of Financial Position  
As at 31 March, 2022

		31-Mar.-2022	31-Mar-2021	31-Mar.-2022	31-Mar-2021
	Note	Group N'000	Group N'000	Company N'000	Company N'000
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	3	5,618,169	4,451,287	3,394,949	3,541,992
Financial assets	4	4,253,961	3,764,656	1,472,211	3,165,272
Trade receivable	5	267,208	296,584	132,087	119,937
Reinsurance assets	6	781,924	2,878,635	781,924	2,878,635
Deferred acquisition cost	7	475,647	93,058	475,647	93,058
Other receivables and prepayments	8	296,548	290,708	211,037	229,976
Investment in subsidiaries	9	-	-	4,026,300	1,576,300
Investment in Associates	10	-	-	-	-
Investment properties	11	45,000	165,000	45,000	165,000
Goodwill	12	316,884	316,884	-	-
Intangible assets - Software	13	93,337	47,235	64,425	26,051
Property, plant and equipment	14	4,434,331	3,742,219	3,367,213	3,029,398
Statutory deposits	15	355,000	355,000	355,000	355,000
Deferred tax asset	21.1	22,293	7,248	21,746	-
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>16,960,301</b>	<b>16,408,514</b>	<b>14,347,540</b>	<b>15,180,620</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>					1,227,894
Insurance contract liabilities	16	3,684,395	4,902,274	3,640,873	4,881,302
Trade payables	17	839,317	360,651	839,317	360,651
Employees retirement benefit obligations	18	-	15,300	-	-
Provision and other payables	19	985,756	855,907	558,981	473,048
Income tax liabilities	20	118,958	246,332	59,309	161,790
Deferred Tax Liabilities	21.2	20,741	310,094	-	310,094
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>5,649,167</b>	<b>6,690,558</b>	<b>5,098,480</b>	<b>6,186,886</b>
<b>EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>					
<i>Share capital &amp; reserves:</i>					
Issued and paid up share capital	22	6,933,333	6,933,333	6,933,333	6,933,333
Share premium	23	663,600	663,600	663,600	663,600
Statutory Contingency reserves	24	1,344,843	1,288,221	1,344,842	1,176,082
Retained earnings	25	(1,118,201)	(1,556,535)	(2,160,504)	(1,634,024)
Other Component of Equity					
Asset revaluation reserve	26a	2,849,634	1,849,824	2,523,042	1,809,597
Fair value reserve	26b	(58,943)	45,146	(55,255)	45,146
Non Controlling interest(NCI)	38	696,868	494,366	-	-
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>11,311,134</b>	<b>9,717,955</b>	<b>9,249,059</b>	<b>8,993,734</b>
<b>Total Equity &amp; Liabilities</b>		<b>16,960,301</b>	<b>16,408,514</b>	<b>14,347,540</b>	<b>15,180,620</b>

These financial statements were approved by the Board on 28 April 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



Mojeed Somorin  
Chief Financial Officer  
FRC/2017/ICAN/00000016849



Kenneth Egbaran  
Managing Director  
FRC/2015/CIIN/00000011953

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

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other  
Comprehensive income for the period ended 31 March 2022

		January- Mar. Group 2022 N'000	January- Mar. Group 2021 N'000	January- Mar. Company 2022 N'000	January- Mar. Company 2021 N'000
<b>Gross Premium written</b>		1,440,164	1,863,754	1,377,888	1,807,902
Gross Premium Income	28	1,594,915	1,882,208	1,532,638	1,826,356
Reinsurance Expenses	29	(1,318,069)	(336,689)	(1,318,069)	(336,689)
<b>Net premium income</b>		276,846	1,545,519	214,569	1,489,667
Fees and commission income	30	179,533	41,795	179,533	41,795
<b>Net underwriting income</b>		456,380	1,587,314	394,102	1,531,462
Insurance claims and benefits paid- Gross (including loss adjustment expenses)	31	85,266	(413,237)	120,075	(389,514)
Underwriting expenses	32	(176,753)	(394,068)	(176,753)	(394,068)
<b>Underwriting result</b>		364,893	780,010	337,424	747,880
Investment income	34	613,041	381,694	113,492	65,573
Fair value changes in financial assets-FVTPL	4a&b	1,717	(53)	1,717	(53)
Fair value changes in investment property	11	-	-	-	-
Other operating income	35	77,614	28,285	19,703	1,978
Impairment charge on financial assets and other assets	33	-	-	-	-
Management expenses	36	(884,318)	(658,150)	(508,988)	(379,306)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		172,947	531,786	(36,653)	436,071
Income tax expense	37	(46,776)	(137,459)	(42,695)	(134,555)
<b>Profit for the year from continuing operations</b>		126,171	394,327	(79,348)	301,516
Basic Earnings/(Loss) per Share	27	0.02	0.06	(0.01)	0.05
<b>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</b>					
Fair value adjustment on FVOCI debt instruments	26b	-	-	-	-
<b>Items that will not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</b>					
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment		-	-	-	-
Net actuarial (losses) / gains on retirement benefit obligation	18a(i)	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustment on equities at FVOCI		-	-	-	-
<b>Other Comprehensive Income, net of taxes</b>		-	-	-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>		126,171	394,327	(79,348)	301,516
These financial statements were approved by the Board on 28 April 2022 and signed on its behalf by:					
<b>Profit for the year, attributable to:</b>					
* Non-controlling interests		8,088	23,660	-	-
* Owners' of the Parent		118,084	370,667	-	-
		126,171	394,327	-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income, attributable to:</b>					
* Non-controlling interests		8,088	23,660	-	-
* Owners' of the Parent		118,084	370,667	-	-
		126,171	394,327	-	-

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



**Consolidated and Separate Statement of Financial Position****Statement of Changes in Equity  
for the period 31 March 2022  
Group-2022**

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Asset revaluation reserve	Fair value reserve	Contingency Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>As at 1 January 2022</b>	6,933,333	663,600	2,849,634	41,457	1,303,505	(1,194,948)	10,596,582	688,780	10,911,420
Transferred from statement of Profit or loss for <i>Other Comprehensive Income:</i>	-	-	-	-	-	118,084	118,084	8,088	126,172
Changes in fair value of FVOCI Investments	-	-	-	(100,400)	-	-	(100,400)	-	(100,400)
Net actuarial gains on retirement benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain on PPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>	-	-	-	<b>(100,400)</b>	-	<b>118,084</b>	<b>17,684</b>	<b>8,088</b>	<b>25,772</b>
Transfer to Contingency Reserve	-	-	-	-	41,337	(41,337)	-	-	-
<b>Transactions with owners of equity</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>6,933,333</b>	<b>663,600</b>	<b>2,849,634</b>	<b>(58,943)</b>	<b>1,344,842</b>	<b>(1,118,201)</b>	<b>10,614,266</b>	<b>696,868</b>	<b>11,311,134</b>
	Share Capital	Share Premium	Asset revaluation reserve	Fair value reserve	Contingency Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>As at 1 January 2021</b>	6,933,333	663,600	1,809,597	45,146	1,121,845	(1,881,302)	8,692,219	494,366	8,197,853
Transferred from statement of Profit or loss for <i>Other Comprehensive Income:</i>	-	-	-	-	-	301,516	301,516	65,061	366,577
Changes in fair value of FVOCI Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net actuarial gains on retirement benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on revaluation of properties, plant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,633	129,633
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>301,516</b>	<b>301,516</b>	<b>194,693</b>	<b>496,209</b>
Transfer to Contingency Reserve	-	-	-	-	54,237	(54,237)	0	-	-
<b>Transactions with owners of equity</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>6,933,333</b>	<b>663,600</b>	<b>1,809,597</b>	<b>45,146</b>	<b>1,176,082</b>	<b>(1,634,024)</b>	<b>8,993,735</b>	<b>689,059</b>	<b>8,694,062</b>

These financial statements were approved by the Board on 28 April 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
for the period ended 31 March, 2022  
Company



	Share Capital	Share Premium	Asset revaluation reserve	Fair value reserve	Contingency Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
As at 1 January 2022	6,933,333	663,600	2,523,042	(55,255)	1,303,506	(2,039,820)	9,328,406
Transferred from statement of Profit or loss for the <i>Other Comprehensive Income</i> :	-	-	-	-	-	(79,348)	(79,348)
Changes in fair value of FVOCI instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>6,933,333</b>	<b>663,600</b>	<b>2,523,042</b>	<b>(55,255)</b>	<b>1,303,506</b>	<b>(2,119,168)</b>	<b>9,249,058</b>
Transfer to Contingency Reserve					41,337	(41,337)	-
<b>Transactions with owners of equity</b>							
Dividends to equity holders					-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>6,933,333</b>	<b>663,600</b>	<b>2,523,042</b>	<b>(55,255)</b>	<b>1,344,842</b>	<b>(2,160,504)</b>	<b>9,249,059</b>

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Asset revaluation reserve	Fair value reserve	Contingency Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
As at 1 January 2021	6,933,333	663,600	1,809,597	45,146	1,121,845	(1,881,303)	8,692,218
Transferred from statement of Profit or loss for the <i>Other Comprehensive Income</i> :	-	-	-	-	-	301,516	301,516
Changes in fair value of AFS Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on revaluation of properties, plant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive income</b>	<b>6,933,333</b>	<b>663,600</b>	<b>1,809,597</b>	<b>45,146</b>	<b>1,121,845</b>	<b>(1,579,787)</b>	<b>8,993,734</b>
Transfer to Contingency Reserve					54,237	(54,237)	-
<b>Transactions with owners of equity</b>							
Dividends to equity holders					-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>6,933,333</b>	<b>663,600</b>	<b>1,809,597</b>	<b>45,146</b>	<b>1,176,082</b>	<b>(1,634,024)</b>	<b>8,993,734</b>

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

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022



		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
		Group	Group	Company	Company
	Notes	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>					
Premium received	28	1,440,163	1,807,902	1,377,888	1,807,902
Commission received	30	179,533	41,795	179,533	41,795
Reinsurance receipts in respect of claims	31(a)	283,672	1,902,062	283,672	1,902,062
Other operating income	34	14,439	5,909	14,439	5,909
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	36	(377,284)	(166,471)	(156,021)	(166,471)
Reinsurance premium paid	29	(911,318)	(258,178)	(911,318)	(258,178)
Insurance benefits and claims paid	31	(548,745)	(241,195)	(513,936)	(241,195)
Underwriting expenses	32	(365,765)	(403,892)	(365,765)	(403,892)
Cash paid to intermediaries and other suppliers		(938,731)	(1,423,079)	(853,399)	(1,392,229)
Company income tax paid	20	(4,081)	(3,734)	-	(3,734)
<b>Net cashflow from operating activities</b>		<b>(1,228,116)</b>	<b>1,261,119</b>	<b>(944,907)</b>	<b>1,291,969</b>
<b>Cash flow from Investing Activities:</b>					
Purchase of property, Plant and equipment	14	(10,573)	(159,802)	(5,574)	(55,393)
Purchase of intangible assets	13	(273)	(4,198)	-	(3,925)
Proceed from sale of property and equipment		275,006	396	6	396
Proceed from disposal of investment property		-	-	-	-
Dividend income	34	850	2	850	2
Interest received	34	223,815	87,078	112,642	65,571
Purchase of amortised cost investment		(972,978)	(1,150,284)	(955,317)	(1,132,623)
Redemption/repayment on amortised cost investments		(1,029,962)	-	-	-
Purchase of investment property	11	-	-	-	-
<b>Net cash provided by investing activities</b>		<b>(1,514,115)</b>	<b>(1,226,809)</b>	<b>(847,392)</b>	<b>(1,125,973)</b>
<b>Cash flow from Financing Activities:</b>					
<b>Receipt on deposit for shares</b>		<b>1,413,874</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Dividend paid		-	-	-	-
<b>Net cash provided by financing activities</b>		<b>1,413,874</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalent		(1,328,357)	(121,734)	(1,792,299)	165,996
Cash and cash equivalent at the 1 January		5,900,305	4,372,407	3,541,992	3,375,996
Cumulative effect of transition to IFRS 9 (ECL)		-	-	-	-
Adjustment for ECLs not involving cash outflows		-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent at the 31 March		<b>4,571,948</b>	<b>4,250,674</b>	<b>1,749,693</b>	<b>3,541,992</b>

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

## NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022

**General information**

Veritas Kapital Assurance plc ('the company') was initially incorporated under the name of Kapital Insurance Company Limited as a private Limited liability company on the 8 August, 1973. On 14 March 2007, it acquired and merged with two other insurance companies and became a public liability company. Its shares are quoted on the Nigeria Stock Exchange.

Its Head office is located at 497 Abogo Largema Street, off constitution Avenue, Central Business District, Abuja. Nigeria

The principal business of the company is underwriting of non-life insurance risks.

The Company has 91.46% equity interest in Health Care Security Limited and 70% interest in Veritas Glanvills Pensions Limited and 51.53% in Goldlink Insurance Plc. The group comprises of two subsidiaries, an associate and the parent company.

3 Cash and cash equivalents	Group	Group	Company	Company
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
This comprises of :				
Cash at hand	762	1,002	581	800
Cash at Bank	787,390	1,041,357	755,910	925,125
Short term deposit (Staff gratuity fund assets)*	9,733	9,239	9,239	9,239
Short term deposit (note 3a)	<u>4,826,042</u>	<u>3,993,711</u>	<u>2,634,977</u>	<u>2,612,194</u>
	5,623,927	4,456,652	3,400,707	3,547,358
Adjustment for ECL on fixed deposit (note 3.1)	(5,758)	(5,365)	(5,758)	(5,365)
Total	<u>5,618,169</u>	<u>4,451,287</u>	<u>3,394,949</u>	<u>3,541,993</u>

\*Staff gratuity fund assets relates to fund set aside for staff of the parent who were still in service when the gratuity scheme was discontinued in July 2016. The intention of management is to keep the funds and make it available to the beneficiaries on exit.

3.1 Movement in Adjustment ECL	Group	Group	Company	Company
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
As at 1 January	5,365	5,365	5,365	5,365
Charge/(Write back) (See note 33)	393	-	393	-
As at 31 March	<u>5,758</u>	<u>5,365</u>	<u>5,758</u>	<u>5,365</u>

## a Financed by:

In compliance with section 19(3) of Insurance Act 2003, the short term deposit is financed as follows:

	Group	Group	Company	Company
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Financed by Insurance fund	2,656,737	2,612,194	2,634,977	2,612,194
Financed by other funds	<u>2,169,304</u>	<u>818,940</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>4,826,042</u>	<u>3,431,134</u>	<u>2,634,977</u>	<u>2,612,194</u>

Short term deposits consist of placements with commercial banks with a maturity date of less than 3 months.

## NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
<b>4 Financial Assets</b>				
This comprises of:				
Fair value through profit or loss (note 4a)	71,630	657,745	71,630	58,361
Armotised Cost (Note 4b)	3,995,789	2,921,926	1,315,995	2,921,926
Fair Value through OCI (Note 4c)	186,541	184,985	84,585	184,985
	<b>4,253,961</b>	<b>3,764,656</b>	<b>1,472,211</b>	<b>3,165,272</b>
Current	-	-	-	-
Non-current	4,253,961	3,764,656	1,472,211	3,165,272
	<b>4,253,961</b>	<b>3,764,656</b>	<b>1,472,211</b>	<b>3,165,272</b>

a(i) These are quoted equities on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. The fair value is determined by reference to the quoted closing bid price at the end of the reporting year and are derived as follows:

Movement in FVTPL during the period	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
Fair value at 1 January	69,913	(9,837)	69,913	57,419
Addition (see note aiii below)	1,717	-	1,717	(67,256)
Fair value gain/(loss)	-	53	-	-
Fair value as at 31 March	<b>71,630</b>	<b>(9,784)</b>	<b>71,630</b>	<b>(9,837)</b>

a(ii) Historical movement in FVTPL

Cost at initial recognition	152,278	9,784	152,278	995
Accumulated fair value losses to date	(80,648)	(19,568)	(80,648)	8,789
Fair value as at 31 March	<b>71,630</b>	<b>(9,784)</b>	<b>71,630</b>	<b>9,784</b>

a(iii) These are quoted equities on the Nigerian Stock Exchange held by the entity which was recovered during reconciliation carried out and confirmed by the registrars. The stocks include the following; PZ Cusson, Fidelity Bank Plc, Access Bank Plc, Cadbury Nigeria Plc, Julius Berger Plc, Nestle Nigeria Plc and Union Bank Plc.

b Amortised Cost	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
FGN treasury bills see note (i) below	5,183,219	26,990	2,499,175	-
State/FGN government bonds see note (ii) below	3,887,195	1,234,191	1,168,891	-
Corporate bond see note (iii) below	2,546,574	2,546,574	(123,038)	2,936,100
	<b>11,616,988</b>	<b>3,807,756</b>	<b>3,545,028</b>	<b>2,936,100</b>
Balance at 1 January	3,420,436	1,844,868	2,759,627	2,774,160
Additions	-	1,736,009	2,488,661	161,940
Redemption/Repayment during the year	(262,541)	(445,498)	(2,936,100)	-
Accrued interest	5,149,037	285,058	(214,801)	-
Balance at 31 March	8,306,932	3,420,436	2,097,387	2,936,100
Expected credit loss	-	(43,080)	-	-
	<b>8,306,932</b>	<b>3,377,356</b>	<b>2,097,387</b>	<b>2,759,627</b>

i FGN Treasury Bills

Balance at 1 January	-	253,926	-	-
Additions	2,502,125	-	2,500,000	-
Redemption/Repayment during the year	-	(253,926)	-	-
Accrued interest	2,681,094	-	(825)	-
Balance at 31 March	<b>5,183,219</b>	-	<b>2,499,175</b>	-
ECL	-	-	-	-
	<b>5,183,219</b>	-	<b>2,499,175</b>	-

PAGE 34

<b>ii FGN Bonds and State Bonds</b>				
Balance at 1 January	1,221,521	517,517	1,168,891	-
Additions	(16,245)	631,911	-	-
Redemption/Repayment during the year	-	(11,876)	-	-
Accrued interest	2,681,919	13,437	-	-
Balance at 31 March	<b>3,887,195</b>	<b>1,150,990</b>	<b>1,168,891</b>	-
ECL	-	(14,542)	-	-
	<b>3,887,195</b>	<b>1,136,448</b>	<b>1,168,891</b>	-
<b>iii Corporate Bonds</b>				
Balance at 1 January	2,575,112	1,073,425	2,936,100	2,774,160
Additions	(9,210)	1,104,098	(10,514)	161,940
Redemption/Repayment during the year	(2,936,100)	-	(2,936,100)	-
Accrued interest	(213,976)	397,589	(213,976)	-
Balance at 31 March	<b>(584,173)</b>	<b>2,575,112</b>	<b>(224,490)</b>	<b>2,936,100</b>
ECL	-	(28,538)	101,452	-
	<b>(584,173)</b>	<b>2,546,574</b>	<b>(123,038)</b>	<b>2,936,100</b>
<b>iv Movement in expected credit losses (ECL) during the year</b>				
Balance at 1 January	6,968	34,960	-	-
Addition during the year	94,484	14,556	101,452	-
Balance at 31 March	<b>101,452</b>	<b>49,516</b>	<b>101,452</b>	-
<b>c Fair value through other comprehensive income</b>				
	<b>Group</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Company</b>
	<b>31-Mar-22</b>	<b>31-Mar-21</b>	<b>31-Mar-22</b>	<b>31-Mar-21</b>
	<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>
Fair value at 1 January	184,985	43,716	318,854	181,285
Additions during the year( see note i below)	-	137,569	-	137,569
Fair value gain	-	3,700	-	-
Balance at 31 March	<b>184,985</b>	<b>184,985</b>	<b>318,854</b>	<b>318,854</b>

- i The additions to unlisted equities includes shares in SystemsSpecs obtained from LightHouse Asset Management through a debt to shares swap agreement. (See note 8b). Also included in the additions is 22,089 units of shares from Afriland Properties Plc recognised upon reconciliation with registrars.

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022

	Group 31-Mar-22	Group 31-Mar-21	Company 31-Mar-22	Company 31-Mar-21
<b>5 Trade receivables</b>				
<b>a This comprises of:</b>	<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>
Premium receivable from insurance brokers	540,838	491,457	540,838	491,457
Premium receivable from insurance agents	55,270	55,270	55,270	55,270
Premium receivable from policy holders	122,527	209,805	33,158	33,158
Premium receivable from insurance companies	286,558	278,037	240,807	278,037
	<u>1,005,193</u>	<u>1,034,569</u>	<u>870,073</u>	<u>857,922</u>
Impairment of premium receivables	(737,985)	(737,985)	(737,985)	(737,985)
	<u><b>267,208</b></u>	<u><b>296,584</b></u>	<u><b>132,087</b></u>	<u><b>119,937</b></u>
<b>b Age analysis of gross trade receivables are as follows</b>				
0-30 days	177,838	-	132,087	119,937
Above 30 days	89,369	-	-	-
Above 180 days				744,144
	<u>267,208</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>132,087</u>	<u>864,081</u>
<b>c Analysis of movement in impairment</b>				
<b>Group</b>	<b>Balance at 1 January N'000</b>	<b>Addition N'000</b>	<b>Provision no longer required N'000</b>	<b>Balance at 31 March N'000</b>
Premium receivable from insurance brokers	539,103	-	-	539,103
Premium receivable from insurance agents	6,728	-	-	6,728
Premium receivable from policy holders	55,610	-	-	55,610
Premium receivable from insurance companies	136,544	-	-	136,544
	<u>737,985</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>737,985</u>
<b>Company</b>	<b>Balance at 1 January N'000</b>	<b>Addition N'000</b>	<b>Provision no longer required N'000</b>	<b>Balance at 31 March N'000</b>
Premium receivable from insurance brokers	539,103	-	-	539,103
Premium receivable from insurance agents	6,728	-	-	6,728
Premium receivable from policy holders	55,610	-	-	55,610
Premium receivable from insurance companies	136,544	-	-	136,544
	<u>737,985</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>737,985</u>
	<b>Group 31-Mar-22 N'000</b>	<b>Group 31-Mar-21 N'000</b>	<b>Company 31-Mar-22 N'000</b>	<b>Company 31-Mar-21 N'000</b>
<b>6 Reinsurance assets</b>				
This is analysed as follows:				
Prepaid reinsurance( see note(a) below)	317,172	646,251	317,172	545,620
Reinsurer' share of outstanding claims (see note(b)below)	464,752	2,333,016	464,752	2,333,016
Reinsurers share of claims paid	-	-	-	-
	<u>781,924</u>	<u>2,979,267</u>	<u>781,924</u>	<u>2,878,636</u>
<b>a Movement in prepaid reinsurance is as follows:</b>				
Balance 1 January	471,904	702,476	471,904	702,476
Additions during the year	1,174,829	258,178	1,174,829	258,178
Amortized in the year - reinsurance expenses (see note 29)	(1,318,069)	(336,689)	(1,318,069)	(336,689)
Balance at 31 March	<u>328,664</u>	<u>623,965</u>	<u>328,664</u>	<u>545,620</u>

b Movement in reinsurer' share of outstanding claims

Balance at 1 January	2,333,016	340,511	643,955	340,511
Movement in Reinsurers/coinsurers' share of outstanding claims reported during the year	(1,868,264)	1,992,505	(179,203)	1,992,505
Balance at 31 March	<u>464,752</u>	<u>2,333,016</u>	<u>464,752</u>	<u>2,333,016</u>

c Movement in reinsurer share of claim paid

Balance at 1 January	-	-	-	-
Movement in reinsurers/co-assurer's share of paid claims during the year	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Current	793,416	2,878,636	793,416	2,878,636
Non-Current	-	-	-	-
	<u>793,416</u>	<u>2,878,636</u>	<u>793,416</u>	<u>2,878,636</u>

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
<b>7 Deferred acquisition cost</b>				
a This is analysed as follows:				
Agric	115,793	6,706	115,793	6,706
Motor	25,435	24,528	25,435	24,528
Fire	68,247	14,946	68,247	14,946
General Accident	53,053	15,086	53,053	15,086
Marine	44,725	2,230	44,725	2,230
Aviation	13,657	3,606	13,657	3,606
Engineering	79,447	3,231	79,447	3,231
Oil and Gas	58,849	19,591	58,849	19,591
Bond	16,442	3,133	16,442	3,133
Total	<u>475,647</u>	<u>93,057</u>	<u>475,647</u>	<u>93,057</u>

The movement in deferred acquisition cost is as follow:

Acquisition Cost brought forward	286,635	107,340	286,635	120,432
Acquisition Costs during the period (note 32)	365,765	480,848	365,765	403,892
Total	652,400	588,188	652,400	524,324
Amortised during the year (see note 32)	(176,753)	(468,809)	(176,753)	(394,068)
Acquisition costs carried forward	<u>475,647</u>	<u>119,379</u>	<u>475,647</u>	<u>130,256</u>
Current	475,647	93,057	475,647	93,057
Non-current	-	-	-	-
	<u>475,647</u>	<u>93,057</u>	<u>475,647</u>	<u>93,057</u>



## NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
<b>8 Other receivables and prepayments</b>				
The balance is analysed as follow:				
Receivables from staff (see note (a) below)	91,000	36,384	91,000	36,384
Deposit for investment (See Note (b)below)	28,346	28,346	28,346	28,346
Commercial papers (See Note (c)below)	223,021	217,460	217,460	217,460
Prepayment	63,765	7,816	8,666	7,816
Inventory	23,924	101	9,370	101
Receivables from Related parties (see note i below)	62,033	143,033	62,033	143,033
Fees receivables and other receivables (See Note (d)below)	138,179	159,735	127,881	99,003
Prepaid recapitalisation expenses (See Note (e)below)	22,250	22,250	22,250	22,250
Withholding tax receivable(See Note (f)below)	36,627	35,720	36,627	35,720
	<u>689,145</u>	<u>650,845</u>	<u>603,634</u>	<u>590,115</u>
Impairment of other receivables and prepayment(See Note (g)below)	(392,597)	(360,139)	(392,597)	(360,139)
	<u>72367.64777</u>	<u>290,708</u>	<u>211,037</u>	<u>229,976</u>
	<u>296,548</u>	<u>320,803</u>	<u>211,037</u>	<u>229,976</u>
Current	143,515	162,770	58,003	50,559
Non-current	153,034	158,033	153,034	179,417
	<u>296,548</u>	<u>320,803</u>	<u>211,037</u>	<u>229,976</u>

a Receivables from staff consist of amount due from staff in respect of unutilized upfront allowances.

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	0-Jan-00	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
Balance at 1 January	96,406	25,433		96,406	25,433
Addition	32,798	20,000		32,798	20,000
Repayment during the year	(38,204)	(9,049)		(38,204)	(9,049)
	<u>91,000</u>	<u>36,384</u>		<u>91,000</u>	<u>36,384</u>

b Included in deposit for investment is the amount with Lighthouse stockbrokers and Chapel hill for purchase of quoted equities on the Nigeria Stock exchange and investment in other financial instruments. A deed assigning 437,686 units of Lighthouse share in Systemspecs was entered into on 23 March 2019 in consideration for its balance of N93.1 million and N44.4 million net balance due from Back-up Network Limited commercial paper (See note 4ci)

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	0-Jan-00	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
<b>c Commercial papers represents receivables from the following entities</b>					
a) TKM Mestro Nigeria Ltd	137,211	131,649		131,649	131,649
b) Off-shore Intergrated Concession Ltd	39,711	39,711		39,711	39,711
c) Kruger Brent Global Services Ltd	46,099	46,099		46,099	46,099
	<u>223,021</u>	<u>217,460</u>	-	<u>217,460</u>	<u>217,460</u>

These commercial papers with the exception of backup network limited (which have been considered in note 8b above) have being impaired by the company as they are in doubt of recovery.

d Fee receivables includes fees receivable on RSA assets and administrative fees as at period end

e This represents amount paid to consultants with respect to proposed preference shares to be issued by the company. This was classified as prepaid expense pending the conclusion of the process. On completion, this will be applied against the share premium.

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	0-Jan-00	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
<b>f Withholding tax receivables</b>					
At 1 January	35,720	2,793		33,017	2,793
Additions	31,511	119,401		34,214	119,401
Utilised during the period( see note 20)	(30,604)	(86,474)		(30,604)	(86,474)
At 31 December	<u>36,627</u>	<u>35,720</u>		<u>36,627</u>	<u>35,720</u>

g The movement in impairment charge is as follows:

Balance at 1 January	392,597	344,459	392,597	344,459
Provision no longer required	-	(33,930)	-	(33,930)
Impairment charge during the year	-	57,177	-	57,177
Write-off	-	(7,567)	-	(7,567)
Balance at 31 March	<u>392,597</u>	<u>360,139</u>	<u>392,597</u>	<u>360,139</u>

#### Company

	Balance at 1		Provision no		Balance at 31
	Jan 2022	Addition	longer required	Write-off	Marchr 2022
Commercial papers	250,220	-	-	-	250,220
Prepayment	31,502	-	-	-	31,502
Receivables from staff	1,966	-	-	-	1,966
Inventory	5,689	-	-	-	5,689
Nigeria Liability Pool	6,825	-	-	-	6,825
Receivables from Goldlink	62,033	-	-	-	62,033
Fees receivable and other receivables	35,731	-	(1,369)	-	34,362
	<u>393,966</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,369)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>392,597</u>

#### Group

	Balance at 1		Provision no		Balance at 31
	Jan 2022	Addition	longer required	Write-off	Marchr 2022
Commercial papers	250,220	-	-	-	250,220
Prepayment	31,502	-	-	-	31,502
Receivables from staff	1,966	-	-	-	1,966
Inventory	5,689	-	-	-	5,689
Nigeria Liability Pool	6,825	-	-	-	6,825
Receivables from Goldlink	62,033	-	-	-	62,033
Fees receivable and other receivables	35,731	-	(1,369)	-	34,362
	<u>393,966</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,369)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>392,597</u>

i This relates to amount recoverable from :1.Associates- Goldlink Insurance Plc - as at 31 March 2022, the amount relates to various expenses incurred on their behalf amounting to N62.033 million (N62.033 milion ,2021).

#### 9 Investment in Subsidiaries

Veritas Kapital has 2 subsidiaries as at 31 March 2022. The details of the subsidiaries and principal activities are detailed below:

	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Veritas Glanvills Pension Limited at cost(See Note (a)below)	-	-	3,610,000	1,160,000
Health care Security Limited at cost (See Note (b)below)	-	-	416,300	416,300
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,026,300</u>	<u>1,576,300</u>

a Veritas Glanvills Pension Limited has issued ordinary share capital of 5 billion units of N1 each.

Veritas Kapital holds 3.5 billion (70%): The company was incorporated on 20 April 2005, and licenced by National Pension Commission to carry on business of a Pension Fund Administrator on 19 June 2007. Its principal place of business is Lagos

b

Veritas HealthCare Limited has issued ordinary share capital of 429,075,000 units of N1 each Veritas Kapital holds 401,000,000 units (93.5%): The company carries on the business of a health maintenance organisation, and its principal place of business is Abuja.

Management tested investment in subsidiaries for impairment and concluded that there was no indication of impairment. Summarized financial information in respect of each of the Group's subsidiaries is set out below. The summarized financial information below represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

	Veritas Glanvill Pension		0-Jan-00	Veritas Healthcare Limited	
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	N'000	N'000		N'000	N'000
Total revenue	447,056	323,853		79,227	74,427
Profit/(loss) before tax	189,192	81,193		20,404	14,522
Total assets	6,016,690	2,007,411		684,858	648,839
Total liabilities	300,283	395,877		98,851	92,497
Shareholders fund	5,716,407	1,611,533		586,006	556,342

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
<b>10 Investment in Associates</b>				
Share of associate loss (see note(a)below)	1,010,650	1,010,650	1,010,650	1,010,650
	(1,010,650)	(1,010,650)	(1,010,650)	(1,010,650)
	-	-	-	-

**GOLDLINK Insurance Plc**

Veritas Kapital holds 1,268,064,351 (2017:1,268,314,351) ordinary shares representing 51.53% (2017:44.65%) holdings in Goldlink Insurance Plc as at 31/12/2018. The increase in the percentage holding in Goldlink Insurance Plc is due to shares forfeited and surrendered by shareholders in Goldlink Insurance Plc in 2018 due to non-cash payment.

Goldlink Insurance Plc became associate company of Veritas Kapital in 2011 but was taken over by the regulatory authority - National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) for infraction of insurance regulations and its Board of Directors was dissolved in 2012.

Though Veritas Kapital holds majority shares in Goldlink Insurance Plc. (51.53%) the investment has been treated as an associate and accounted for using equity method at both the Company and Group level.

In arriving at the decision to treat the investment as an associate, the Board of Directors considered if Veritas Kapital has control over Goldlink Insurance Plc based on the requirements of IFRS 10. IFRS 10.5 states that an investor regardless of the nature of its involvement with an entity is required to determine whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls the investee.

Specifically, IFRS 10 states that an investor controls an investee if and only if the investor has the following:

- Power over the investee;
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

Based on assessment carried out, Directors concluded that Veritas Kapital does not have the power over the investee because the relevant activities of Goldlink Insurance Plc are subject to direction of the NAICOM instituted Board of Directors. The Board of Directors report directly to NAICOM on all its activities and resolutions are subject to the NAICOM ( IFRS 10:B37).

**11 Investment properties**

Investment property comprises of landed properties and buildings held for the purpose of capital appreciation and rental income and are carried at fair value. The fair value of the Investment properties has been determined by external, independent professional valuers, Obiora Okafor & Associates, Real Estate surveyors (FRC/2020/003/00000021867) as at 31 March 2022, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the locations and categories of the Investment properties being valued. The properties have been valued using the depreciated replacement cost and market value approaches. Valuations are performed on an annual basis and the fair value gains and losses are recognised in the profit or loss account. The valuations were based on market data such as discount rates, rental risk and reversionary rates.

The movement in the fair value of investment properties as at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
Balance at 1 January	45,000	289,440	45,000	289,440
Addition	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	(124,440)	-	(124,440)
Fair value gain	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December (see note 11c)	<b>45,000</b>	<b>165,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>165,000</b>

**Measurement of fair value**

**a Fair value hierarchy.**

The fair value measurement for the investment properties of N45,000 million (2020:N289,439 million) has been categorised as a level 3 fair value based on the inputs into the valuation technique used.

**b 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	between key unobservable inputs and fair value
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 adjustments was made to reflect differences in site area and the actual location, quality of construction and off-site facilities.	- Price per square meter	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)
	- rate of development in the area	
	- Quality of the building	
	- Influx of people and/or businesses to the area	

c (i)

	<b>Group 31-Mar-22 N'000</b>	<b>Group 31-Mar-21 N'000</b>	<b>Company 31-Mar-22 N'000</b>	<b>Company 31-Mar-21 N'000</b>
A unit of 5 bedroom terrace house known as blk B, Ajiran Mews, Ikte Lagos	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
No 35 Kafur Street, Off Isa Kaita Road Kaduna	-	55,494	-	55,494
Plot 277, Giwa Road, Gyadi-Gyadi, Kano.	-	20,945	-	20,945
6 units of 3-bedroom flats known and identified as Block 8 Flat 2, Block 9 Flat 1&2, Block 14 Flat 2, Block 16 Flat 2 and Block 20 Flat 1&3 Aso Garden Estate Karsana Abuja.	-	144,000	-	144,000
1 Unit of 4-Bedroom s Flat known and identified as Block D, Flat 5, Hillview Estate, Gaduwa District, Abuja.	-	24,000	-	24,000
	<b><u>45,000</u></b>	<b><u>289,439</u></b>	<b><u>45,000</u></b>	<b><u>289,439</u></b>

## NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022

C (ii) The movement in the fair value of investment properties as at 31 March 2021 is as follows

	Status of Title Documents	Balance at 1 Jan 2022	Additions	Disposals	Revaluation gain or loss	Balance at 31 March 2022
A unit of 5 bedroom terrace house known as blk B, Ajiran Mews, Ikate Lagos	Deed of Legal Mortgage registered as No. 22, Vol. 2048, Lagos Land Registry.	45,000	-	-	-	45,000
No 35 Kafur Street, Off Isa Kaita Road Kaduna	Certificate of Occupancy No. 027560	55,494	-	(55,494)	-	-
Plot 277, Giwa Road, Gyadi-Gyadi, Kano.	Certificate of Occupancy No. LKN/RES/82/282	20,945	-	(20,945)	-	-
Block D flat 5 Hillview Estate Gaduwa District Abuja	Certificate of Occupancy No. 1932w-10645-65f7r-bbb2u-10	24,000	-	(24,000)	-	-
6 units of 3-bedroom flats known and identified as Block 8 Flat 2, Block 9 Flat 1&2, Block 14 Flat 2, Block 16 Flat 2 and Block 20 Flat 1&3 Aso Garden Estate Karsana Abuja.		144,000		(144,000)		-
		<b>289,439</b>	-	<b>(244,439)</b>	-	<b>45,000</b>

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022

	31-Mar-22 N'000	31-Mar-21 N'000
<b>12 Goodwill</b>		
The goodwill is arising on acquisitions in the following subsidiaries:		
VG Pension	316,884	316,884
Healthcare Securities	-	-
	<u>316,884</u>	<u>316,884</u>
<b>a Analysis of movement</b>		
Balance at 1 January	316,884	316,884
Impairment (see note 33)	-	-
Balance at 31 March	<u>316,884</u>	<u>316,884</u>

The goodwill recognised on acquisition of Veritas Healthcare Limited ( N69.56 million) was fully impaired.

**The calculation of value-in-use was based on the following key assumptions**

- The cashflows were projected based on the company's approved budget. The cashflows were based on past experiences and were adjusted to reflect expected future performances of the company .

-A terminal growth rate averaging 2.8% for VHCL and 4.6% for VGPL (2020: averaging 2.8% for VHCL and 4.6% for VGPL) was applied in determining the terminal cash flows

- Discount rates (averaging 21.88% for VHCL and 30.9% for VGPL), representing post-tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC), was applied in determining the value in use. Using an iterative process, the pre-tax discount rate of 30.3% for VHCL and 44.9% for VGPL was estimated. The growth rate used to extrapolate terminal cashflows for goodwill impairment testing is consistent with the long term sustainable growth rate for the company.

- The key assumptions described above may change as economic and market conditions change. The Company estimates that reasonably possible changes in these assumptions would not cause the recoverable amount of either CGU to decline below the carrying amount

Assessment of impairment on goodwill was developed by the management of the company.

**13 Intangible assets - Software**

This comprises of acquired computer software which does not form part of a related hardware.

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
	93,338	47,235	64,425	26,051
<b>Computer software</b>				
<b>Cost</b>				
Balance, at 1 January	489,112	404,437	354,639	294,254
Additions	-	-	-	3,925
Balance at 31 March	<u>489,112</u>	<u>404,437</u>	<u>354,639</u>	<u>298,179</u>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>				
Balance, at 1 January	386,428	354,537	284,739	268,955
Amortisation expense	9,347	2,665	5,476	3,172
Balance at 31 March	<u>395,775</u>	<u>357,202</u>	<u>290,215</u>	<u>272,128</u>
Carrying amount 31 March	<u>93,337</u>	<u>47,235</u>	<u>64,425</u>	<u>26,051</u>

## NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022

## 14 a GROUP

## Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold land	Building	Office computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Office furniture and fittings	Work in progress	Total
Cost/Valuation	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
At 1 January	1,227,991	3,112,431	715,345	642,820	151,846	-	5,850,433
Additions	-	-	5,870	-	1,405	3,298	10,573
Revaluation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(20,000)	(275,436)	(1,365)	(706)	-	450	(297,056)
As at 31 March	1,207,991	2,836,995	719,851	642,114	153,251	3,748	5,563,950
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
At 1 January	-	6,527	459,589	518,244	136,699	-	1,121,059
Depreciation expenses	-	-	11,094	28,050	2,814	-	41,958
Disposals	-	(31,327)	(1,364)	-	(706)	-	(33,398)
As at 31 March	-	(24,801)	469,319	546,294	138,807	-	1,129,619
Carrying amount as at 31 March, 2022	1,207,991	2,861,796	250,532	95,820	14,444	3,748	4,434,331

## GROUP

## Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold land	Building	Office computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Office furniture and fittings	Work in progress	Total
Cost/Valuation	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
At 1 January	931,386	2,569,915	568,488	513,969	160,391	2,355	4,746,504
Additions	-	-	2,265	89,978	1,282	66,543	160,067
Revaluation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(1,810)	(35,327)	-	-	(37,137)
As at 31 March	931,386	2,569,915	568,943	568,620	161,673	68,898	4,869,434
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
At 1 January	-	46,898	455,131	478,353	144,529	-	1,124,911
Depreciation expenses	-	3,265	10,972	23,886	1,318	-	39,440
Disposals	-	-	(1,809)	(35,327)	-	-	(37,136)
As at 31 March	-	50,163	464,294	466,912	145,847	-	1,127,215
Carrying amount as at 31 March, 2021	931,386	2,569,915	567,134	533,292	161,673	68,898	3,742,219

## NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022

## 14 b Company

## Property, plant and equipment

Cost/Valuation	Leasehold land N'000	Building N'000	Office computer equipment N'000	Motor vehicles N'000	Office furniture and fittings N'000	Work in progress N'000	Total N'000
At 1 January	1,140,000	2,084,999	280,179	338,704	132,532	-	3,976,415
Additions	-	-	2,276	-	-	3,298	5,574
Revaluation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/ Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(1,365)	-	(706)	450	(1,621)
As at 31 December	1,140,000	2,084,999	281,090	338,704	131,826	3,748	3,980,368
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
At 1 January	-	-	224,097	268,726	106,140	-	598,964
Depreciation expenses	-	-	4,435	10,299	1,527	-	16,260
Revaluation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(1,364)	-	(706)	-	(2,070)
As at 31 December	-	-	227,168	279,025	106,962	-	613,155
Carrying amount as at 31 December, 2021	1,140,000	2,084,999	53,922	59,680	24,865	3,748	3,367,213

## Company

## Property, plant and equipment

Cost/Valuation	Leasehold land N'000	Building N'000	Office computer equipment N'000	Motor vehicles N'000	Office furniture and fittings N'000	Work in progress N'000	Total N'000
At 1 January	901,272	1,794,614	263,316	319,100	115,674	67,056	3,461,033
Additions	-	-	40,929	67,976	236	3,297	229,919
Revaluation adjustments	-	117,481	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/ Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(4,871)	-	(1,137)	(67,056)	(73,065)
As at 31 December	901,272	1,912,095	299,374	387,076	114,773	3,297	3,617,887
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
At 1 January	-	-	230,695	229,406	107,559	-	567,660
Depreciation expenses	-	-	19,164	37,538	6,191	-	62,892
Revaluation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(3,635)	-	(1,139)	-	(4,774)
As at 31 December	-	-	246,224	266,944	112,610	-	625,777
Carrying amount as at 31 December, 2021	901,272	1,912,095	53,150	120,133	2,163	3,297	2,992,109

a) Land and Building was independently valued by Obiora Okafor & Associates, Real Estate surveyors (FRC/2020/003/00000021867) in 2022 to ascertain the open market value of land and building. The open market value of land and building as at 31 March 2022 was N3,214 million (2021: N2,813 million)



## NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022

## 14c. Leasehold Land and Building Comprises:

Group	31 March 2022			31 March 2021		
	Leasehold Land N'000	Building N'000	Total N'000	Leasehold Land N'000	Building N'000	Total N'000
Plot 1698 C and D Oyin Jolayemi St. V.I. Lagos	-	470,168	470,168	-	470,168	470,168
Plot 497 Abogo Largema Street. Off Const. Ave. CBD	1,140,000	2,084,999	3,224,999	700,000	1,600,000	2,300,000
Plot 173 Oshodi-Gbagada express way, opp. UPS, Gbagada, Lagos.	142,057	147,943	290,000	142,057	147,943	290,000
Plot 116 Hadejia Road, Yankaba, Kano.	69,329	153,671	223,000	69,329	153,671	223,000
26, Commercial Avenue, Sabo, Yaba, Lagos	-	-	-	20,000	198,133	218,133
	<u>1,351,386</u>	<u>2,856,781</u>	<u>4,208,167</u>	<u>931,386</u>	<u>2,569,915</u>	<u>3,501,301</u>
<b>Parent</b>						
Plot 497 Abogo Largema Street. Off Const. Ave. CBD	1,140,000	2,084,999	3,224,999	700,000	1,600,000	2,300,000
Plot 173 Oshodi-Gbagada express way, opp. UPS, Gbagada, Lagos.	142,057	147,943	290,000	142,057	147,943	290,000
Plot 116 Hadejia Road, Yankaba, Kano.	69,329	153,671	223,000	69,329	153,671	223,000
	<u>1,351,386</u>	<u>2,386,613</u>	<u>3,737,999</u>	<u>911,386</u>	<u>1,901,614</u>	<u>2,813,000</u>

NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022

14d Movement in leasehold land and building is as follows:  
Group 2022

Status of title documents	Balance as at Jan 1, 2022		Disposals	Transfer	Depreciation	Revaluation adjustment	Balance as at 31 March 2022	
	N'000	Addition N'000					N'000	N'000
Plot 1698 C and D Oyin Jolayemi St. V.I. Lagos	470,168	-	-	-	-	-	470,168	
Plot 497 Abogo Largema Street, Off Const. Ave. CBD	2,784,999	-	-	-	-	-	2,784,999	
Plot 173 Oshodi-Gbagada express way, opp. UPS, Gbagada, Lagos.	290,000	-	-	-	-	-	290,000	
Plot 116 Hadejia Road, Yankaba, Kano.	223,000	-	-	-	-	-	223,000	
26, Commercial Avenue, Sabo, Yaba, Lagos	218,133	-	(218,133)	-	-	-	-	
	<b>3,986,300</b>	-	<b>(218,133)</b>	-	-	-	<b>3,768,167</b>	

Group 2021

Status of title documents	Balance as at Jan 1, 2021		Disposals	Transfer	Depreciation	Revaluation adjustment	Balance as at 31 March 2021	
	N'000	Addition N'000					N'000	N'000
Plot 1698 C and D Oyin Jolayemi St. V.I. Lagos	470,168	36,323	-	-	-	-	470,168	
Plot 497 Abogo Largema Street, Off Const. Ave. CBD	2,300,000	484,999	-	-	-	-	2,784,999	
Plot 173 Oshodi-Gbagada express way, opp. UPS, Gbagada, Lagos.	290,000	-	-	-	-	-	290,000	
Plot 116 Hadejia Road, Yankaba, Kano.	223,000	-	-	-	-	-	223,000	
26, Commercial Avenue, Sabo, Yaba, Lagos	218,133	-	-	-	-	-	218,133	
	<b>3,464,978</b>	<b>521,322</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>3,986,300</b>	

Company 2022

Status of title documents	balance as at Jan 1, 2021		Disposals	Transfer	Depreciation	Revaluation adjustment	Balance as at 31 March 2022	
	N'000	Addition N'000					N'000	N'000
Plot 497 Abogo Largema Street, Off Const. Ave. CBD	2,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,300,000	
Plot 173 Oshodi-Gbagada express way, opp. UPS, Gbagada, Lagos.	290,000	-	-	-	-	-	290,000	
Plot 116 Hadejia Road, Yankaba, Kano.	223,000	-	-	-	-	-	223,000	
	<b>2,813,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2,813,000</b>	

Company 2021

Status of title documents	balance as at Jan 1, 2021		Disposals	Transfer	Depreciation	Revaluation adjustment	Balance as at 31 March 2021	
	N'000	Addition N'000					N'000	N'000
Plot 497 Abogo Largema Street, Off Const. Ave. CBD	2,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,300,000	
Plot 173 Oshodi-Gbagada express way, opp. UPS, Gbagada, Lagos.	290,000	-	-	-	-	-	290,000	
Plot 116 Hadejia Road, Yankaba, Kano.	223,000	-	-	-	-	-	223,000	
	<b>2,813,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2,813,000</b>	

## NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
15 Statutory deposit	355,000	355,000	355,000	355,000

This represent amount deposited with the Central bank of Nigeria (CBN) as at Marc 31, 2022 in pursuant to section 9(1) and section 10(3) of insurance Act 2003. Interest income earned on this deposit is included in investment income. (See note 34)

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
16 Insurance contract liabilities				
<i>Outstanding claims(see Note(a) below)</i>				
Outstanding claims reported	919,945	2,808,106	919,945	2,787,135
Claims incurred but not reported	751,115	493,098	729,355	493,098
	1,671,060	3,301,204	1,649,300	3,280,233
Unearned premium(see Note (b) below)	2,013,333	1,601,070	1,991,573	1,601,070
	3,684,394	4,902,274	3,640,873	4,881,302

a Provision for outstanding claims				
Motor insurance	28,093	9,600	28,093	9,600
Fire insurance	80,386	144,246	80,386	144,246
General accident insurance	153,994	109,901	153,994	109,901
Marine insurance	6,708	8,909	6,708	8,909
Engineering	120,797	85,229	120,797	85,229
Aviation	62,859	48,365	62,859	48,365
Oil and gas	206,132	385,328	206,132	385,328
Bond	-	-	-	-
Agric	260,976	1,995,557	260,976	1,995,557
PHI	21,760	4,499	21,760	
IBNR	751,115		751,115	
	1,692,820	2,791,633	1,692,820	2,787,135

a(i) Movement in outstanding claims:				
Balance at 1 January	1,270,426	1,113,141	1,270,426	1,136,132
Decrease in Outstanding Claims (see note 31)	(350,481)	(376,269)	(350,481)	2,050,381
Balance at 31 March	919,945	736,872	919,945	3,186,513

a(ii) Movement in IBNR is analysed as follows:				
Balance at 1 January	751,115	205,657	729,356	202,014
Increase in IBNR (see note 31)	-	(694,995)	-	-
Balance at 31 March	751,115	(489,338)	729,355	202,014

a(iii) Age analysis of outstanding claims is analysed below

No. of Days	2021		2022	
	Number of Claimants	Outstanding claims (N'000)	Number of Claimants	Outstanding claims (N'000)
0-90	94	312,709	75	52,641
91-180	92	51,054	99	303,149
181-270	100	30,249	104	52,702
271-365	89	70,491	110	36,423
Above 365	781	805,924	874	475,030
Total	1,156	1,270,426	1,262	919,945

All claims are recorded as outstanding claims upon receipt of notification from the broker/beneficiary. Claims are settled within the stipulated timelines in accordance with section 70 of the insurance Act 2003. Upon receipt of signed discharge voucher from the beneficiary, as at 31 March 2022, the balance of outstanding claims above 90 days represents claims for which appropriate complete documentation are yet to be received.

a(iv)

The investment in respect of these insurance funds is stated in Note 3b.

Estimates of incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims liability and calculation of unearned premium was developed by the management of the company with the use of a professional actuary (O and A Hedge Actuarial Consulting) with FRC registration number FRC/2016/NAS/00000015764

b Reserve for unearned premium	Group	Group	Company	Company
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Motor insurance	231,133	200,785	231,133	236,906
Fire insurance	360,790	180,861	360,790	147,729
General accident insurance	269,990	99,001	269,990	119,288
Marine insurance	120,485	15,464	120,485	15,688
Engineering	90,875	36,202	90,875	67,198
Aviation	68,741	15,641	68,741	16,624
Oil and gas	539,328	107,324	539,328	112,073
Bond	9,923	16,291	9,923	15,388
Agric	286,878	947,955	286,878	870,176
PHI PREMIUM	21,760	2,024	-	-
	1,999,902	1,621,548	1,978,142	1,601,070
AURR	13,431	3,760	13,431	-
	<b>2,013,333</b>	<b>1,625,307</b>	<b>1,991,573</b>	<b>1,601,070</b>

b(i) Movement in unearned premium can be analysed as follows:

Balance at 1 January	1,626,533	693,667	2,146,324	1,621,701
Increase/(Decrease) in unearned premium(see note 28)	386,801	932,866	(154,751)	(18,453)
	<b>2,013,333</b>	<b>1,626,533</b>	<b>1,991,573</b>	<b>1,603,248</b>

## 17 Trade payables

Trade payables represent amounts payable to reinsurance, co-insurers, agents and brokers at year end. The carrying amounts disclosed below approximate the fair values at the reporting date.

This is analysed as follows:	Group	Group	Company	Company
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Co-insurance premium	706,110	311,709	706,110	311,709
Commission payable	133,207	48,942	133,207	48,942
	<b>839,317</b>	<b>360,651</b>	<b>839,317</b>	<b>360,651</b>

## NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Dec-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
<b>18 Retirement benefit obligation</b>				
Gratuity Scheme				
Balance at 1 January	17,024	11,246	-	-
Contributions / (Payments) in the period	(17,024)	3,478	-	-
Balance at 31 March	-	14,724	-	-

**Pension scheme**

The employees of the Company are members of a state arranged Pension scheme (Pension Reform Act, 2004) which is managed by several Pension Funds Administrators. The only obligation of the Company with respect to this pension plan is to make the specified contributions.

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
<b>19 Provision and other payables</b>				
This is analysed as follows:				
Life insurance fund (Note 19a)	131,417	131,417	131,417	131,417
PAYE tax, VAT, NHF and other remitable deductions	39,436	56,379	39,436	25,840
Staff accounts (see note 19b)	270,684	104,736	20,702	26,407
Accrued professional fees (see note 19c)	89,706	103,632	88,206	103,632
Accrued NAICOM levy	10,984	24,724	10,984	24,724
Supplies & Services Bills Payables (note 19e)	108,765	-	107,415	-
Other accruals and payables (see note 19f)	158,965	246,713	137,230	136,744
Unclaimed dividends	15,046	63,933	15,046	15,046
Y Due to employees (see note 3)	8,545	15,569	8,545	9,239
Pension Protection fund(note 19d)	152,208	108,805	-	-
	<b>985,756</b>	<b>855,907</b>	<b>558,981</b>	<b>473,048</b>

a Life insurance fund arose from the business of the defunct Kapital Insurance Company Limited that ceased life business in 2007 because the emerged Unity Kapital is not licensed to carry on life business. The fund was kept in abeyance pending transfer to a life assurance company.

b Staff account balance is in respect of variable pay provision, unremitted amount on behalf of staff to various PFAs for the month of March 2022 and deductions from staff salary to be remitted to their co-operative scheme administrator. As at April 2022, staff related benefits have been fully settled.

c Accrued professional fees include accrual for audit fees, tax review and actuarial fees.

d Pensioner whose pension balance is not enough to guarantee at least 2/3 of the Federal Government minimum wage bill on retirement based on section 82 of the Pension Reform Act, 2014

e Suppliers and service bills payables relates to outstanding payments due to vendors and suppliers for services rendered.

f Included in other accruals are unmatched inflows into various bank accounts and stale unrepresented cheques.

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
Current	687,085	496,932	412,517	326,585
Non-Current	298,671	304,156	146,464	146,464
	<b>985,756</b>	<b>801,088</b>	<b>558,981</b>	<b>473,048</b>

<b>20 Income tax liabilities</b>				
Company income tax	46,776	134,555	42,695	134,555
Education tax	2,095	-	2,095	-
Under provision in prior years	-	2,904	-	-
Per income statement	<u>48,871</u>	<u>137,459</u>	<u>44,790</u>	<u>134,555</u>
Balance at beginning of the year	79,814	112,609	14,519	30,969
Withholding tax utilised( see note 8f)	(9,727)	-	-	-
Payments	-	(3,734)	-	(3,734)
Per statement of financial position	<u><u>118,958</u></u>	<u><u>246,332</u></u>	<u><u>59,309</u></u>	<u><u>161,790</u></u>
<b>21.1 Deferred tax asset</b>				
At 1 January	22,293	7,316	21,746	21,746
Write back to income statement	-	(68)	-	-
Balance at 31 March	<u><u>22,293</u></u>	<u><u>7,248</u></u>	<u><u>21,746</u></u>	<u><u>21,746</u></u>
	<b>Group</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Company</b>
	<b>31-Mar-22</b>	<b>31-Mar-21</b>	<b>31-Mar-22</b>	<b>31-Mar-21</b>
	<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>	<b>N'000</b>
<b>21.2 Deferred tax liability</b>				
At 1 January	20,741	310,094	-	310,094
Charges for the year	-	-	-	-
Write back	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March	<u><u>20,741</u></u>	<u><u>310,094</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>310,094</u></u>

## NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
<b>22 Issued and paid up share capital</b>				
<b>a Authorised</b>				
14 billion ordinary shares of 50 kobo each	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
<b>b Issued and fully paid</b>				
At 31 March	6,933,333	6,933,333	6,933,333	6,933,333

All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at the meetings of the Company.

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
<b>23 Share premium</b>				
Share premium comprises additional paid-in capital in excess of their per value.				
Balance at 31 March	663,600	663,600	663,600	663,600

**24 Statutory contingency reserve**

In compliance with Section 21 (1) of Insurance Act 2003, the contingency reserve for non-life insurance business is credited with the greater of 3% of total premiums, or 20% of the net profits and the amount shall accumulate until it reaches the amount of greater of minimum paid-up capital or 50 percent of net premium. The movement in the account is as follows:-

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
Balance at 1 January	1,303,506	1,223,835	1,303,506	1,121,845
Transfer from retained earnings	41,337	64,386	41,337	54,237
Balance at 31 March	1,344,842	1,288,221	1,344,842	1,176,082

**25 Retained earnings**

The retained earnings are carried forward recognised income net of expenses plus current period profit attributable to shareholders.

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
Balance at 1 January	(1,194,948)	(1,942,476)	(2,039,820)	(1,881,303)
Impact of transition to IFRS 9				-
Transferred from statement of Profit or loss for the year	118,084	440,178	(79,348)	357,516
Transfer to Contingency Reserve	(41,337)	(54,237)	(41,337)	(54,237)
Balance at 31 March	(1,118,201)	(1,556,535)	(2,160,505)	(1,578,024)

**26.1 Assets revaluation reserve**

Assets revaluation reserve represents the net accumulated change in the fair value of land and buildings until the asset is derecognized or impaired.

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
<b>Land</b>				
Balance at 1 January	984,796	796,409	984,796	756,182
Revaluation surplus	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March	984,796	796,409	984,796	756,182
<b>Building</b>				
Balance at 1 January	1,864,838	1,063,896	1,538,246	1,053,415
Revaluation (deficit)/ surplus	-	(10,481)	-	-
Balance at 31 March	1,864,838	1,053,415	1,538,246	1,053,415
Carrying amount	2,849,634	1,849,824	2,523,042	1,809,597

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
<b>26.2 FVOCI reserve</b>				
Balance at 1 January	40,924	40,213	45,146	41,446
Net actuarial gains on retirement benefit obligation	-	(2,989)	-	-
Fair value gain on FVOCI financial instruments	(100,400)	3,700	(100,400)	-
	<u>(59,476)</u>	<u>40,924</u>	<u>(55,255)</u>	<u>41,446</u>

**27 Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share (kobo)

The calculation of basic earnings per share was based on the profit after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders, and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding on that date calculated as follow:

	Group 31-Mar-22	Group 31-Mar-21	Company 31-Mar-22	Company 31-Mar-21
Profit after tax attributable to equity holders N'000	<u>126,171</u>	<u>394,327</u>	<u>(79,348)</u>	<u>357,516</u>
Weighted average no. of ordinary shares at end of year '000	<u>6,933,333</u>	<u>6,933,333</u>	<u>6,933,333</u>	<u>6,933,333</u>
Basic earnings per share (kobo)	<u>0.02</u>	<u>0.06</u>	<u>(0.01)</u>	<u>0.05</u>

The Company does not have any instrument with a dilutive effect on its capital, Hence, the basic earnings per share is same as diluted earnings per share



## NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
<b>28</b>	<b>Gross premium</b>			
	1,425,658	1,846,879	1,363,383	1,791,027
	14,505	16,875	14,505	16,875
	1,440,164	1,863,754	1,377,888	1,807,902
	154,751	18,454	154,751	18,454
	<u>1,594,915</u>	<u>1,882,208</u>	<u>1,532,638</u>	<u>1,826,356</u>
<b>a</b>	<b>Group premium earned is further analysed as follows:</b>			
	207,155	162,100	207,155	162,100
	267,633	79,735	267,633	79,735
	23,424	14,778	23,424	14,778
	160,915	152,472	160,915	152,472
	540,064	185,187	540,064	185,187
	109,104	151,579	109,104	151,579
	51,723	61,218	51,723	61,218
	500	-	500	-
	2,864	983,958	2,864	983,958
	-	-	-	-
	62,276	55,852	-	-
	<u>1,425,658</u>	<u>1,846,879</u>	<u>1,363,383</u>	<u>1,791,027</u>
<b>b</b>	<b>Inward reinsurance premium</b>			
	9,603	3,638	9,603	3,638
	(12)	3,816	(12)	3,816
	785	670	785	670
	-	-	-	-
	3,436	5,840	3,436	5,840
	629	277	629	277
	-	556	-	556
	63	2,078	63	2,078
	<u>14,505</u>	<u>16,875</u>	<u>14,505</u>	<u>16,875</u>
<b>29</b>	<b>Reinsurance cost</b>			
	911,318	258,178	911,318	258,178
	406,751	78,511	406,751	78,511
	<u>1,318,069</u>	<u>336,689</u>	<u>1,318,069</u>	<u>336,689</u>
<b>30</b>	<b>Commission income</b>			
	179,533	41,795	179,533	41,795
	-	-	-	-
	179,533	41,795	179,533	41,795
	(179,533)	(41,795)	(179,533)	(41,795)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>31</b>	<b>Claims expenses</b>			
	513,936	241,195	513,936	241,195
	(350,339)	2,050,381	(350,339)	2,050,381
	-	-	-	-
	34,809	23,723	-	-
	198,406	2,315,300	163,597	2,291,577
	(283,672)	(1,902,062)	(283,672)	(1,902,062)
	<u>(85,266)</u>	<u>413,237</u>	<u>(120,075)</u>	<u>389,514</u>
<b>31a</b>	<b>Analysis of reinsurance recoverable</b>			
	35,155	1,902,062	35,155	1,902,062
	248,517	-	248,517	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	<u>283,672</u>	<u>1,902,062</u>	<u>283,672</u>	<u>1,902,062</u>
<b>32</b>	<b>Underwriting expenses</b>			
	365,765	403,892	365,765	403,892
	(189,012)	(9,824)	(189,012)	(9,824)
	176,753	394,068	176,753	394,068
	-	-	-	-
	<u>176,753</u>	<u>394,068</u>	<u>176,753</u>	<u>394,068</u>

## NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
<b>33 Impairment of financial assets</b>				
Impairment charge on other assets	-	-	-	-
Write back on other assets	-	-	-	-
Impairment write-back on trade receivable	-	-	-	-
Impairment charge on goodwill (see note 12)	-	-	-	-
ECL charge on financial asset (see note 4b)	-	14,556	-	-
ECL (write back) / charge on placement (see note 3.1)	-	41	-	-
	-	14,597	-	-
<b>34 Investment income</b>				
Dividends from equity investments at FVTPL	850	2	850	2
(Loss)/profit on disposal of investment property	-	(13,440)	-	(13,440)
Interest received from:				
Bonds	73,772	47,683	22,860	47,683
FGN Treasury bills	3,403	-	3,403	-
Short term deposits	118,593	58,909	79,840	27,592
RSA asset based fee	406,097	280,123	-	-
Statutory deposit	10,327	8,417	6,539	3,736
	<b>613,041</b>	<b>381,694</b>	<b>113,492</b>	<b>65,574</b>
Further analysed as follows:				
Attributable to policy holders fund	23,833	13,770	23,833	13,770
Attributable to shareholders funds.	589,208	51,802	89,659	51,802
	<b>613,041</b>	<b>65,572</b>	<b>113,492</b>	<b>65,573</b>
<b>35 Other operating income</b>				
Γ Rental and other incomes	10,461	5,850	10,461	5,943
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	114	2,491	114	2,491
RSA administrative fee income	31,676	13,367	-	-
† Exchange (loss) / gain (See Note 35bi)	4,876	(6,515)	4,876	(6,515)
Admin charges- Formal sector	16,952	12,920	-	-
Sundry income	13,536	172	4,253	59
	<b>77,614</b>	<b>28,285</b>	<b>19,703</b>	<b>1,978</b>

**35bi** Exchange gain/ loss relates to translation of transactions in foreign currency for outstanding claims, bank balances and foreign currency investments as at end of year to naira at spot rate. Nafex dollar exchange rate was adopted for transactions in dollars while Oanda rates was adopted for euro and pounds sterling denominated transactions.

	Group 31-Mar-22 N'000	Group 31-Mar-21 N'000	Company 31-Mar-22 N'000	Company 31-Mar-21 N'000
<b>36 Management expenses</b>				
Staff costs	339,701	317,286	156,021	166,471
Directors' allowances and expenses	174,066	75,713	119,197	44,949
Depreciation and amortisation	55,849	46,150	21,737	19,967
Professional fees	26,455	99,851	24,560	96,479
Audit fees	3,190	8,125	350	6,250
Marketing and advertisement	129,748	11,658	119,135	7,301
Administrative expenses	66,696	30,439	28,831	17,914
NITDA information technology levy	-	-	-	-
Repairs and maintenance	5,230	5,513	2,028	1,151
Travel costs and allowances	5,190	24,133	3,121	2,976
NAICOM Levy	14,529	2,657	14,529	2,657
Donation (See Note 36b below)	2,893	-	-	-
Electricity and power	9,758	6,307	8,029	5,006
Penalty charge (see note 41)	-	-	-	-
Subscription	4,073	2,791	2,251	250
Printing and stationeries	3,015	3,212	577	1,088
Information technology expenses	16,469	5,403	8,623	693
Write-offs	14,949	6,152	-	6,152
Pension protection fund levy	9,624	8,481	-	-
Rent and rate	2,883	4,277	-	-
	<b>884,318</b>	<b>658,150</b>	<b>508,988</b>	<b>379,306</b>
<b>37 Income tax expense</b>				
Education tax	-	-	-	-
Company income tax	46,776	137,459	42,695	134,555
Under provision in prior years	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax (write-back)/expense	-	-	-	-
	<b>46,776</b>	<b>137,459</b>	<b>42,695</b>	<b>134,555</b>

**NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022**

	<b>Group 31-Mar-22 N'000</b>	<b>Group 31-Mar-21 N'000</b>	<b>Company 31-Mar-22 N'000</b>	<b>Company 31-Mar-21 N'000</b>
<b>37b Reconciliation of effective tax rate</b>				
Profit for the quarter after income tax	126,171	940,647	(79,348)	301,516
Total Tax expense;				
Income	46,776	53,076	42,695	134,555
Education	-	8,472	-	-
Deferred	-	70,873	-	310,094
Under provision in previous years	-	(229,044)	-	-
<b>Total income tax expense in comprehensive income</b>	<u>172,947</u>	<u>844,024</u>	<u>(36,653)</u>	<u>746,165</u>
<b>38 Non-Controlling interest</b>				
The movement in non-controlling interest during the year is shown below:				
Balance, beginning of year	688,780	439,024		
Share of profit/(loss) for the period	8,088	55,621		
Dividend Paid	-	(279)		
	<u>696,868</u>	<u>494,366</u>		
<b>39 Proposed Dividend</b>				
There was no propose dividend during the quarter (2021: Nil)				
<b>40 Contingent liabilities</b>				

There were claims and litigations against the company as at 31 March, 2022, amounting to ₦43,034,000 (2021: ₦16,125,089.68). No provision is made in respect of this, as our legal team is of the opinion that it is not certain an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle this amount in the future.

**NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH, 2022**

41 <b>Contraventions</b> 31 March 2022 <b>NATURE OF CONTRAVENTIONS</b>	<b>Group N,000</b>	<b>Company N,000</b>
	-	-
31 March 2021 <b>NATURE OF CONTRAVENTIONS</b>	<b>N,000</b>	<b>N,000</b>
	-	-

**42 Related Parties Transactions**

Transactions between the company, and the subsidiaries also meet the definition of related party transactions where these are eliminated on consolidation, they are not disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. Details of transactions between the group and other related parties are disclosed below:

- a** The Company enters into transactions with its subsidiaries, Major shareholders and its key management personnel in the normal course of business of providing insurance cover on Motor, Fire, and General accidents. The transactions with related parties are made at normal market prices and conducted at arm's length.

	<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Premium written N,000</b>	<b>Claims paid N,000</b>
Veritas	Major Shareholder	7,068	7,626
Veritas Glanvills Pensions Limited	Subsidiary	14,171	-
Healthcare Security Ltd	Subsidiary	-	-
Gold links insurance plc			

- b** Included in note 8 is the sum of N62.03 recoverable from related entities during the year under review. The breakdown and nature of transactions are included below:

	<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Amount N,000</b>	<b>Nature of transaction</b>
Goldlink Insurance Plc	Associate	62,033	This relates to the amount receivable on various expenses incurred on behalf of the entity in year 2019.

**c Compensation of key management personnel**

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

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Salaries	170,919	152,119
Fees	-	-
<b>Total compensation to key management personnel</b>	<b>170,919</b>	<b>152,119</b>
Directors cost	203,700	152,000
Salaries and wages	40,979	55,919
Pension cost	3,278	7,511
<b>Total Directors cost</b>	<b>247,957</b>	<b>215,430</b>
Remuneration of highest paid Director/Chairman		
Remuneration of highest paid Director	35,000	20,000

**43 Information regarding employees**

The table below shows the number of staff whose emoluments during the year excluding pension contributions were within the ranges stated:

		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Number	Number	Number	Number
Below	- 500,000	0	0	-	-
500,001	- 1,500,000	68	68	-	-
1,500,001	- 2,500,000	47	61	8	22
2,500,001	- 3,500,000	47	44	26	23
3,500,001	- 4,500,000	17	18	9	10
4,500,001	- 5,500,000	34	19	17	2
5,500,001	- 6,500,000	6	12	6	12
6,500,001	- 7,500,000	0	6	0	6
7,500,001	- 8,500,000	13	0	13	0
8,500,001	- 9,500,000	4	6	-	2
9,500,001	- 10,500,000	3	0	3	0
10,500,001	- and above	10	9	10	9
		<b>249</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>86</b>

**44 Hypothecation**

The Company is exposed to a range of financial risks through its financial assets, financial liabilities, reinsurance assets and insurance liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that in the long term its investment proceeds will not be sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance and investment contracts. In response to the risk, the Company's assets and liabilities at 31/3/2022 were allocated as follows:

	Policy Holders	Shareholders'	Total
	N'000	Funds N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	2,634,977	759,972	3,394,949
Financial assets		1,472,211	1,472,211
Trade receivables	83,679	48,408	132,087
Reinsurance assets	930,043	(148,119)	781,924
Deferred acquisition cost		475,647	475,647
Other receivables and prepayments		211,037	211,037
investment in subsidiaries		4,026,300	4,026,300
Investment in associates		-	-
Investment properties	115,775	(70,775)	45,000
Goodwill and other intangible asset		64,425	64,425
Property, Plant and Equipment		3,367,213	3,367,213
Statutory Deposits		355,000	355,000
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,764,474</b>	<b>10,561,319</b>	<b>14,325,794</b>
Insurance contract liabilities	2,849,493	-	3,640,873
Shareholders and other funds	-	11,476,300	11,476,300
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>2,849,493</b>	<b>11,476,300</b>	<b>15,117,173</b>
<b>Surplus / (deficit)</b>	<b>914,981</b>	<b>(914,981)</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>

**45 SEGMENT REPORTING****Identification of reportable segments**

The business activities of Veritas Kapital Plc Group are first organized by product and type of service: insurance activities, asset management activities and Health Management activities.

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment profit (or loss) before income taxes, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Group's CEO. Segment profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within this industry. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker (the CEO) for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on types of goods or services delivered or provided. The Company's reportable segments under IFRS 8 are therefore as follows:

- Non-life business
- Pension Administration
- Health Care

**Non-Life Business**

The non-life reportable segment offers a wide variety of insurance products for both personal and corporate customers. The products offer range from engineering, aviation, marine liability, motor liability, oil and energy, bond, fire and property. The main source of income in this segment is the premium received from the insured on risk covered by the entity and the investment income earned on placements and deposit with financial institutions.

**Pension Administration**

This reportable segment include the administration and management of the retirement benefits of members. The administration includes making investment decisions, collection of contribution and making payment to retirees in-line with provisions of Pension Reform Act 2014. The revenue earned includes administration and management fees received and receivable on members' contributions and the Net Asset value of Funds under Management respectively.

**Health Care**

This reportable segment is a National Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) duly licenced and accredited by the National Health Insurance Scheme which provide Health Insurance Services to individuals and organizations in both the private sector and the formal sector under the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS).





## 46 Risk management framework

**(a) Capital management objectives, policies and approach**

The Company has established the following capital management objectives, policies and approach to managing the risks that affect its capital position:

- (i) To maintain the required level of stability of the Company thereby providing a degree of security to policy holders.
- (ii) To allocate capital efficiently and support the development of business by ensuring that returns on capital employed meet
- (iii) To retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity and access to a range of capital markets.
- (iv) To align the profile of assets and liabilities taking account of risks inherent in the business
- (v) To maintain financial strength to support new business growth and to satisfy the requirements of the policyholders, regulators and stakeholders.
- (vi) To maintain strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business objectives and maintain

In reporting financial strength, capital and solvency are measured using the rules prescribed by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM). These regulatory capital tests are based upon required levels of solvency, capital and a series of prudent assumptions in respect of the type of business written. The Company's capital management policy for its insurance and non-insurance business is to hold sufficient capital to cover the statutory requirements based on the NAICOM directives, including any additional amounts required by the regulator.

**(b) Approach to capital management**

The Company seeks to optimise the structure and sources of capital to ensure that it consistently maximises returns to shareholders and policyholders. The Company's approach to managing capital involves managing assets, liabilities and risks in a coordinated way, assessing shortfalls between reported and required capital levels 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.

The primary source of capital used by the Company is equity shareholders' funds.

The Group has had no significant changes in its policies and processes to its capital structure during the past year from previous years.

The table below shows the available capital resources as at 31 March:

	2022	2021
Total shareholders' funds	9,249,059	8,993,734
Regulatory required capital	3,000,000	3,000,000
Excess capital reserve	6,249,059	5,993,734

**(c) Regulatory framework**

The insurance industry regulator measures the financial strength of Non-Life Insurers using a Solvency Margin model. NAICOM generally expects non-life insurers to comply with this capital adequacy requirement. Section 24 of the Insurance Act 2003 defines the solvency margin of a non-life insurer as the difference between the admissible assets and liabilities, and this shall not be less than 15% of the net premium income (gross income less reinsurance premium paid), or the minimum capital base (3 billion) whichever is higher.

**48 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management****(a) Accounting classifications and fair values**

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

**31 March 2022**

In thousands of naira	Note	Carrying amount				Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		Designated at fair value	Armotised cost	Fair value through OCI	Other Financial liabilities					
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>										
Fair value through OCI		-	-	186,541	-	186,541	154,541	-	32,000	186,541
Fair Value through Profit or Loss		71,630	-	-	-	71,630	71,630	-	-	71,630
		71,630	-	186,541	-	258,171				
<b>Financial assets not measured at fair value</b>										
Cash and cash equivalents		-	788,152	-	-	788,152				
Reinsurance assets*^		-	464,752	-	-	464,752				
Placements		-	4,830,017	-	-	4,830,017				
Statutory deposit		-	355,000	-	-	355,000				
		-	6,437,921	-	-	6,437,921				
<b>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</b>										
Other payables*		-	-	-	985,756					
Trade payables*		-	-	-	839,317	839,317				
		-	-	-	<b>1,825,073</b>	<b>839,317</b>				

The Company has disclosed the fair value of each class of financial assets and liabilities in a way that permits the information to be compared with the carrying amounts. In addition, it has reconciled the assets and liabilities to the different categories of financial instruments as defined in IFRS 9 Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

\* The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as receivables, payables and reinsurance assets because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

^ Reinsurance assets excludes prepaid reinsurance, which is not a financial asset (N317.17 million)

^^ Unquoted equities not measured at fair value comprise of unquoted equities carried at cost as their fair value was not readily available.

**(b) Financial risk management**

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments

Credit risk  
Liquidity risk  
Market risk

**(b)(i) Risk management framework**

The company has an Enterprise -wide Risk Management (ERM) Frame work that is responsible for identifying and managing the inherent and residual risks facing the Company. The Company's board of directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment of oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and Company activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Company Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the result of which are reported to the audit committee.

**(b)(ii) Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment in debt securities.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

In addition to credit risks arising out of investments and transactions with clients, Veritas Kapital Assurance actively assumes Credit Risk through the writing of insurance business. Credit Risk can arise when a client defaults on settlement of premium payments and can also arise when its own repayment capability decreases (as reflected in a rating downgrade).

**(c)(iv) Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices - will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the returns.

**Currency risk**

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which premium and claims are denominated and the respective functional currencies of the Company. The functional currency of the Company is the Nigerian naira.

The currencies in which these transactions are primarily denominated are the Nigerian naira.

However, the Company receives some premium in foreign currencies and also pays some claims in foreign currencies. The foreign currencies the Company transacts in include euro, british pounds and united states dollars.

**Exposure to currency risk**

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

In Thousands of	Carrying	31 March 2022		Carrying value	31 March 2021	
		USD	NGN		USD	NGN
Cash and cash equivalent	3,394,949		3,394,949	3,659,345		3,659,345
Financial assets	1,472,211		1,472,211	1,303,071		1,303,071
<b>Net statements of financial position exposure</b>	<b>4,867,160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,867,160</b>	<b>4,962,416</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,962,416</b>

The following significant exchange rates have been applied.

Naira	Period- end spot rate	
	2022	2021
USD 1	416.25	381.49

**Sensitivity analysis**

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the US dollar against all other currencies at 31 December would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts show below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

Effects in thousand of naira	Profit or Loss		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
<b>31 March 2022</b>				
USD (10% movement)	0	0	0	0
<b>31 March 2021</b>				
USD (10% movement)	0	0	0	0

**(c)(v) Interest rate risk**

The Company adopts a policy of ensuring that all its interest rate risk exposure is at a fixed rate. This eliminates the variability in the risks and returns on the Company's interest bearing assets and liabilities.

**Exposure to interest rate risk**

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows.

31 March 2022

Carrying amount

In thousands of naira	Note	Designated at fair value	armotised cost	Fair value through OCI	Other Financial liabilities	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>										
Financial assets		657,745	-	184,985	-	842,730	842,730	-		842,730
		-	-	<b>184,985</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>842,730</b>				
<b>Financial assets not measured at fair value</b>										
Cash and cash equivalents		-	925,925	-	-	925,925				
Reinsurance assets*^		-	2,333,016	-	-	2,333,016				
Placements		-	2,621,433	-	-	2,621,433				
Statutory deposit		-	355,000	-	-	355,000				
		-	<b>6,235,374</b>	<b>0</b>	-	<b>6,235,374</b>				
<b>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</b>										
Other payables*		-	-	-	855,907	855,907				
Trade payables*		-	-	-	360,651	360,651				
		-	-	-	<b>1,216,558</b>	<b>1,216,558</b>				

The Company has disclosed the fair value of each class of financial assets and liabilities in a way that permits the information to be compared with the carrying amounts. In addition, it has reconciled the assets and liabilities to the different categories of financial instruments as defined in IFRS 9 Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

\* The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as receivables, payables and reinsurance assets because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

^ Reinsurance assets excludes prepaid reinsurance, which is not a financial asset (#317.17 million)

^^ Unquoted equities not measured at fair value comprise of unquoted equities carried at cost as their fair value was not readily available.

**UNDERWRITING REVENUE ACCOUNT**  
**for the period ended March 31, 2022**

										March	March
	FIRE	G/ACCIDENT	MARINE	MOTOR	OIL & GAS	AVIATION	ENGINEERING	BOND	AGRIC	2022	2021
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>INCOME</b>											
Direct premium	207,155	267,633	23,424	160,915	557,036	109,104	51,723	500	(14,108)	1,363,383	5,980,625
Inward premium	9,603	785	629	(12)	-	-	3,436	-	63	14,505	82,578
<b>Gross premium written</b>	<b>216,759</b>	<b>268,419</b>	<b>24,053</b>	<b>160,903</b>	<b>557,036</b>	<b>109,104</b>	<b>55,160</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>(14,045)</b>	<b>1,377,888</b>	<b>6,063,203</b>
(Increase)/Decrease in provision for unexpired risks	23,838	(170,833)	72,612	(30,642)	(271,564)	(30,885)	(9,036)	5,214	566,045	154,751	(930,843)
<b>Gross premium earned</b>	<b>240,597</b>	<b>97,585</b>	<b>96,665</b>	<b>130,261</b>	<b>285,472</b>	<b>78,219</b>	<b>46,124</b>	<b>5,714</b>	<b>552,000</b>	<b>1,532,638</b>	<b>5,132,360</b>
Outward premium	(160,818)	(168,970)	(18,568)	(17,387)	(213,821)	(5,963)	(51,629)	(300)	(273,862)	(911,318)	(3,369,294)
Prepaid reinsurance	16,124	44,803	(153,550)	(12,312)	(790)	(13,204)	(243,716)	134	(44,239)	(406,751)	551,840
<b>Net Premium earned</b>	<b>95,903</b>	<b>(26,582)</b>	<b>(75,453)</b>	<b>100,562</b>	<b>70,861</b>	<b>59,052</b>	<b>(249,221)</b>	<b>5,548</b>	<b>233,899</b>	<b>214,569</b>	<b>2,314,906</b>
Commission Received	35,993	53,215	5,424	2,282	-	-	11,464	-	68,950	179,533	193,286
<b>TOTAL OPERATING INCOME</b>	<b>131,896</b>	<b>26,632</b>	<b>(70,028)</b>	<b>102,844</b>	<b>70,861</b>	<b>59,052</b>	<b>(237,757)</b>	<b>5,548</b>	<b>302,849</b>	<b>394,102</b>	<b>2,508,192</b>
<b>Claims Expenses</b>											
Gross claims paid	(386,113)	(13,720)	(28,689)	(75,794)	(822)	(1,657)	(6,636)	-	(506)	(513,936)	(1,202,782)
Increase/(Decrease) in provision for outstanding claims	359,845	(30,130)	25,403	21,951	3,810	(17,227)	(13,128)	-	(185)	350,339	88,945
<b>Gross claims incurred</b>	<b>(26,268)</b>	<b>(43,850)</b>	<b>(3,286)</b>	<b>(53,842)</b>	<b>2,988</b>	<b>(18,884)</b>	<b>(19,764)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(691)</b>	<b>(163,597)</b>	<b>(1,113,837)</b>
Reinsurance claims recoveries	7,042	21,023	10,750	15,274	-	-	28,285	-	201,298	283,672	315,559
<b>Net claims incurred</b>	<b>(19,226)</b>	<b>(22,826)</b>	<b>7,464</b>	<b>(38,569)</b>	<b>2,988</b>	<b>(18,884)</b>	<b>8,522</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>200,607</b>	<b>120,075</b>	<b>(798,278)</b>
<b>Underwriting Expenses</b>											
Acquisition cost	(36,497)	(35,632)	(4,548)	(21,645)	(61,786)	(21,164)	(9,387)	(100)	(175,005)	(365,765)	(518,295)
Movement in deferred Acquisition cost	2,160	38,575	7,697	1,784	23,733	6,356	62,974	16,442	29,290	189,012	12,039
<b>Acquisition &amp; maintenance costs less deferred cost</b>	<b>(34,337)</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>3,149</b>	<b>(19,861)</b>	<b>(38,053)</b>	<b>(14,808)</b>	<b>53,587</b>	<b>16,342</b>	<b>(145,715)</b>	<b>(176,753)</b>	<b>(506,256)</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT EXPENSES</b>	<b>(53,564)</b>	<b>(19,883)</b>	<b>10,613</b>	<b>(58,429)</b>	<b>(35,065)</b>	<b>(33,692)</b>	<b>62,109</b>	<b>16,342</b>	<b>54,892</b>	<b>(56,678)</b>	<b>(1,304,534)</b>
<b>UNDERWRITING PROFIT:</b>											
2022	<b>78,332</b>	<b>6,749</b>	<b>(59,415)</b>	<b>44,415</b>	<b>35,796</b>	<b>25,360</b>	<b>(175,648)</b>	<b>21,890</b>	<b>357,741</b>	<b>337,424</b>	<b>1,203,658</b>
2021	<b>16,742</b>	<b>50,622</b>	<b>74,288</b>	<b>203,319</b>	<b>183,552</b>	<b>103,739</b>	<b>65,079</b>	<b>44,363</b>	<b>104,117</b>	<b>1,203,658</b>	

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

**38 Solvency Margin**

The solvency margin for the company as at 31 March 2022 is as follows:

	Total Assets N'000	Inadmissible Assets N'000	Admissible Assets N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	3,394,949	-	3,394,949
Financial assets	1,472,211		1,472,211
Trade receivable	132,087		132,087
Reinsurance assets	781,924	-	781,924
Deferred acquisition cost	475,647	475,647	-
Other receivables and prepayments	211,037	62,033	149,003
Investment in subsidiaries	4,026,300	-	4,026,300
Investment in Associates	-		-
Investment properties	45,000	-	45,000
Goodwill	-		-
Intangible assets - Software	64,425		64,425
Property, plant and equipment-(L&B)	3,367,213	1,297,265	2,069,948
Property, plant and equipment (Others)	-		-
Statutory deposits	355,000		355,000
Deferred tax asset	21,746		21,746
Total Admissible Assets	<u>14,347,539</u>	<u>1,834,946</u>	<u>12,512,594</u>
Insurance contract liabilities	3,640,873		3,640,873
Trade payables	839,317		839,317
Employees retirement benefit obligations	-		-
Provision and other payables	558,981		558,981
Income tax liabilities	59,309		59,309
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-		-
Total Admissible liabilities	<u>5,098,480</u>		<u>5,098,480</u>
Solvency Margin			<u>7,414,113</u>
The higher of 15% Of Net premium or Minimum capital base	32,185.35 3,000,000.00		3,000,000
Excess			4,414,113
Solvency ratio			247%

## Value Added Statement

	Group 31-Mar-22		Group 31-Mar-21		Company 31-Mar-22		Company 31-Mar-21	
		%		%		%		%
Gross premium income	1,594,915		1,882,208		1,532,638		1,826,356	
Investment Income	613,041		381,694		113,492		65,573	
Other income	258,864		70,027		200,953		43,720	
Reinsurance claims, commission and operating expenses	(1,898,323)		(1,438,706)		(1,705,977)		(1,313,137)	
<b>Value added</b>	<b>568,497</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>895,223</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>141,106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>622,512</b>	<b>100</b>
Applied to pay								
Staff cost	339,701	60	317,286	35	156,021	111	166,471	27
Government as tax	46,776	8	137,459	15	42,695	30	134,555	22
To provider finance								
Shareholders as dividend								
Retained in the business								
Deferred Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Depreciation and amortisation	55,849	10	46,150	5	21,737	15	19,967	3
Retained profit for the year	126,171	22	394,327	44	(79,348)	(56)	301,516	48
	<b>568,497</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>895,223</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>141,104</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>622,510</b>	<b>100</b>



## FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	3,394,949	3,541,992	3,374,504	3,659,345	3,756,993
Financial assets	1,472,211	3,165,272	3,017,559	3,017,558	92,230
Trade receivables	132,087.31	119,937	83,679		6,678
Reinsurance assets	781,924	2,878,635	1,042,987	389,960	216,302
Deferred acquisition cost	475,647	93,058	120,433	107,340	98,318
Other receivables and prepayments	211,037	229,976	169,924	409,596	335,483
Investment in subsidiaries	4,026,300	1,576,300	1,576,300	1,576,300	1,576,300
Investment in associates	-	-	0	412,111	880,201
Investment properties	45,000	165,000	289,440	-	
Intangible asset	64,425	26,051	25,299	0	68,378
Property, plant and equipment	3,367,213	3,029,398	2,992,109	2,893,407	2,849,945
Statutory deposits	355,000	355,000	355,000	355,000	355,000
Deferred tax asset	21,746				
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>14,347,540</b>	<b>15,180,620</b>	<b>13,047,233</b>	<b>12,820,617</b>	<b>10,235,828</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Insurance contract liabilities	3,640,873	4,881,302	3,006,036	3,681,830	1,677,734
Trade payables	839,317	360,651	686,295	229,840	52,875
Employees retirement benefit obligations	0	0	0	-	0
Provision and other payables	558,981	473,048	381,160	377,934	276,807
Income tax liabilities	59,309.00	161,790	82,752.78	40,923.00	42,600.00
Deferred tax liabilities	0	310,094	542,136	542,136	292,730
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>5,098,480</b>	<b>6,186,886</b>	<b>4,698,380</b>	<b>4,872,663</b>	<b>2,342,746</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>					
Issued and paid up share capital	6,933,333	6,933,333	6,933,333	6,933,333	6,933,333
Share premium	663,600	663,600	663,600	663,600	663,600
Statutory contingency reserves	1,344,842	1,176,082	1,121,845	939,949	754,172
Retained earnings	(2,160,504)	(1,634,024)	(2,221,334)	(2,440,338)	(2,052,714)
Asset revaluation reserve	2,523,042	1,809,597	1,809,964	1,809,964	1,559,768
Fair value reserve	(55,255)	45,146	41,446	41,446	34,923
<b>Shareholders fund</b>	<b>9,249,059</b>	<b>8,993,734</b>	<b>8,348,853</b>	<b>7,947,954</b>	<b>7,893,082</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<b>14,347,540</b>	<b>15,180,620</b>	<b>13,047,233</b>	<b>12,820,617</b>	<b>10,235,828</b>
Gross premium written	1,377,888	1,807,902	2,953,792	3,238,769	2,320,768
Underwriting Profit(Loss)	337,424	747,880	1,076,778	873,154	76,784
Profit(loss) before taxation .	(36,653)	436,071	253,949	(50,782)	(744,268)
Taxation	(42,695)	(134,555)	(130,527)	(272,513)	(117,834)
<b>Profit(loss) after taxation</b>	<b>(79,348)</b>	<b>301,516</b>	<b>123,422</b>	<b>(323,295)</b>	<b>(862,102)</b>