



**Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Period Ended
31 March, 2021**

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020	Changes
	N'000	N'000	(%)
Comprehensive income statement			
Gross premium written	3,984,236	2,846,534	40
Gross premium income	2,255,912	1,820,189	24
Net premium income	1,238,773	896,749	38
Underwriting (Loss)/Profit	(480,080)	(41,176)	(1,066)
Investment and other income	95,272	190,723	(50)
(Loss)/Profit before taxation	<u>(949,528)</u>	<u>(340,192)</u>	(179)
(Loss)/Profit after taxation	<u>(902,052)</u>	<u>(338,492)</u>	(166)
Statement of financial position			
Total assets	35,736,255	33,877,404	5
Insurance contract liabilities	7,896,364	5,728,661	38

Key Ratios	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	%	%
Claims ratio	31	26
Claims ratio (net)	86	48
Underwriting expenses ratio	21	23
Fees and Commission income ratio	17	15
Management expenses ratio	14	17
Underwriting Profit margin	(12)	(1)

Our Performance

Gross premium written grew by 40% to N3.98billion in Q1 2021 from N2.85billion recorded in Q1 2020. The Company suffered an Underwriting loss of N480million as a result of increased claims expenses. LBT stood at N950million in Q1 2021 against a loss of N340million in the prior period, the major driver being increased claims expenses from Oil&Gas and FV loss on Bond investments.

Outlook

We will continue to refine our strategy in line with the political, economic, sociological and technological changes in the industry particularly the impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on the business landscape. We will also continue to develop innovative products, alternative channels of distributions and strategic initiatives that will enable us achieve our corporate goals and objectives. With a medium-to-long term perspective, we believe that we will benefit from growth in these initiatives.

Retail products

We have developed and launched a number of retail products. These include the Linkage Third Party Plus, which is a budget friendly motor insurance that provides not only the compulsory Third party protection but an additional Own damage protection to the tune of N250,000. This product is only available from our Company, Linkage Assurance Plc. Others are the Linkage SME Comprehensive, Citadel Shield (which provides compensation as a result of injuries from accident for pupils and students in recognized academic establishments). Linkage Events Xclusive Insurance, Linkage Shop Insurance, Purple Motor Plan (comprehensive motor cover exclusively for women), and the Linkage Estate Insurance. We are also making efforts to deploy our online portal to make our products and services available to our customers especially the digital savvy customers and enterprises.

Agric Insurance

In line with our strategic focus, we have developed a bouquet of Agricultural Insurance products as risk management initiatives for both small, medium and large-scale farmers and agribusiness. These include Livestock Insurance Solution, Multiperil Crop Insurance Solution, Fish Farm & Fisheries Insurance, Poultry Farm Insurance, Area Yield Index Insurance and Farm All Risk (Material Damage).

Operational Efficiency

In line with the vision statement, we have embarked on extensive digital transformation, this is expected to be one of the major drivers of operational efficiency as it will improve our business process, eliminate wastages, and positively impact our performances.

Corporate Information

Mission Statement	Linkage Assurance Plc. is in business to provide first class insurance and other financial services to the African Insurance market. To achieve this, it has deployed exemplary management, best in class information technology infrastructure and well trained and motivated work force as vehicle for achieving the superior returns expected by shareholders.	
Board of Directors		
Chairman	Chief Joshua Bernard Fumudoh	
Other Directors	Mr. Tamunoye Zifere Alazigha Mrs. Imo Oyewole Mr. Olakunle Agbebi Mr. Okanlawon Adelagun Mrs. Obafunke Alade-Adeyefa Mr. Bernard Nicolaas Griesel Mr. Daniel Braie Mrs. Funkazi Koroye-Crooks Mr. Maxwell Ebibai Mr. Abubakar Shehu Dahiru	
Managing Director	Mr. Daniel Braie	
Company Secretary	Mr. Moses Omorogbe	
Registered Office	Linkage Plaza Plot 20, Block 94, Providence Street Off Adewunmi Adebimpe Street Lekki-Epe Expressway, Lekki, Lagos	
Registrars	Centurion Registrars 33C, Cameron Road, Ikoyi, Lagos. www.centurionregistrars.com	
Auditor	KPMG Professional Services KPMG Towers, Bishop Aboyade Cole Street Victoria Island, Lagos www.kpmg.com/ng	
Reinsurers	African Reinsurance Corporation, Lagos, Nigeria Swiss Reinsurance Company Ltd, Zurich, Switzerland Continental Reinsurance Plc, Lagos, Nigeria WAICA Reinsurance, Sierra Leone Arab Insurance Company, Bahrain Cathedral @ Underwriter Syndicates No. 2010 MMX, London ZEP-RE (PTA Reinsurance Company), Nairobi, Kenya Atrium Underwriting Limited @ Lloyd's Underwriter Syndicate, UK Hannover Ruck SE, Hannover, Germany	
Principal Bankers	Access Bank Plc. Ecobank Nigeria Plc. FCMB Limited. Fidelity Bank Plc. First Bank of Nigeria Limited. Guaranty Trust Bank Plc. Heritage Bank Limited.	Keystone Bank Limited. Polaris Bank Limited. Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited. Union Bank Plc. United Bank for Africa Plc. Unity Bank Plc. Zenith Bank Plc.
Actuary	Ernst & Young	
RC No.	162306	
FRC Registered No.	FRC/2012/000000000339	

Certification Pursuant to Section 60(2) of Investment and Securities Act No. 29 of 2007

We the undersigned, hereby certify the following with regards to our unaudited financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2021 that:

- (i) We have reviewed the report and to the best of our knowledge, the report does not contain:
- any untrue statement of a material fact, or
 - omission to state a material fact, which would make the financial statements misleading in the light of circumstances under which such statements were made;
 - to the best of our knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in the report fairly present in all material respects the financial condition and results of operation of the Company as of, and for the periods presented in the report.
- (ii) We:
- are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls.
 - have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company is made known to such officers by others within those entities particularly during the period in which the periodic reports are being prepared;
 - have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls as of date within 90 days prior to the report;
 - have presented in the report our conclusions about the effectiveness of our internal controls based on our evaluation as of that date;
- (iii) We have disclosed to the auditors of the Company and audit committee:
- all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which would adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the Company's auditors any material weakness in internal controls, and
 - any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have significant role in the Company's internal controls;

We have identified in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Securities Trading Policy

The Company has a Securities Trading Policy which governs the trading of the Company's Securities by Insiders. The Policy has been circulated to all Directors and employees and also uploaded on the Company's website. The Company has contacted the Directors and they confirmed complying with the Policy during the quarter under review.



Mr. Daniel Braie
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2018/CIIN/00000018082
29 April 2021



Emmanuel Otitolaiye
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2014/ICAN/00000008524
29 April 2021

Notes to the financial statements

1 Corporate Information

1.1 Reporting entity

Linkage Assurance Plc. (“LINKAGE” or “the Company”) was incorporated in Nigeria on 26th of March 1991 as a private limited liability company domiciled in Nigeria. It was registered by the National Insurance Commission on the 7th of October 1993 to transact general insurance business and commenced operations in January, 1994. The Company became a public limited liability company in 2003 and the Company’s shares, which were quoted on the Nigerian Stock Exchange were first listed on 18 November 2003. The registered office of the Company is Plot 20 Block 94 Lekki Epe Express way, Lekki, Lagos, Nigeria.

The Company’s high standard in corporate policies and governance are designed to encourage transparency in all its activities as well as ensure the protection of the long term interest of all stakeholders. The business of the Company is conducted with high level of integrity.

1.2. Principal activities

The Company was registered to transact all classes of life and non-life insurance business, insurance claims payment and investments. Subsequently it disposed its life business in February 2007 and concentrated on the non-life insurance business.

2 Basis of Preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of Linkage Assurance Plc. have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011, the Insurance Act 2003 and relevant National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) circulars.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's board of directors on 9 March 2021. Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 4.

2.2 Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The Company has no intention or need to reduce substantially its business operations. The Directors believe that the going concern assumption is appropriate for the Company due to sufficient capital adequacy ratio and projected liquidity, based on historical experience that short-term 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 operations of the Company.

2.3 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for the following:

- (i) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;
- (ii) Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value;
- (iii) Land and buildings are carried at fair value;
- (iv) Investment properties are measured at fair value;
- (v) Insurance contract liabilities at fair value and
- (vi) Defined benefit obligation measured at present value.

2.4 Use of judgments and estimates

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

(a) Judgments

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

- (i) Note 4.14 - Lease term: whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise extension options.

(b) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have a significant risk of resulting in material adjustment on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are included in the following notes to the financial statements:

- (i) Note 13 - determining the fair value of investment properties on the basis of significant unobservable inputs.
- (ii) Note 15 - determining the useful life of property and equipment.
- (iii) Note 6.2 and 17- valuation of insurance contract liabilities: key actuarial assumptions.
- (iv) Note 22 - measurement of defined benefits obligations; key actuarial assumptions.
- (v) Note 8.1 - determining the fair value of unquoted equity instruments on the basis of significant unobservable inputs.
- (vi) Note 4.17 - recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilized.

Notes to the financial statements

2.5 Functional and presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira (₦) and amounts presented / disclosed are rounded to the nearest thousands unless otherwise stated. Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the “functional currency”). The Company is incorporated in Nigeria and has adopted Naira as its functional currency.

3 Changes in accounting policies

The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies set out in Note 4.1 to 4.28 to all periods presented in these financial statements. A number of other new standards are effective from 1 January 2020 but do not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

4 Significant accounting policies

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

4.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and bank, unrestricted balances held with Central Bank, call deposits and short term highly liquid financial assets (including money market funds) with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their value and used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

4.2 Financial instruments

Financial instruments include all financial assets and liabilities. These instruments are typically held for liquidity, investment and strategic planning purposes. All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value plus (or minus) directly attributable transaction costs, except those carried at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Financial instruments are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

4.2.1 Classification of financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- Held-to-maturity investments
- Loans and receivables
- Available-for-sale financial assets

Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments at initial recognition and the classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired or originated. The Company's financial assets include cash and short-term deposits, trade and other receivables, quoted and unquoted financial instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and subsequent changes in fair value, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

Held to maturity

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Where a sale occurs, other than of an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity assets, the entire category would be tainted and classified as available-for-sale. These assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Company provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable. These assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets (AFS)

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) held-to-maturity investments or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Available-for-sale financial instruments are securities that are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and which may be sold in response to liquidity needs or in response to changes in market conditions.

Notes to the financial statements

These assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on debt instruments, are recognized in OCI and accumulated in the fair value reserve. When these assets are derecognized or impaired, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

4.2.2 Non-derivative financial liabilities –Measurement

Other non-derivative financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

4.2.3 Impairment of non derivative financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. Objective evidence of impairment is established as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

A financial asset not classified as at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties, adverse changes in the status of borrowers or issuers, or observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the expected cashflow from a group of financial assets.

For an investment in an equity security, objective evidence of impairment includes a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its costs. The Company considers a decline of 20% to be significant and a period of nine months to be prolonged. The Company considers evidence of impairment for receivables and held-to-maturity investment securities at both specific and collective level. Those not to be specifically impaired are collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical information on the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, and makes adjustment if current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

An impairment loss on available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets is recognized by reclassifying the gains and losses accumulated in the fair value reserve to profit or loss. The amount reclassified is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayments and amortization) and the current fair value less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss. If the fair value of an impaired AFS debt security subsequently increased and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, then the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in profit or loss for an investment in an equity instrument classified as available for sale is not reversed through profit or loss.

4.2.4 De-recognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or has assumed an obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more recipients, subject to certain criteria. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

4.2.5 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (at FVTPL) or 'other financial liabilities'. Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of other financial liabilities, less directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, insurance payables and investment contracts. The Company's financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements

Other financial liabilities which includes creditors arising out of reinsurance arrangements, direct insurance arrangement and other payable, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective interest basis.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

De-recognition

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

4.2.6 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are set off and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.3 Fair value measurement

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurements of fair values for both the financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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

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

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

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

Portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to market risk and credit risk that are managed by the Company on the basis of the net exposure to either market or credit risk are measured on the basis of a price that would be received to sell a net long position (or paid to transfer a net short position) for a particular risk exposure. Those portfolio level adjustments are allocated to the individual assets and liabilities on the basis of the relative risk adjustment of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio.

4.4 Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the Company to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, which is the premium received and then amortized over the life of the financial guarantee. Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial guarantee liability is measured at the higher of (i) the amount determined in accordance with IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and (ii) the amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, cumulative amortization recognized in accordance with IFRS 15. Financial guarantees are included within other liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements

4.5 Trade receivables

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

Trade receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an insurance receivable is impaired. If there is objective evidence that the insurance receivable is impaired, the carrying amount of the insurance receivable is reduced accordingly through an allowance account and recognized as impairment loss in profit or loss.

Trade receivables include amounts due from agents, brokers and insurance contract holders. Trade receivables are recognized when due.

4.6 Reinsurance

The Company cedes business to reinsurers in the normal course of business for the purpose of limiting its net loss potential through the transfer of risks. Premium ceded comprise gross written premiums. Reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Company from its direct obligations to its policyholders. In the course of ceding out business to reinsurers, the Company incurs expenses. This is recognized as reinsurance expense in the statement of profit or loss.

4.7 Deferred acquisition costs and revenue

The incremental costs directly attributable to the acquisition of new business are deferred by recognizing an asset. For other insurance contracts, acquisition costs including both incremental acquisition costs and other indirect costs of acquiring and processing new business are deferred (deferred acquisition costs).

Where such business is reinsured the reinsurers’ share is carried forward as deferred income.

Deferred acquisition costs and deferred origination costs are amortized systematically over the life of the contracts and tested for impairment at each reporting date. Any amount not recoverable is expensed. They are derecognized when the related contracts are settled or disposed of.

Deferred Acquisition Revenue

The Company recognizes commissions receivable on outwards reinsurance contracts as a deferred income and amortized over the average term of the expected premiums payable.

4.8 Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met; and excludes the cost of the day-to-day servicing of an investment property.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the income statement in the year/period in which they arise.

Investment properties are de-recognized either when they have been disposed of, or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in the income statement in the year/period of retirement or disposal.

Transfers are made to or from investment properties only when there is a change in use evidenced by the end of owner-occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or completion of construction or development. When the use of property changes from owner-occupied to investment property the property is re-measured to fair value and reclassified accordingly. Any gain arising from this re-measurement is recognized in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a previous impairment loss on the specific property, with any remaining gain recognized in OCI and presented in the revaluation reserve. Any loss recognized in profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements

4.9 Intangible assets

The intangible assets include computer software acquired for use in the Company's operation.

Software acquired by the Company is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses (where this exists). Acquired intangible assets are recognized at cost on acquisition date. Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses in value, where appropriate.

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

Amortization is recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software from the date that it is available for use since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. The assets are usually amortized over their useful life most which do not exceed 4 years. Amortization methods are reviewed at each financial year/period-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Intangible assets are derecognized at disposal date or at the date when it is permanently withdrawn from use without the ability to be disposed of. The differences between the carrying amounts at the date of derecognition and any disposal proceeds as applicable, is recognized in profit or loss.

There was no internally developed software at the date of reporting.

4.10 Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement

All categories of property and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Items of property and equipment except land and buildings are subsequently measured at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bring the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalized borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of equipment.

Land are stated at revalued amount while buildings are subsequently stated at revalued amount less depreciation and impairment losses. All other property and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Land and buildings are revalued every three (3) years. Increase in the carrying amount of land and buildings arising from revaluation are credited to revaluation reserve in other comprehensive income.

Decreases that offset previous increases in land and buildings arising from revaluation are charged against the revaluation reserve while other decreases, if any, are charged to profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis so as to allocate the cost/re-valued amounts less their residual values over the estimated useful lives of the classes of assets. Depreciation begins when an asset is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is derecognized or classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*.

The estimated useful lives of the property and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Land	Nil
Buildings	50 years
Computer hardware and office equipment	4 years
Furniture and fittings	4 years
Motor vehicles	4 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of the reporting period.

Land is not depreciated.

Notes to the financial statements

De-recognition

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

4.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested annually for impairment. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount.

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

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. In respect of other non-financial assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount and is reversed through profit or loss only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

4.12 Statutory deposit

The Company maintains a statutory deposit with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) which represents 10% of the minimum capitalization in compliance with the Insurance Act. This balance is not available for the day-to-day operations of the Company and is measured at cost.

4.13 Insurance contract liabilities

Estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the reporting date and for expected ultimate cost of claims incurred but not yet reported (IBNR) at the reporting date.

It can take a significant period of time before the ultimate claims cost can be established with certainty and for the same type of policies.

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using one of the ranges of standard actuarial claims projection techniques – Discounted Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder method.

The main assumption underlying this technique is that a Company's past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs. As such, this method extrapolates the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim and claim numbers based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. Historical claims development is mainly analyzed by accident years, but can also be further analyzed by geographical area, as well as by significant business lines and claim types.

Large claims are usually separately addressed, either by being reserved at the face value of loss adjuster estimates or separately projected in order to reflect their future development. In most cases, no explicit assumptions are made regarding future rates of claims inflation or loss ratios. Instead, the assumptions used are those implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based.

Additional qualitative judgment is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in future, (for example to reflect one-off occurrences, changes in external or market factors such as public attitudes to claiming, economic conditions, levels of claims inflation, judicial decisions and legislation, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy features and claims handling procedures) in order to arrive at the estimated ultimate cost of claims that present the likely outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking account of all the uncertainties involved.

Similar judgments, estimates and assumptions are employed in the assessment of adequacy of provisions for unearned premium. Judgment is also required in determining whether the pattern of insurance service provided by a contract requires amortization of unearned premium on a basis other than time apportionment.

Notes to the financial statements

4.14 Leases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

Notes to the financial statements

As a Lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

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

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

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Company applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract. The Company applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in IFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease. The Company further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

4.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

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 recognized as a finance cost.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligation as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

4.16 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A provision is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash, bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company operates a defined contribution plan in accordance with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act. The contribution of the employee and employer is 8% and 10% of the qualifying monthly emoluments (i.e. basic, housing and transport) of employees respectively. The Company's obligations for contributions to the plan are recognized as an expense in profit or loss when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as asset to the extent that a cash refund or reduction in future payments is available.

Notes to the financial statements

Defined benefit plan

The Company commenced the operation of a staff sinking fund scheme upon obtaining Board of directors' approval in May 2014. This Sinking Fund is non-contributory defined employee exit benefit plan under which the Company alone makes fixed contributions into a separate entity and the fund can only be accessed by staff members at the point they are exiting the Company for reasons other than dismissal.

The amount payable to exiting staff is dependent on years of service and compensation as at date of exit. This value of this benefit is actuarially determined at each reporting date by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of any future refund from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of the economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements. Remeasurements of the net defined benefits liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are recognized in OCI.

The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the defined benefits liability (asset) for the period by applying a discount rate used to measure the defined benefits liability (asset) taking into account any changes in the defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefits payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plan are recognized in the profit or loss.

(iii) Termination benefits

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

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognizes cost for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date then they are discounted.

4.17 Taxation

Company Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax (company income tax, tertiary education tax National Information Technology Development Agency levy and Nigeria Police Trust Fund levy) and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and is assessed as follows:

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

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

Notes to the financial statements

Minimum tax

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

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amount used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- * temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting not taxable profit or loss;
- * taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill; and
- * temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

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

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

4.18 Other receivables and prepayments

Other receivables include cash advance, sundry receivables, withholding tax recoverable, etc. Other receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate less accumulated impairment losses.

Prepayments include amounts paid in advance by the Company on rent, staff benefits, vehicle repairs etc. Expenses paid in advance are amortized on a straight line basis to the profit and loss account.

4.19 Share capital and reserves

a. Share capital

The issued ordinary shares of the Company are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments.

Share premium

The Company classifies share premium as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets.

Notes to the financial statements

b. Dividend

Dividend on ordinary shares are recognized and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Company's shareholders, while interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are paid. Dividends for the year/period that are approved after the reporting date are disclosed as an event after reporting date and as note within the financial statements.

c. Contingency reserves

Contingency reserve is calculated at the higher of 3% of gross premium and 20% of net profits. This amount is expected to be accumulated until it amounts to the higher of minimum paid-up capital for a non-life (general) insurance company or 50% of gross premium in accordance with section 21(2) of the Insurance Act of Nigeria and relevant National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) guidelines and circulars.

d. Asset revaluation reserve

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

e. Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of the Company's available-for-sale investments. Net fair value movements are recycled to profit or loss if an underlying available-for-sale investment is either derecognized or impaired.

f. Re-measurement reserve

The re-measurement reserve comprises the actuarial gains and losses on defined benefits post employment plan.

4.20 Contingent liabilities and assets

Possible obligations of the Company, the existence of which will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company and present obligations of the Company where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or where the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably, are not recognized in the Company statement of financial position but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statement.

Possible assets of the Company, the existence of which will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, are not recognized in the Company's statement of financial position but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statement where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

4.21 Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Nigerian naira (N), which is the functional and presentation currency, and rounded down to the nearest thousand (000) unless otherwise indicated.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange operating gains or losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at year/period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Income Statement within 'investment & other income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within 'investment and other income' or 'other operating and administrative expenses'.

Notes to the financial statements

4.22 Insurance contracts

(a) Classification

IFRS 4 requires contracts written by insurers to be classified as either 'insurance contracts' or 'investment contracts' depending on the level of insurance risk transferred. The Company only issues contracts that transfer insurance risks.

Insurance contracts are those contracts where a party (the policy holder) transfers significant insurance risk to another party (insurer) and the latter agrees to compensate the policyholder or other beneficiary if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder, or other beneficiary.

General insurance business means insurance business of any class or classes not being long term insurance business. Classes of General insurance include:

- Fire insurance business
- General accident insurance business;
- Motor vehicle insurance business;
- Engineering insurance business;
- Marine insurance business;
- Oil and gas insurance business;
- Bonds credit guarantee insurance business; and
- Miscellaneous insurance business

For all these contracts, premiums are recognized as revenue proportionally over the period of coverage. The portion of premium received on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risk at the end of reporting date is reported as the unearned premium liability.

(b) Recognition and measurement of insurance contracts

Premium income is recognized on assumption of risks.

(i) Premiums

Premiums comprise gross written premiums on insurance contracts entered into during the year, irrespective of whether they relate in whole or in part to a later accounting period. Premiums are shown before deductions of commissions and are gross of any taxes or duties levied on premiums.

(ii) Unearned premium provision

The provision for unearned premiums (unexpired risk) represents the proportion of premiums written in the periods up to the accounting date that relates to the unexpired terms of policies in force at the end of reporting date. This is estimated to be earned in subsequent financial years, computed separately for each insurance contract using a time proportionate basis.

(iii) Gross premium earned

Gross premium earned includes estimates of premiums due but not yet received, less unearned premium.

(iv) Claims payable

Claims incurred consist of claims and claims handling expenses paid during the financial year together with the movement in the provision for outstanding claims and incurred but not yet reported (IBNR) claims. Claims paid represent all payments made during the year, whether arising from events during that or earlier years/periods.

Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to income statement as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to contract holders or third parties damaged by the contract holders.

Outstanding claims represent the estimated ultimate cost of settling all claims arising from incidents occurring prior to the end of reporting date, but not settled at that date. Outstanding claims computed are subject to liability adequacy tests to ensure that material and reasonably foreseeable losses arising from existing contractual obligations are recognized.

(v) Commissions and deferred acquisition costs

Commissions earned and payable are recognized in the period in which relevant premiums are written. A proportion of commission payable is deferred and amortized over the period in which the related premium is earned. Deferred acquisition costs represent the proportion of acquisition costs which corresponds to the unearned premium and are deferred as an asset and recognized in the subsequent period.

(vi) Liability adequacy test

At the end of reporting date, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure that material and reasonably foreseeable losses arising from existing contractual obligations are recognized. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows and claims handling and administration expenses and investment income backing such liabilities are considered. Any deficiency is charged to Statement of comprehensive income by increasing the carrying amount of the related insurance liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements

(vii) *Salvage and Subrogation Reimbursement*

Some insurance contracts permit the Company to sell (usually damaged) property acquired in settling a claim (for example salvage). The Company may also have the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs (for example subrogation).

Salvaged property is recognized in other receivables and prepayments when the amount that can reasonably be recovered from the disposal of the property has been established and salvage recoveries are included as part of claims recoveries.

Subrogation reimbursements are recognized in claim recoveries when the amount to be recovered from the liable third party has been established.

4.23 Revenue

Revenue comprises insurance premium derived from the provision of risk underwriting services; and interest and dividend income earned on investment securities held by the Company.

Revenue recognition

Insurance premium revenue

The revenue recognition policy relating to insurance contracts is set out under 4.22.(b)(i)

Commission earned

The revenue recognition policy on commission is disclosed in 4.22.(b)(v)

Investment income

Interest income for interest bearing financial instruments, are recognized within 'investment & other income' in the income statement using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discount the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The effective interest rate is calculated on initial recognition of the financial asset and is not revised subsequently. Investment income also includes dividends when the right to receive payment is established. For listed securities, this is the date the security is listed as ex-dividend.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income from realized profits on sale of securities, realized foreign exchange gains/(losses), rental income and other sundry income recognized when earned.

Realized gains and losses recorded in the profit or loss on investments include gains and losses on financial assets and investment property. Gains and losses on the sale of investments are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and the original or amortized cost and are recorded on occurrence of the sale transaction.

Rental income from investment property is recognized as revenue on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognized as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

4.24 Net claims expenses

Net claims expenses comprise claims incurred and claims handling expenses incurred during the financial year and changes in the provision for outstanding claims net of recoveries/recoverable from reinsurers.

(a) *Claims*

Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to income as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to policyholders and/or beneficiaries. They included 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 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. No provision has been made for possible claims under contracts that are not in existence at the end of the reporting period.

(b) *Reinsurance claims*

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

4.25 Underwriting expenses

Underwriting expenses comprise acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses. Acquisition cost comprise all direct and indirect costs arising from the writing of insurance contracts. Examples include, but are not limited to, commission expense, superintendent fees and other technical expenses. Other underwriting expenses are those incurred in servicing existing policies/contracts. These are charged in the income statement.

Notes to the financial statements

4.26 Operating expense

Expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows, depletion of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decrease in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis regardless of the time of spending cash. Expenses are recognized in the income statement when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an assets or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Expenses are measured at historical cost.

Only the portion of cost of a previous period that is related to the income earned during the reporting period is recognized as an expense. Expenses that are not related to the income earned during the reporting period, but expected to generate future economic benefits, are recorded in the financial statement as assets. The portion of assets which is intended for earning income in the future periods shall be recognized as an expense when the associated income is earned.

Expenses are recognized in the same reporting period when they are incurred in cases when it is not probable to directly relate them to particular income earned during the current reporting period and when they are not expected to generate any income during the coming years.

4.27 Operating segments

IFRS 8 Operating segments requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Company that are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (in the case of the Company, the Chief Executive) to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance.

The Company's reportable segments under IFRS 8 are therefore identified as follows: fire, accident, motor vehicle, engineering, oil and gas and others. The other segment relates to marine and aviation business class revenue which do not meet the quantitative threshold. (Refer to note 5).

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies. Segment result represents the result of each segment without allocation of certain expenses, finance costs and income tax. This is the measure reported to the Company's Chief Executive for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

4.28 Earnings per share

The Company presents earnings per share for its ordinary shares. The basic earnings per share (EPS) are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to shareholders' by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

4.29 New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards

(a) Effective standards not yet adopted by the Company

There are new or revised Accounting Standards and Interpretations in issue that are effective but not yet adopted by the Company. This include the following Standards and Interpretations that are applicable to the business of the entity and may have an impact on future financial statements:

(i) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 became effective for financial year commencing on or after 1 January 2018 but the standard has not been adopted in preparing these financial statements as the Company elected to adopt the deferral approach available to insurance companies.

IFRS 9 is part of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and de-recognition of financial instruments from IAS 39.

IFRS 9 replaces the multiple classification and measurement models in IAS 39 with a single model that has only three classification categories: amortized cost, fair value through OCI and fair value through profit or loss.

Furthermore for non-derivative financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, it requires that the credit risk component of fair value gains and losses be separated and included in OCI rather than in the income statement.

Notes to the financial statements

Classification and measurement

The standard uses one primary approach to determine whether to measure a financial asset at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) as against the IAS 39 classifications of FVTPL, Available-for-Sale (AFS) financial assets, Loans and Receivables and Held-to-Maturity (HTM) investments. The Company's business model is the determining factor for classifying its financial assets. Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if the business objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). Financial assets are measured at fair value through OCI if the business's objective is to collect contractual cash flows as well as cash flows from selling the asset.

The final category of financial assets are those assets where the business model is neither to hold for solely to collect the contractual cashflows nor selling to collect the cashflows and therefore classified as at fair value through profit or loss. These are financial assets that are held with the objective of trade and to realize fair value changes. The Company can also designate some of its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss if this helps to eliminate an accounting mismatch.

The table below provides the expected changes in classification on adoption of IFRS 9:

Financial Assets 31 December 2020	IAS 39 Classification	IFRS 9 Classification	Carrying Amount 31 December 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	3,592,711
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	FVTPL	FVTPL	8,655,489
Available-for-sale financial assets:			
Quoted equities	AFS	FVOCI	-
Unquoted equities	AFS	FVOCI	14,243,000
Unquoted equities- at cost	AFS	FVOCI	64,029
Loans and receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	76,671
Held-to-Maturity investments	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	1,509,466
Trade receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	63,974
Other receivables (less prepayments and other assets)	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	172,611
Reinsurance assets (less prepaid reinsurance, outstanding claims and IBNR)	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	1,239,009

Financial Assets 31 December 2019	IAS 39 Classification	IFRS 9 Classification	Carrying Amount 31 December 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	1,609,222
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	FVTPL	FVTPL	4,449,949
Available-for-sale financial assets:			
Quoted equities	AFS	FVOCI	30,227
Unquoted equities	AFS	FVOCI	13,389,000
Unquoted equities- at cost	AFS	FVOCI	64,029
Loans and receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	276,820
Held-to-Maturity investments	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	5,188,148
Trade receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	65,898
Other receivables (less prepayments and other assets)	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	96,757
Reinsurance assets (less prepaid reinsurance, outstanding claims and IBNR)	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	429,637

Notes to the financial statements

Impairment

IFRS 9 also requires that credit losses expected at the balance sheet date (rather than those incurred as at year-end) are reflected at the date of reporting on all financial assets. This approach is an expected credit loss (ECL) model as opposed to the incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. This approach does not require a credit loss event to have occurred before the recognition of the loss at the reporting date. The amount of the expected credit losses is expected to be updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risks since initial recognition.

ECL is determined by multiplying the Exposure At Default (EAD) by the Probability of Default (PD) and the Loss Given Default (LGD).

The Company do not currently have an Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for financial assets; hence the potential impact of the ECL impairment on profit or loss and equity has not been estimated.

Amendments to IFRS 4 Applying IFRS 9 financial instruments with IFRS 4 insurance contracts

In September 2016, the IASB published an amendment to IFRS 4 which addresses the concerns of insurance companies about the different effective dates of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and the forth-coming new insurance contracts standard, IFRS 17. The amendment provides two different solutions for insurance companies: a temporary exemption from IFRS 9 (i.e. the deferral approach) for entities that meet specific requirements (applied at the reporting entity level), and the 'overlay approach'. Both approaches are optional. The effective date is 1 January 2018 or when the entity first applies IFRS 9. IFRS 4 (including the amendments) will be superseded by the forth-coming new insurance contracts standard, IFRS 17. Accordingly, both the temporary exemption and the 'overlay approach' are expected to cease to be applicable when the new insurance standard becomes effective.

In response to concerns regarding temporary accounting mismatches and volatility, and increased costs and complexity, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts.

The amendments reduce the impacts, but companies need to carefully consider their IFRS 9 implementation approach to decide if and how to use them. The two optional solutions raise some considerations which require detailed analysis and management judgement.

The optional solutions are:

1. Temporary exemption from IFRS 9 – Some Companies will be permitted to continue to apply IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. To qualify for this exemption the company's activities need to be predominantly connected with insurance. A company's activities are predominantly connected with insurance if, and only if:
 - (a) the amount of its insurance liabilities is significant compared with its total amount of liabilities; and
 - (b) the percentage of its liabilities connected with insurance relative to its total amount of liabilities is:
 - (i) greater than 90 percent; or
 - (ii) less than or equal to 90 percent but greater than 80 percent, and the Company does not engage in a significant activity unconnected with insurance.

Liabilities connected with insurance include investment contracts measured at FVTPL, and liabilities that arise because the insurer issues, or fulfils obligations arising from, these contracts (such as deferred tax liabilities arising on its insurance contracts).

2. Overlay approach – This solution provides an overlay approach to alleviate temporary accounting mismatches and volatility. For designated financial assets, a company is permitted to reclassify between profit or loss and other comprehensive income (OCI), the difference between the amounts recognized in profit or loss under IFRS 9 and those that would have been reported under IAS 39.

With respect to IFRS 9 above, the Company is eligible to apply IFRS 9 deferral approach since IFRS 9 has not been previously applied by the Company and the activities of the Company are predominantly connected with insurance.

To determine if the Company's activities are predominantly connected with insurance, the Company has assessed the ratio of the Company's liabilities connected with insurance - including investment contracts liabilities - compared with its total liabilities as at 31 December 2015. See the assessment below:

Notes to the financial statements

LIABILITIES

	AS REPORTED (A)	Admissible for Predominance Test (B)
	31-Dec-15	31-Dec-15
Insurance contract liabilities	2,276,752	2,276,752
Trade payables	229,316	229,316
Provision and other payables	327,273	-
Retirement benefit obligations	84,225	-
Income tax liabilities	147,355	147,355
Deferred tax liabilities	117,921	-
	3,182,842	2,653,423
	Score = (B/A)%	83.37%

The Company has elected to apply the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 (deferral approach) and qualifies for the temporary exemption based on the following:

- a) Its activities are predominantly connected with insurance contracts;
- b) As at 31 December 2015, which is the reporting date that immediately precedes 1 April 2016, the carrying amount of its liabilities arising from insurance contracts was ₦2.65 billion which was 83.37% of the total carrying amount of all its liabilities as at that date.

Based on the above, the Company will apply IFRS 9 together with IFRS 17 in 2023.

Fair value disclosures

- i) Financial assets with contractual terms that give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)

The Company's financial assets with contractual terms that give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are as follows:

- a) Cash and cash equivalents
- b) Available-for-sale financial assets (Bonds)
- c) Loans and receivables
- d) Held-to-Maturity financial assets
- e) Trade receivables
- f) Reinsurance assets (less prepaid reinsurance and reinsurers' share of outstanding claims and IBNR)
- g) Other receivables (only financial receivables)

- ii) Financial assets with contractual terms that do not give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

These are financial assets that meet the definition of financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss in line with IFRS 9; or that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. These are:

- a) Financial assets measured through profit and loss
- b) Equity securities and Investment funds

The expected fair value changes from the adoption of IFRS 9 are disclosed below:

Notes to the financial statements

As at 31 December 2020	Financial assets that meet the SPPI criterion		All other financial assets	
Category	Fair value	Fair value change during the reporting period	Fair value	Fair value change during the reporting period
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,592,711	-	-	-
Debt securities				
Held-to-maturity	1,509,466	-	-	-
Loans and receivables	76,671	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	236,585	-	-	-
Statutory deposits	300,000	-	-	-
Subtotal	5,715,433	-	-	-
Equity securities - FVOCI	-	-	14,902,515	869,259
Financial instruments - FVTPL	-	-	8,655,489	1,819,593
Total	5,715,433	-	23,558,004	2,688,852

* The fair values of these financial assets approximate their cost.

(b) Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2020 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

(i) Insurance contracts (IFRS 17) - Effective for financial year commencing 1 January 2023

IFRS 17 replaced IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts*

IFRS 17 supersedes IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* and aims to increase comparability and transparency about profitability. The new standard introduces a new comprehensive model (“general model”) for the recognition and measurement of liabilities arising from insurance contracts. In addition, it includes a simplified approach and modifications to the general measurement model that can be applied in certain circumstances and to specific contracts, such as:

- Reinsurance contracts held;
- Direct participating contracts; and
- Investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

Under the new standard, investment components are excluded from insurance revenue and service expenses. Entities can also choose to present the effect of changes in discount rates and other financial risks in profit or loss or OCI. The new standard includes various new disclosures and requires additional granularity in disclosures to assist users to assess the effects of insurance contracts on the entity’s financial statements.

The entity is in the process of determining the impact of IFRS 17 and will provide more detailed disclosure on the impact in future financial statements.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Early adoption is permitted.

(ii) Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)

The amendments address issues that might affect financial reporting as a result of the reform of an interest rate benchmark, including the effects of changes to contractual cash flows arising from the replacement of an interest rate benchmark with an alternative benchmark rate. The amendments provide practical relief from certain requirements in IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 relating to:

- changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities.

Changes in basis for determining cash flows

The amendments will require an entity to account for a change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial asset or financial liability that is required by interest rate benchmark reform by updating the effective interest rate of the financial asset or financial liability.

Disclosure

The amendments will require the Company to disclose additional information about the entity’s exposure to risks arising from interest rate benchmark reform and related risk management activities.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. Application will not impact amounts reported for 2020 or prior periods.

Notes to the financial statements

4.30 Disclosures on COVID-19

(i) Background

The COVID-19 pandemic which started in China in December 2019 and rapidly spread across the world is impacting all aspects of life in a manner that is unprecedented. The impact cuts across businesses, the economy and social interactions. These impacts seem like they will remain for the foreseeable future. In a bid to curtail the spread the virus, the Federal Government of Nigeria imposed movement restrictions in Lagos and Ogun State as well as the Federal Capital Territory on 29 March 2020. Gradual lifting of movement has commenced with daily updates announced.

In adapting to the government's response to COVID-19, the Company responded Management swiftly activated Business Continuity Management Group (BCMG) which enabled key personnel drawn from all departments to remotely work from home through secured technology, and the weekly report from members of BCMG to Executive Management (EXCO) indicates that the telecommuting is working well. Thus, we are able to provide continuous service to our customers whilst ensuring safety of employees and other stakeholders.

(ii) Assessment of impact

a Impact of COVID-19 on Impairment of Financial Assets

In assessing the impact of COVID-19 on the financial assets of the Company, cognisance was taken on the fact that the Company is yet to adopt IFRS 9 which it has deferred to 1 January 2023 along with IFRS 17.

Therefore, based on IAS 39, the Company does not see a significant impairment impact on its financial assets as a result of COVID-19. The Company's financial assets are predominantly fixed income and sovereign (treasury bills and FGN bonds) in nature and are subsequently classified as stage 1. The stage allocation remains unchanged as there is no significant increase in credit risk. The impact of forward-looking information has also been considered in assessing the impact of COVID-19 on impairment of financial assets. These include GDP growth, exchange rate, country rating, bank rating, inflation, and oil price. Whilst COVID-19 has negatively impacted all of the forward-looking information, other variables in the computation ensured that the impact remains minimal.

b Impact of COVID-19 on Revenue and Cost

Movement restriction measures taken to limit the spread of the virus could limit sales activities across the Company. This impact will become more apparent as the year progresses. Revenues from marine insurance could be affected due to the limited economic activity during the period. Also, job losses and limited government spending due to oil price drop will impact revenue. The movement restriction could also mean reduced claimed expense as a result of reduced human and economic activities. Operating expenses is being monitored to ensure that they are well within justifiable limits.

c Going Concern Assessment

The Company will continue to assess the status of the fight against the pandemic and its impact on the Company's business. However, based on current assessment, the Directors are confident that the Going Concern of the Company will not be threatened and would be able to continue to operate post COVID-19 and in the foreseeable future.

d Outlook


Management is confident that with the BCMG in place, we can continue with business operations uninterrupted. Notwithstanding, since we cannot reasonably estimate the length or severity of this pandemic, or the extent to which the current lockdown would last, Management would continue to assess the material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows in fiscal 2020 and would regularly make appropriate disclosures thereon to all stakeholders.

**Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2021**

In thousands of Naira

Assets	Note	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020	Changes	
				%	31 Dec 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,640,300	3,592,711	(27)	1,609,222
Financial assets	8	25,853,474	25,144,141	3	23,398,173
Trade receivables	9	686,885	63,974	974	65,898
Reinsurance assets	10	2,985,182	2,445,920	22	1,121,787
Deferred acquisition cost	11	655,681	328,812	99	262,550
Other receivables and prepayments	12	665,887	501,131	33	408,303
Investment property	13	150,000	150,000	-	150,000
Intangible assets	14	46,158	1,199	3,750	7,319
Property and equipment	15	1,552,688	1,349,516	15	1,381,180
Statutory deposit	16	500,000	300,000	67	300,000
Total assets		35,736,255	33,877,404	5	28,704,432
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	17	7,896,364	5,728,661	38	4,652,881
Trade payables	19	1,661,991	704,169	136	363,724
Other payables	20	499,374	819,984	(39)	460,618
Provision for litigation	20.2b	103,000	103,000	-	-
Lease liabilities	21	-	219	-	61,923
Defined benefit obligations	22	73,755	62,981	17	49,846
Current tax liabilities	23	35,089	82,565	(58)	75,390
Total liabilities		10,269,573	7,501,579	37	5,664,382
Equity					
Authorized share capital	25	15,000,000	5,000,000	-	3,999,999
Issued and fully paid share capital	25.1	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	3,999,999
Share premium	26	729,044	729,044	-	729,044
Contingency reserve	27	2,667,301	2,547,773	5	2,068,770
Retained earnings	28	2,286,605	3,308,185	(31)	2,392,175
Assets revaluation reserve	29	828,773	828,773	-	752,083
Re-measurement reserve	30.2	13,244	13,244	-	18,431
Fair value reserve	30.1	13,941,715	13,948,807	-	13,079,548
Total equity		25,466,682	26,375,825	(3)	23,040,050
Total liabilities and equity		35,736,255	33,877,404	5	28,704,432

The financial statements were approved on 29 April 2021 and signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:



Chief Joshua B. Fumudoh
Chairman
FRC/2018/IODN/00000017911



Mr. Daniel Braie
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2018/CIIN/00000018082



Emmanuel Otitolaive
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2014/ICAN/00000008524

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

**Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
for the period ending March 31, 2021**

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Note	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020	Changes %
Gross premium written	31	3,984,236	2,846,534	40
Unearned premium	32	<u>(1,728,324)</u>	<u>(1,026,345)</u>	68
Gross premium income	32	2,255,912	1,820,189	24
Reinsurance expenses	33	<u>(1,017,139)</u>	<u>(923,440)</u>	10
Net premium income		1,238,773	896,749	38
Fees and commission income	34	<u>169,659</u>	<u>142,355</u>	19
Net underwriting income		1,408,432	1,039,104	36
Net claims expenses	35	(1,070,009)	(427,364)	150
Underwriting expenses	36	<u>(818,503)</u>	<u>(652,916)</u>	25
Underwriting (Loss)/Profit		(480,080)	(41,176)	(1,066)
Investment income	37	987,735	358,316	176
Net fair value (loss)/gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or	38	(907,431)	(169,390)	(436)
Other operating income/(loss)	39	14,968	1,797	733
Management expenses	40	<u>(564,720)</u>	<u>(489,739)</u>	15
(Loss)/Profit before taxation		(949,528)	(340,193)	(179)
Income taxes	23	47,476	1,701	2691
(Loss)/Profit after taxation		(902,052)	(338,492)	(166)
Other comprehensive income net of tax				
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Net fair value gain/(loss) on available-for-sale financial assets	41	7,092	914	-
Other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of taxes		7,092	914	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(894,960)	(337,578)	165
Basic and diluted earnings per share (kobo)	42	<u>(9.0)</u>	<u>(0.3)</u>	-

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

**Statement of changes in equity
for the period ending March 31, 2021**

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Share capital	Share premium	Contingency Reserve	Asset revaluation reserve	Re-measurement reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total
At 1 January 2021	5,000,000	729,044	2,547,773	828,773	13,244	13,948,807	3,308,184	26,375,825
Comprehensive income								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(902,052)	(902,052)
Other comprehensive income:								
Net fair value changes on AFS financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	(7,092)	-	(7,092)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(7,092)	(902,052)	(909,144)
Transfer to contingency reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	(119,528)	(119,528)
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	119,528	-	-	-	-	119,528
	-	-	119,528	-	-	-	(119,528)	-
At 31 March 2021	5,000,000	729,044	2,667,301	828,773	13,244	13,941,715	2,286,605	25,466,682

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Share capital	Share premium	Contingency Reserve	Asset revaluation reserve	Re-measurement reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total
At 1 January 2020	3,999,999	729,044	2,068,770	752,083	18,431	13,079,548	2,392,175	23,040,050
Comprehensive income								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,395,012	2,395,012
Other comprehensive income:								
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	-	-	-	-	(5,187)	-	-	(5,187)
Net fair value changes on AFS financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	869,259	-	869,259
Revaluation gain/(loss) on property and equipment	-	-	-	76,690	-	-	-	76,690
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	76,690	(5,187)	869,259	2,395,012	3,335,774
Bonus share issue from retained earnings	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	(1,000,000)	-
Recognition of share fractions	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Transfer to contingency reserve	-	-	479,002	-	-	-	(479,002)	-
	1,000,001	-	479,002	-	-	-	(1,479,002)	1
At 31 December 2020	5,000,000	729,044	2,547,773	828,773	13,244	13,948,807	3,308,184	26,375,825

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

**Statement of cash flows
for the period ending March 31, 2021**

	Note	31 Mar 2021 ₹'000	31 Dec 2020 ₹'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Premiums received from policy holders	43(b)	3,358,831	8,330,897
Premiums received in advance	19.1	2,494	2,936
Deposit without details	20.2(a)	47,103	217,086
Reinsurance payments	43(d)	(1,269,585)	(3,488,437)
Claims paid	35	(804,704)	(2,404,455)
Reinsurance claim recoveries	43(c)	160,374	908,259
Salvage recovery	43(c)	3,950	22,678
Commission paid	43(e)	(699,829)	(1,642,971)
Maintenance expenses paid	40	(321,663)	(1,273,913)
Commission received	43(f)	339,517	692,517
Cash payment to and on behalf of employees	43(l)	(187,380)	(890,683)
Other operating cash payments	43(a)	(1,856,559)	(940,980)
Corporate tax paid	23	-	(133,882)
Net cash used in operating activities		<u>(1,227,450)</u>	<u>(600,948)</u>
Cash flows from Investing activities			
Purchase of properties and equipment	43(i)	(252,513)	(57,777)
Purchase of intangible assets	14	(47,759)	-
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	43(j)	858	1,153
Purchase of investment securities	43(h)	(820,178)	(6,855,700)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	43(h)	321,953	2,293,652
Proceeds from redemption	8.6	-	5,251,890
Loan repayments	43(h)	66,347	244,106
Dividend received	37	735,563	906,959
Rental income received	39	300	4,500
Interest received	43(g)	252,172	858,981
Net cash from investing activities		<u>256,743</u>	<u>2,647,764</u>
Financing activities			
Payment of finance lease liabilities	43(k)	(219)	(61,704)
		<u>(219)</u>	<u>(61,704)</u>
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(970,926)	1,985,112
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		3,592,711	1,609,222
Impact of exchange difference on cash held	39	18,515	(1,624)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2021	7	<u><u>2,640,300</u></u>	<u><u>3,592,711</u></u>

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

Notes to the financial statements

5. Segment reporting

Operating segments

IFRS 8 Segment Reporting requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports of reportable segments that are regularly reviewed by the Chief Executive to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance. The Company's reportable segments under IFRS 8 are therefore identified as follows:

- Fire
- Accident
- Motor
- Marine
- Aviation
- Bond
- Engineering
- Oil & Gas

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue and result by reportable segment for the period ending March 31, 2021

Income:	Fire N'000	Accident N'000	Motor N'000	Marine N'000	Aviation N'000	Bond N'000	Engineering N'000	Oil & Gas N'000	Agric N'000	Total N'000
Gross premium written	521,531	435,956	683,054	339,605	218,297	6,215	108,849	1,666,281	4,448	3,984,236
Net change in unearned premium	(194,867)	(228,365)	(243,293)	(108,860)	(67,255)	(4,653)	23	(877,059)	(3,995)	(1,728,324)
	326,664	207,591	439,761	230,745	151,042	1,562	108,872	789,222	453	2,255,912
Reinsurance Expenses	(279,865)	(209,831)	-	(190,095)	(316,029)	(2,970)	(95,007)	(653,787)	(2,777)	(1,750,361)
Movement in Prepaid-Reinsurance Cost	54,330	97,415	(93)	50,183	189,555	2,137	36,247	300,933	2,515	733,222
Re-insurance cost	(225,535)	(112,416)	(93)	(139,912)	(126,474)	(833)	(58,760)	(352,854)	(262)	(1,017,139)
Net premium income	101,129	95,175	439,668	90,833	24,568	729	50,112	436,368	191	1,238,773
Commission received	68,184	32,090	539	42,770	504	250	15,563	9,694	65	169,659
Net underwriting Income	169,313	127,265	440,207	133,603	25,072	979	65,675	446,062	256	1,408,432
Expenses:										
Gross Claims incurred	(293,063)	(126,224)	(230,230)	(52,995)	(144,889)	(103)	11,936	(404,564)	-	(1,240,132)
Recovery on Claims incurred	157,886	(20,433)	(4,798)	19,671	50,000	-	(36,150)	3,948	-	170,124
Net claims incurred	(135,177)	(146,657)	(235,028)	(33,325)	(94,889)	(103)	(24,214)	(400,616)	-	(1,070,009)
Acquisition cost	(71,958)	(49,139)	(65,271)	(58,385)	(22,905)	(279)	(17,151)	(174,556)	(18)	(459,662)
Maintenance expenses	(46,972)	(39,264)	(61,519)	(30,587)	(19,661)	(560)	(9,804)	(150,074)	(401)	(358,841)
	(254,107)	(235,060)	(361,818)	(122,297)	(137,455)	(942)	(51,169)	(725,246)	(419)	(1,888,512)
Segment underwriting profit/(loss)	(84,794)	(107,795)	78,389	11,306	(112,383)	37	14,506	(279,184)	(163)	(480,080)

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies.

Segment result represents the result of each segment without allocation of certain expenses, finance costs and income tax. This is the measure reported to the Company's Chief Executive for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

The revenue of marine & aviation segment does not meet the quantitative thresholds and therefore does not qualified as a reporting segment. The segments is accordingly reported as 'Others'.

31 Mar 2020

Income:	Fire N'000	Accident N'000	Motor N'000	Marine N'000	Aviation N'000	Bond N'000	Engineering N'000	Oil & Gas N'000	-	Total N'000
Gross premium written	411,788	358,615	430,489	190,205	178,984	3,219	223,627	1,049,607	-	2,846,534
Net change in unearned premium	(146,965)	(155,975)	(125,012)	(59,369)	(29,570)	(264)	(145,166)	(364,024)	-	(1,026,345)
	264,823	202,640	305,477	130,836	149,414	2,955	78,461	685,583	-	1,820,189
Reinsurance Expenses	(333,423)	(203,313)	-	(99,488)	(199,153)	(1,871)	(60,338)	(844,508)	-	(1,742,094)
Movement in Prepaid-Reinsurance Cost	180,356	96,150	-	33,330	129,086	523	8,113	371,096	-	818,654
Re-insurance cost	(153,067)	(107,163)	-	(66,158)	(70,067)	(1,348)	(52,225)	(473,412)	-	(923,440)
Net premium income	111,756	95,477	305,477	64,678	79,347	1,607	26,236	212,171	-	896,749
Commission Received	40,668	33,145	2,288	20,832	1,858	375	18,659	24,529	-	142,354
Net underwriting Income	152,424	128,622	307,765	85,510	81,205	1,982	44,895	236,700	-	1,039,103
Expenses:										
Acquisition cost	(55,002)	(48,470)	(46,658)	(38,378)	(26,096)	(615)	(18,932)	(159,115)	-	(393,266)
Gross Claims incurred	(405,763)	(67,904)	(74,145)	(32,199)	2,134	(150)	(41,660)	(116,136)	-	(735,823)
Recovery on Claims incurred	246,168	32,809	(719)	9,154	-	-	21,051	-	-	308,463
Net claims incurred	(159,595)	(35,095)	(74,864)	(23,045)	2,134	(150)	(20,609)	(116,136)	-	(427,360)
Maintenance expenses	(37,562)	(32,711)	(39,268)	(17,350)	(16,326)	(294)	(20,398)	(95,741)	-	(259,650)
	(252,159)	(116,276)	(160,790)	(78,773)	(40,288)	(1,059)	(59,939)	(370,992)	-	(1,080,276)
Segment underwriting profit/(loss)	(99,735)	12,345	146,976	6,737	40,917	923	(15,044)	(134,292)	-	(41,176)

Notes to the financial statements

6 Capital and Risk Management

6.1 Capital Management – Objectives, Policies and Approaches.

The objective of our capital management is to ensure that the Company is adequately capitalized at all times, even after experiencing significant adverse events. In addition, we seek to optimize the structure and sources of our capital to ensure that it consistently delivers maximum returns to our shareholders and guarantees adequate protection of our policyholders.

Our capital management policy is to hold sufficient capital to meet regulatory capital requirements (RCR) and also to sufficiently accommodate our risk exposures as determined by our risk appetite. Other objectives include to:

- maintain the required level of capital that guarantee security to our policyholders;
- maintain financial strength that would support business growth in line with strategy;
- maintain strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios to support business objectives;
- retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity and consistent positive equity returns;
- allocate capital efficiently to ensure that returns on capital employed meet the requirements of capital providers and shareholders.

Our 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 our capital position in the light of changes in economic and market conditions, and risk characteristics.

The primary source of capital used is equity shareholders' funds. In addition, we utilize adequate and efficient reinsurance arrangements to protect shareholders' funds by reducing the need for further funding following unfavorable events such as catastrophes or just large random single claims.

The Company has had no significant changes in its policies and processes to its capital structure during the period.

Analysis of shareholders funds	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
<i>In thousand of Naira</i>		
Total assets	35,736,255	33,877,404
Less: Total liabilities	10,269,573	7,501,579
Shareholders funds as at year end	25,466,682	26,375,825
Adjustment for non-capital items	701,839	330,011
Available capital resources	24,764,843	26,045,814
Changes in available capital	-5%	14%

The Company's available capital is based on the shareholders' equity/fund as adjusted to reflect the full economic capital base available to absorb any unexpected volatility in results of operations. Thus, available capital resources, after adjusting for non-capital assets, is N24,764,843,000 (2020: N26,045,814,000) amounting to a decrease over the comparative period.

The Minimum Capital Requirement

The statutory minimum capital requirement for Non-life business is ₦3billion.

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
Total shareholders' funds	25,466,682	26,375,825
Regulatory required capital	3,000,000	3,000,000
Excess over minimum capital	22,466,682	23,375,825

Capitalisation rate	849%	879%
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NAICOM released a circular dated 3 June 2020 (NAICOM/DPR/CIR/25-04/2020) to all insurance and reinsurance companies in Nigeria. The circular indicated the difficulty to proceed with the 31 December 2020 recapitalization deadline due to the incidences of COVID-19 pandemic. The Commission extended and segmented the recapitalization process into two phases; general insurance business are required to meet 50% of the minimum capital requirement of N10bn by 31 December 2020 and have full compliance of the remaining balance by 30 September 2021. However, as at year end, The National House of Assembly suspended the directive of NAICOM as a relief due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

The solvency margin requirement

Insurance industry regulator measures the financial strength of non-life insurers using a solvency margin model, NAICOM generally expect non-life insurers to comply with this capital adequacy requirement. This test compares insurers' capital against its risk profile. Section 24 (1) of the Insurance Act, 2003 requires that an insurer shall in respect of its business other than its life insurance business, maintain at all times a margin of solvency being the excess of the value of its admissible assets in Nigeria over its liabilities in Nigeria. The solvency margin shall not be less than 15 percent of the gross premium income less reinsurance premiums paid out during the year under review or the minimum paid-up capital whichever is greater.

During the period, the Company has complied with this capital requirement. The regulator has the authority to request more extensive reporting and can place restrictions on the Company's operations if the Company falls below this requirement as deemed necessary.

Notes to the financial statements

The Company's solvency margin is as follows:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,640,300	3,592,711
Financial assets	11,546,445	10,837,112
Trade receivables	686,885	63,974
Other receivables and prepayment	163,250	73,549
Reinsurance assets	2,978,718	2,235,746
Deferred acquisition cost	655,681	328,812
Property and equipment	1,552,688	1,349,516
Statutory deposit	500,000	300,000
Total admissible assets	20,723,967	18,781,420
Liabilities		
Insurance contract liabilities	7,896,364	5,728,661
Trade payables	1,659,497	701,233
Other payables	499,374	819,984
Provision for litigation		103,000
Defined benefit obligations	73,755	62,981
Finance lease obligation	-	219
Current tax liabilities	35,089	82,565
Total admissible liabilities	10,164,079	7,498,643
Excess of total admissible assets over admissible liabilities (solvency margin)	10,559,888	11,282,777
Higher of (a) and (b):		
Gross premium income	2,255,912	7,952,990
Less: Reinsurance expense	(1,017,139)	(3,502,588)
Net premium	1,238,773	4,450,402
(a) 15% of net premium	185,816	667,560
(b) Minimum paid up capital	3,000,000	3,000,000
The higher thereof:	3,000,000	3,000,000
Excess of solvency margin over minimum capital base	7,559,888	8,282,777
Solvency margin ratio	352%	376%

6.2 Insurance risk

The Company issues contracts that transfer insurance risk. This section summarizes this risk and the way it is being managed.

(a) Types of insurance risk contracts

The Company principally issues the following types of general insurance contracts: Motor, Fire, General Accidents, Aviation, Marine, Engineering, Bond and Oil & Gas. The risks under these policies usually cover twelve months duration. The most significant risks in these policies arise from climate changes, natural disasters and terrorist activities. For longer tail claims that take some years to settle, there is also inflation risk.

These risks however do not vary significantly with the risk location, type of insured and industry.

(b) Management of insurance risk

The risks facing us in any insurance contract arise from fluctuations in the timing, frequency and severity of claims and claims settlements relative to expectations; unexpected claims arising from a single source or cause; inaccurate pricing of risks or inappropriate underwriting of risks when underwritten; and inadequate reinsurance protection or other risk transfer techniques.

The principal risk that the Company faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefits payments, or its timing thereof, exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims and benefits are greater than estimated. Insurance events are random, and the actual number and amount of claims and benefits will vary from year to year from the level established using statistical techniques. The objective of the Company is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities. In addition, the Company manages this risk through its underwriting strategy, adequate reinsurance arrangements and proactive claims handling and investigations.

Notes to the financial statements

Our insurance underwriting strategy has been developed in such a way that the types of insurance risks accepted are diversified to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome. Insurance risk is increased by the lack of risk diversification in terms of type and amount of risk, geographical location and type of industry covered.

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

The Company purchases reinsurance as part of its insurance risk mitigation programme. The reinsurance arrangements include excess and proportional coverage. The effect of such reinsurance arrangements is that the Company should not suffer total net insurance losses in any one year. Amount recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and are in accordance with the reinsurance contracts.

The Company has a specialized claims unit that ensures mitigation of the risks surrounding all known claims. This unit investigates and adjusts all claims in conjunction with appointed loss adjusters. The Company actively manages and pursues early settlements of claims to reduce its exposure to unpredictable developments. Risk concentration is assessed per class of business. The concentration of insurance risk before and after reinsurance by class in relation to the type of insurance risk accepted is summarized below, with reference to the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities (gross and net of reinsurance) arising from all non-life insurances.

(c) Insurance risk concentration per policy type

Line of business	31 Mar 2021			31 Mar 2020		
	Gross premium	Reinsurance	Net	Gross premium	Reinsurance	Net
<i>In thousands of naira</i>						
Fire	521,531	(225,535)	295,996	411,788	(153,067)	258,721
Accident	435,956	(112,416)	323,540	358,615	(107,163)	251,452
Motor	683,054	(93)	682,961	430,489	-	430,489
Marine	339,605	(139,912)	199,693	190,205	(66,158)	124,047
Aviation	218,297	(126,474)	91,823	178,984	(70,067)	108,917
Bond	6,215	(833)	5,382	3,219	(1,348)	1,871
Engineering	108,849	(58,760)	50,089	223,627	(52,225)	171,402
Oil & Gas	1,666,281	(352,854)	1,313,427	1,049,607	(473,412)	576,195
Agric	4,448	(262)	4,186	-	-	-
	3,984,236	(1,017,139)	2,967,097	2,846,534	(923,440)	1,923,094

(d) Key Assumptions

The principal assumption underlying the liability estimates is that the Company's future claims development will follow a similar pattern to past claims development experience. This includes assumptions in respect of average claims costs, claim handling costs, claim inflation factors and claims numbers for each accident year. Additional qualitative judgements are used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future, for example: once-off occurrence; changes in market factors such as public attitude to claiming; economic conditions as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy conditions and claims handling procedures. Judgement is further used to assess the extent to which external factors such as judicial decisions and government legislation affect the estimates.

Other key circumstances affecting the reliability of assumptions include variation in interest rates, delays in settlement and changes in foreign currency rates.

(e) Sensitivity Analysis

The insurance claims liabilities above are sensitive to the key assumptions that follow. However, it has not been possible to quantify the sensitivity of certain assumptions such as legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process.

The following analysis is performed for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on gross and net liabilities, profit before tax and equity fund. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate claims liabilities, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in assumptions, assumptions had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that the movements in these assumptions are not linear.

(f) Insurance risk concentration per policy type

Line of business	31 Mar 2021			31 December 2020		
	Gross outstanding claims	Reinsurance recoveries	Net liabilities	Gross outstanding claims	Reinsurance recoveries	Net liabilities
<i>In thousands of naira</i>						
Motor	429,109	18,648	410,462	353,390	37,236	316,155
Fire	980,532	669,113	311,419	835,078	570,389	264,689
General accident	807,947	366,518	441,430	753,905	414,759	339,146
Engineering	320,767	229,512	91,256	409,166	312,719	96,447
Marine	119,891	41,676	78,215	97,875	29,561	68,314
Bond	80,434	33	80,401	80,330	33	80,297
Aviation	150,504	50,000	100,504	53,656	5,000	48,656
Oil & Gas	1,219,630	17,273	1,202,357	1,086,036	13,326	1,072,710
Agric	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4,108,815	1,392,772	2,716,043	3,669,437	1,383,023	2,286,414

Notes to the financial statements

Equity Risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Company's equity price risk exposure relates to financial assets whose values will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, principally quoted stocks and shares securities.

The Company's price risk policy requires it to manage such risks by setting and monitoring objectives and constraints on investments, diversification plans, limits on investments in each country, sector and market and careful and planned use of derivative financial instruments.

The Company has no significant concentration of price risk.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from system failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications or can lead to financial loss. The Company cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but by initiating a rigorous control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Company is able to manage the risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access controls, authorization and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes, including the use of internal audit. Business risks such as changes in environment, technology and the industry are monitored through the Company's strategic planning and budgeting process.

Valuation Model

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market condition (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

Fair values are determined at prices quoted in active markets. In the current environment, such price information is typically not available for all instruments and the Company applies valuation techniques to measure such instruments. These valuation techniques make maximum use of market observable data but in some cases management estimate other than observable market inputs within the valuation model. There is no standard model and different assumptions would generate different results.

Fair values are subject to a control framework designed to ensure that input variables and output are assessed independent of the risk taker. These inputs and outputs are reviewed and approved by a valuation committee. The Company has minimal exposure to financial assets which are valued at other than quoted prices in an active market.

The table below shows financial assets carried at fair value:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Mar 2021			31 Dec 2020		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets						
Quoted investments	8,233,312	-	-	8,655,489	-	-
Investment in unit trust scheme	840,466	-	-	595,486	-	-
Unquoted equity investments	-	-	14,243,000	-	-	14,243,000
	9,073,778	-	14,243,000	9,250,975	-	14,243,000

Fair value measurements recognized in the statement of financial position. The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, Company into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
	N'000	N'000
Cash in hand	680	642
Balances with banks & other financial institutions (see (b) below)	2,767,040	3,719,490
	2,767,720	3,720,132
Allowance for impairment (see (a) below)	(127,421)	(127,421)
Cash and bank balance as at year end	2,640,300	3,592,711
(a) Allowance for impairment		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	127,421	127,421
Addition	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year (see (c) below for details)	127,421	127,421

Notes to the financial statements

(b) These are cash balances and short-term placements with banks and other financial institutions with tenor of 90 days or less. Cash & cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

(c) Amount relates to short term investments with Resort Savings and Loans (N75.1 million), Triumph Bank (N20.1 million), Profound Finance and Investment Ltd (N9.5 million), Assurance bank (N9.3million), Centre Point Merchant Bank (N7.4 million) and others (N6 million) which are fully impaired and their recoverability are in doubt.

8 Financial assets

The Company's financial assets comprise fair value through profit or loss financial assets, available-for-sale financial assets, loans and receivables and unquoted equity at cost.

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
	N'000	N'000
Fair value through profit or loss (note 8.1)	8,233,312	8,655,489
Available-for-sale (note 8.2)	15,147,495	14,902,515
Loans and receivables (note 8.5)	143,023	76,671
Held to maturity (note 8.6)	2,329,644	1,509,466
	25,853,474	25,144,141

Financial instrument classification

	31 Mar 2021				
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Fair Value through Profit or Loss	Available for Sale	Loans and Receivables	Held to Maturity	Total
- Listed	8,233,312	840,466	-	810,410	9,884,188
- Unlisted	-	14,307,029	-	1,519,234	15,826,263
- Other financial assets	-	-	143,023	-	143,023
	8,233,312	15,147,495	143,023	2,329,644	25,853,474
Within one year	8,233,312	-	143,023	2,329,644	10,705,979
More than one year	-	15,147,495	-	-	15,147,495
	8,233,312	15,147,495	143,023	2,329,644	25,853,474

Financial instrument classification

	31 Dec 2020				
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Fair Value through Profit or Loss	Available for Sale	Loans and Receivables	Held to Maturity	Total
- Listed	8,655,489	595,486	-	360,410	9,611,385
- Unlisted	-	14,307,029	-	1,149,056	15,456,085
- Other financial assets	-	-	76,671	-	76,671
	8,655,489	14,902,515	76,671	1,509,466	25,144,141
Within one year	245,328	-	42,483	627,873	915,684
More than one year	8,410,161	14,902,515	34,188	881,593	24,228,457
	8,655,489	14,902,515	76,671	1,509,466	25,144,141

8.1 Fair value through profit or loss

The movement in the investment at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	8,655,489	4,449,949
Addition during the year	688,424	4,679,599
Disposal	(321,953)	(2,293,652)
	9,021,960	6,835,896
Fair value gain/(loss)	(788,648)	1,819,593
Balance as at the end of the year	8,233,312	8,655,489

The fair value of quoted financial instruments is determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market. The resulting fair value changes have been recognized in profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements

8.2 Available for sale

Available for sale financial assets comprise:

In thousands of Naira

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
Unquoted equities - at fair value through OCI (see (a) below)	14,243,000	14,243,000
Equity mutual funds	840,466	595,486
Unquoted equities - at cost	64,029	64,029
	15,147,495	14,902,515

- (a) The unquoted equities carried at fair value above represent the 117,647,058 ordinary shares of N1 each of Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Limited held by Linkage Assurance Plc.

The fair value of the investment as at 31 March 2021 was N14.243 billion (31 December 2020: N14.243 billion) and was determined using the discounted cashflow (DCF) method and level 3 inputs of the IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* fair value hierarchy.

The valuation was done by Sirius Associate. The valuation report was signed by Oluwakemi A. Adeniran with FRC number FRC/2012/ICAN/00000000205.

Summary of Significant Assumptions

Description	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
Growth in gross income (GI) % over the next 5 years	7	7
Operating expenses / Gross income %	30	30
Depreciation and amortization / Gross income %	2	2
Effective tax rate (Tax / Profit before tax) %	32	32
Capital expenditure / Gross income % over the next 5 years	37, 19, 33, 2, 2	37, 19, 33, 2, 2
Perpetual growth rate %	3.75	3.75
Period counts over the next 5 years	0.5, 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5	5, 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4
Expected market rate of return %	17.47	17.47
Risk-free rate %	7.42	7.42
Market risk premium %	10.05	10.05
Beta	1	1
Weighted average cost of capital %	17.47	17.47
Equity value of Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Limited (see note 8.4(a))	151.392	151.392
Equity value of 11.76% holding	17.804	17.804
Illiquidity discount %	20	20
Value of Linkage Assurance PLC's equity stake	N14.243 billion	N14.243 billion

Notes to the financial statements

8.5 Loans and receivables

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	N'000	N'000
Due from third parties (see note a below)	229,617	163,270
Loan to staff	27,901	31,919
Loan to policy holders	13,655	13,655
Ex-staff loans	44,800	44,755
	315,973	253,599
Allowance for impairment (note 8.5b)	(172,950)	(176,928)
	143,023	76,671

(a) Breakdown of Due from third parties

Name of third parties	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
<i>In thousand of Naira</i>	N'000	N'000
Lease Fin. - Olumegbon	297	297
Tsf Fin. - Lease Fin.	927	927
Pine Hill Leasing	65,271	35,508
Lease-Glc Resources	4,374	4,374
Aquila Leasing Ltd.	108,161	71,577
Konikolo Trust Fund	49,087	49,087
Sunfair Comm. Prod. Ltd	1,500	1,500
Total	229,617	163,270

(b) Impairment allowance

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(176,928)	(127,764)
Movement during the period	3,978	(49,164)
Balance at the end of the year	(172,950)	(176,928)

Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate for the purpose of staff loan valuation is the applicable market lending rates at the time of avilment. The impairment allowance of N173million consists of N123.9million impairment on due from third parties, N13.65 million on Loans to policy holders and N35.5 million on ex-staff loans.

(c) The movement in loans and receivables during the year was as follows:

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>		
Balance as at 1 January	253,599	381,070
Additions during the year	66,347	18,877
Disposal during the year	(3,973)	(146,348)
	315,973	253,599
Impairment loss	(172,950)	(176,928)
Balance as at 31 December	143,023	76,671

8.6 Held to maturity

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,520,658	5,263,082
Redemption	-	(5,251,890)
	1,520,658	11,192
Additions during the period	820,178	1,509,466
	2,340,836	1,520,658
Allowance for impairment	(11,192)	(11,192)
Balance at the end of the year	2,329,644	1,509,466

Notes to the financial statements

9 Trade receivables

In thousands of Naira
Due from broker

31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
686,885	63,974
686,885	63,974

9.1 Analysis of debtors in days

In thousands of Naira
Within 30 days

31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
686,885	114,784
686,885	114,784

10 Reinsurance assets

In thousands of Naira

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020	Changes during the
Prepaid reinsurance (note 10(a))	1,585,946	852,723	733,223
Reinsurance recoverable on outstanding claims (note 10(b))	1,248,758	1,239,009	9,749
Due from Reinsurers (see note (i) below)	6,464	210,174	(203,710)
Reinsurance projection on IBNR (note 10(c))	144,014	144,014	-
	2,985,182	2,445,920	539,261

(i) This represents amount due from reinsurers on claims paid during the year.

(a) Movement in prepaid reinsurance costs

In thousands of Naira

Balance at the beginning of the year
Additions during the year
Reinsurance expense in the year (see note 33.1)
Balance at the end of the year

31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
852,723	615,645
1,750,362	3,739,666
(1,017,139)	(3,502,588)
1,585,946	852,723

(b) Movement in reinsurance recoverable on outstanding claims

In thousands of Naira

Balance at the beginning of the year
Recoveries during the year (see note 17.1(a))
Balance at the end of the year

31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
1,239,009	429,637
9,749	809,372
1,248,758	1,239,009

(c) Movement in reinsurance recoverable on IBNR projection

In thousands of Naira

Balance at the beginning of the year
Changes during the year (see note 17.1(c))
Balance at the end of the year

31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
144,014	150,873
-	(6,859)
144,014	144,014

Reinsurance assets are valued after an allowance for recoverability has been assessed.

10.1 Breakdown of prepaid reinsurance is as follows:

In thousands of Naira

Motor
Fire
General accident
Engineering
Marine
Bond
Aviation
Agric
Oil & Gas

31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
103	196
289,116	234,787
211,650	114,235
123,815	87,567
186,740	136,557
2,761	624
216,747	27,192
2,515	-
552,499	251,565
1,585,946	852,723

Notes to the financial statements

11 Deferred acquisition cost

11.1 Deferred acquisition costs represent commissions on unearned premium relating to the unexpired period of risks and comprise:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
Motor	83,765	57,777
Fire	98,940	63,870
Accident	81,417	37,421
Engineering	32,155	27,600
Marine	57,361	36,540
Bond	669	200
Aviation	27,442	11,505
Oil & Gas	273,221	93,899
	655,681	328,812

11.2 Movement in the deferred acquisition costs

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	328,812	262,550
(Decrease) / increase during the year (see note 36.1)	326,869	66,262
Balance at the end of the year	655,681	328,812

12 Other receivables and prepayments

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
Prepayments (see (a) below)	464,196	328,520
Other receivables (see (b) below)	204,293	178,822
	668,489	507,342
Allowance for impairment	(2,602)	(6,211)
	665,887	501,131

(a) Prepayments

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
Prepaid staff benefits	163,250	73,549
Deposits with stock broker	2,602	2,602
Prepaid rent	45,974	46,808
Other prepaid expenses	252,370	205,561
	464,196	328,520

(b) Other receivables

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
Withholding tax recoverable	187,938	111,004
Sundry receivables (see (i) below)	16,355	67,818
	204,293	178,822
Allowance for impairment (see (ii) below)	(2,602)	(6,211)
	201,691	172,611

(i) This represents balance on contribution to claims pool.

(ii) The impairment allowance of N2.6 million represents impairment on deposits with stock brokers.

13 Investment properties

(a) The balance in this account can be analysed as follows:

S/N Location of asset	Carrying amount as at 1 January 2021	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Fair value gain/(loss)	Carrying amount as at 31 March 2021
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
1 No. 9C Shekinah Green Estate, Apo District, Abuja.	75,000	-	-	-	-	75,000
2 No. 11C Shekinah Green Estate, Apo District, Abuja.	75,000	-	-	-	-	75,000
	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000

The Company possess Deed of Conveyance for the investment properties 1 and 2 above.

Notes to the financial statements

(b) Reconciliation of carrying amount

In thousands of Naira

Balance at the beginning of the year	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
Balance at the end of the year	150,000	150,000
	150,000	150,000

(c) Measurement of fair values

(i) Fair value hierarchy of the investment properties are as follows:

In thousands of Naira

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
Level 1	-	-
Level 2	-	-
Level 3	150,000	150,000
	150,000	150,000

Valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs

The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of investment property as at 31 December 2020, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

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

The valuation was done by Andy Bassey & Associate Estate Surveyors & Valuers with firm FRC number FRC/2012/00000000487. The valuation report was signed by Andem Bassey (FNIVS, RSV) with FRC number FRC/2012/NIESV/00000000363.

14 Intangible assets

In thousands of Naira

Cost

Balance at the beginning of the year	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
Addition during the year	67,147	67,147
Balance at the end of the year	47,759	-
	114,906	67,147

Accumulated Amortisation

Balance at the beginning of the year	65,948	59,828
Charge for the year	2,799	6,120
Balance at the end of the year	68,747	65,948

Net Book Value

Balance at the end of the year	46,158	1,199
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Notes to the financial statements

15 Property and equipment

31 Mar 2021

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Land	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Office furniture & fittings	Office Machinery & Equipment	Building (Work in progress)	Total
Cost/valuation							
At 1 January 2021	847,420	287,817	581,711	153,924	376,237	85,861	2,332,970
Additions	-	-	245,740	2,494	4,279	-	252,513
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(148,433)	-	(148,433)
31 Mar 2021	847,420	287,817	827,451	156,418	232,083	85,861	2,437,050
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2021	-	89,837	452,187	140,572	300,858	-	983,454
Charge for the year	-	1,939	36,591	1,725	8,233	-	48,488
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(147,581)	-	(147,580)
31 Mar 2021	-	91,776	488,778	142,297	161,510	-	884,361
Net book value							
31 Mar 2021	847,420	196,041	338,673	14,121	70,572	85,861	1,552,688
At 31 December 2020	847,420	197,980	129,524	13,352	75,379	85,861	1,349,516

Property and equipment

At 31 December 2020

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Land	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Office furniture & fittings	Office Machinery & Equipment	Building (Work in progress)	Total
Cost/valuation							
At 1 January 2020	757,200	291,392	629,511	145,751	330,428	105,136	2,259,418
Additions	-	920	-	8,173	48,684	-	57,777
Disposal	-	-	(47,800)	-	(2,875)	-	(50,675)
Revaluation loss	-	(4,495)	-	-	-	(19,275)	(23,770)
Revaluation gain	90,220	-	-	-	-	-	90,220
At 31 December 2020	847,420	287,817	581,711	153,924	376,237	85,861	2,332,970
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2020	-	82,083	388,009	133,171	274,975	-	878,238
Charge for the year	-	7,754	107,603	7,401	27,776	-	150,534
Disposal	-	-	(43,425)	-	(1,893)	-	(45,318)
At 31 December 2020	-	89,837	452,187	140,572	300,858	-	983,454
Net book value							
At 31 December 2020	847,420	197,980	129,524	13,352	75,379	85,861	1,349,516
At 31 December 2019	757,200	209,309	241,502	12,580	55,453	105,136	1,381,180

The fair value hierarchy of the property and equipment according IFRS 13 is shown below:

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31 March 2021			31 December 2020		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Land	-	-	847,420	-	-	847,420
Building	-	-	196,041	-	-	197,980
Building (work in progress)	-	-	85,861	-	-	85,860
	-	-	1,129,322	-	-	1,131,260

In December 2020, the Company's land and buildings were revalued. The Company engaged the services of an independent valuer, Andy Bassey & Associate Estate Surveyors & Valuers (FRC/2012/NIESV/0000000363). The Company revalues its land and buildings every three years as stated in its accounting policy.

- There were no capitalized borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment during the year
- In the opinion of the directors, the market value of the Company's property and equipment is not less than the value shown in the financial statements as at year end.
- The Company had no capital commitments as at the reporting date (December 2020: nil)
- There was no item of property and equipment that has been pledged as security for borrowings as at the year ended 31 March 2021 (December 2020: nil)
- An impairment assessment was conducted and no impairment indicator was identified.

Below table shows the details of the property and equipment carried at revalued amount:

Name of property	Date of acquisition	Title document	Location	Carrying amount	Steps taken for perfection of document
Land and Building In Lekki express way	20-Nov-05	Deed of Assignment	Plot 20, Block 94, Lekki express way	769,681	Lagos State Governor Consent obtained on 26/09/2016
Land and Building at Ilupeju	12-Mar-02	Deed of Assignment	11A, Coker road, ilupeju, Lagos State	98,100	The company had applied to register the deed of assignment with the Lagos State Lands Registry
Land in Yenagoa	30-Apr-12	Letter of allocation by Bayelsa State Government	Central business district Swali, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State	55,000	The company had applied to register the allocation letter with the Bayelsa State Lands Registry
Linkage Millennium Tower, Port Harcourt	26-Sep-03	Deed of Assignment	Amadi layout along Port Harcourt/ Aba Express road	208,480	The company had applied to register the deed of assignment with the Rivers State Ministry of Lands
				1,131,261	

Notes to the financial statements

16 Statutory deposit		31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
		₦'000	₦'000
Statutory deposit with CBN		<u>500,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>

The statutory deposit represents the Company's deposit with the Central Bank of Nigeria in compliance with the Insurance Act of Nigeria. The amount is not available for the day-to-day funding operations of the Company. It is therefore regarded as restricted cash. Subsequent to year end, a deposit of N200 million was made by the Company to the Central Bank of Nigeria on 7 January 2021 to increase its statutory deposit from N300 million to N500 million.

17 Insurance contract liabilities		31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
		₦'000	₦'000
Provision for claims reported by policyholders (note 17.1(a))		3,200,842	2,774,646
Provision for IBNR (note 17.1(c))		907,973	894,791
Outstanding claims provision		<u>4,108,815</u>	<u>3,669,437</u>
Provision for unearned premium (note 17.2)		3,787,549	2,059,224
Total insurance contract liabilities		<u>7,896,364</u>	<u>5,728,661</u>

17.1 Analysis of claims reserve based on nature

	31 Mar 2021			31 Dec 2020		
	Gross claims	Reinsurance	Net	Gross claims	Reinsurance	Net
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>						
Reported claims (see (a) below)	3,200,842	1,248,758	1,952,084	2,774,646	1,239,009	1,535,637
IBNR (see (c) below)	907,973	144,014	763,959	894,791	144,014	750,777
	4,108,815	1,392,772	2,716,043	3,669,437	1,383,023	2,286,414

(a) The movement in claims reported by policy holders is shown below:

	31 Mar 2021			31 Dec 2020		
	Reported claims	Reinsurance	Net	Reported claims	Reinsurance	Net
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>						
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,774,646	1,239,009	1,535,637	2,267,862	429,637	1,838,225
Movement during the year	426,196	9,749	416,447	506,784	809,372	(302,588)
Balance at the end of the year	3,200,842	1,248,758	1,952,084	2,774,646	1,239,009	1,535,637

Analysis of outstanding claims per class of business:

	31 Mar 2021			31 Dec 2020		
	Gross Outstanding claims	Reinsurance recoveries	Net	Gross Outstanding claims	Reinsurance recoveries	Net
<i>(b) In thousands of Naira</i>						
Motor	273,948	8,835	265,113	200,482	27,423	173,059
Fire	847,127	601,418	245,709	703,609	502,694	200,915
General accident	707,410	334,859	372,551	654,828	383,100	271,728
Engineering	257,472	202,771	54,701	346,789	285,978	60,811
Marine	91,306	34,820	56,486	69,706	22,705	47,001
Bond	73,315	-	73,315	73,315	-	73,315
Aviation	128,362	50,000	78,362	31,835	5,000	26,835
Oil & Gas	821,902	16,056	805,846	694,082	12,108	681,974
	3,200,842	1,248,758	1,952,084	2,774,646	1,239,009	1,535,637

(c) The movement in Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) reserves is shown below:

	31 Mar 2021			31 Dec 2020		
	IBNR claims	Reinsurance	Net	IBNR claims	Reinsurance	Net
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>						
At the beginning of the year	894,791	144,014	750,777	704,646	150,873	553,773
Movement during the year	13,182	-	13,182	190,145	(6,859)	197,004
At the end of the year	907,973	144,014	763,959	894,791	144,014	750,777

Analysis of IBNR claims per class of business:

	31 Mar 2021			31 December 2020		
	IBNR claims	Reinsurance recoveries	Net	IBNR claims	Reinsurance recoveries	Net
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>						
Motor	155,161	9,812	145,348	152,908	9,812	143,096
Fire	133,405	67,695	65,710	131,469	67,695	63,774
General accident	100,537	31,659	68,878	99,077	31,659	67,418
Engineering	63,296	26,741	36,555	62,377	26,741	35,636
Marine	28,584	6,856	21,729	28,169	6,856	21,313
Bond	7,119	33	7,086	7,015	33	6,982
Aviation	22,142	-	22,142	21,821	-	21,821
Oil & Gas	397,728	1,218	396,511	391,955	1,218	390,737
	907,973	144,014	763,959	894,791	144,014	750,777

The Liability Adequacy Test (LAT) as at 31 December 2020 was carried out by EY Nigeria, a firm of certified actuaries with FRC number FRC/2012/0000000339. The valuation report was signed by O.O Okpaise with FRC number FRC/2012/NAS/00000000738.

Notes to the financial statements

17.2 Breakdown of unearned premium per class of business:

	31-Mar-21			31-Dec-20		
	Unearned Premium	Prepaid Reinsurance	Net	Unearned Premium	Prepaid Reinsurance	Net
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>						
Motor	797,249	103	797,146	553,956	196	553,760
Fire	542,042	289,116	252,925	347,175	234,787	112,388
General accident	437,238	211,650	225,589	208,873	114,235	94,637
Engineering	169,372	123,815	45,557	169,395	87,567	81,828
Marine	320,099	186,740	133,359	211,240	136,557	74,683
Bond	5,808	2,761	3,047	1,155	624	531
Aviation	145,137	216,747	(71,610)	77,882	27,192	50,690
Oil & Gas	1,366,608	552,499	814,110	489,549	251,565	237,984
Agric	3,995	2,515	1,480	-	-	-
	3,787,549	1,585,946	2,201,603	2,059,224	852,723	1,206,501

(a) The movement in the unexpired risk reserves is shown below:

	31-Mar-21			31-Dec-20		
	Unexpired Risk reserve	Reinsurance	Net	Unexpired Risk reserve	Reinsurance	Net
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>						
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,059,224	852,723	1,206,501	1,680,373	615,645	1,064,728
Premium written in the year	3,984,236	1,750,362	2,233,874	8,331,841	3,739,661	4,592,180
Premium earned during the year	(2,255,912)	(1,017,139)	(1,238,773)	(7,952,990)	(3,502,583)	(4,450,407)
Balance at the end of the year	3,787,549	1,585,946	2,201,603	2,059,224	852,723	1,206,501

	31-Mar-21			31-Dec-20		
	Unexpired Risk reserve	Reinsurance	Net	Unexpired Risk reserve	Reinsurance	Net
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>						
Unexpired risk reserve	2,059,224	852,723	1,206,501	1,680,373	615,645	1,064,728
Additional unexpired risk reserve	1,728,324	733,222	995,102	378,851	237,079	141,774
Balance at the end of the year	3,787,549	1,585,946	2,201,603	2,059,224	852,723	1,206,501

18 Hypothecation

	31-Mar-21			31-Dec-20		
	Insurance fund	Shareholders fund	Total	Insurance fund	Shareholders fund	Total
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	2,290,300	350,000.00	2,640,300	3,242,711	350,000	3,592,711
Financial assets	6,446,300	19,407,174	25,853,475	1,509,466	23,634,675	25,144,141
Reinsurance assets	2,985,182	-	2,985,182	2,445,920	-	2,445,920
Deferred acquisition cost	-	655,681	655,681	-	328,812	328,812
Other receivables and prepayments	-	665,887	665,887	-	501,131	501,131
Investment properties	-	150,000	150,000	-	150,000	150,000
Intangible assets	-	46,158	46,158	-	1,199	1,199
Property and equipment	-	1,552,688	1,552,688	-	1,349,516	1,349,516
Statutory deposit	-	500,000	500,000	-	300,000	300,000
Total assets	11,721,782	23,327,588	35,049,371	7,198,097	26,615,333	33,813,430
Liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities	7,896,364	-	7,896,364	5,728,661	-	5,728,661
Trade payables	-	1,661,991	1,661,991	-	704,169	704,169
Other payables	-	499,374	499,374	-	819,984	819,984
Finance lease obligations	-	-	-	-	219	219
Defined benefit obligations	-	73,755	73,755	-	62,981	62,981
Income tax liabilities	-	35,089	35,089	-	82,565	82,565
Total liabilities	7,896,364	2,270,209	10,166,573	5,728,661	1,669,918	7,398,579
GAP	3,825,418	21,057,379	24,882,798	1,469,436	24,945,414	26,414,851

Notes to the financial statements

19 Trade payables	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Insurance payables (note 19.1)	1,661,991	704,169
	1,661,991	704,169

19.1 Insurance payables	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Commission payables to brokers	219,917	96,037
Premium received in advance	2,494	2,936
Due to re-insurers (see 'a' below)	1,336,973	504,926
Other payables to agents and brokers	102,607	100,270
	1,661,991	704,169

Movement in insurance payables

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	704,169	363,724
Addition in the year	957,822	340,445
Balance at the end of the year	1,661,991	704,169

(a) This is a payable to reinsurance companies as at 31 March 2021 (2020:N505m).

20 Other payables	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Due to Auditors	10,501	25,000
NAICOM levy	39,842	83,318
Expenses payable (see note 20.1)	114,848	296,506
Deferred commission revenue (see (a) below)	260,163	175,234
Other payables (see note 20.2a)	74,020	239,926
Provision (see note 20.2b)	103,000	103,000
	602,374	922,984

a) Deferred commission revenue represents the acquisition commission income received in advance on insurance contract policies ceded to reinsurers and co-insurers with maturity beyond the reporting period. The movement during the year is shown below:

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Deferred commission income as at 1 January	175,234	108,373
Fees and commission received during the year	335,391	6,561,652
Fees and commission earned during the year (see note 34.2)	(250,462)	(589,301)
Deferred commission income as at 31 March 2021	260,163	175,234

20.1 Expenses payable	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Expenses accrued (see (i) below)	114,848	296,506
	114,848	296,506

(i) This represents expenses incurred during the year by the Company but for which bills/invoices have not been received from vendors as at 31 March 2021.

20.2 Other liabilities

(a) Other payables	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Travel insurance	975	975
National Housing Fund (NHF)	1,025	1,025
Pension for Life agents/Company	5,659	603
Deposit without details (see (c) below)	47,103	217,086
Sundry payables	19,258	20,237
	74,020	239,926

(b) Provisions	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Provision for litigation (see (i) below)	103,000	103,000

(i) Included in provision for litigation is a provision of N100 million which represents estimated outflow from a judgment delivered against the Company during the year. The case is being handled by Hybrid Solicitors with FRC number FRC/2021/00000013862; and solicitor's response was duly signed by Adepace Demilade with FRC number FRC/2021/002/00000022694.

(c) These are payments for which the purpose have not been identified as at reporting date.

Notes to the financial statements

21 Finance lease obligation

The Company leased four motor vehicles under finance lease during the year. The average lease term is 3 years. The Company has the option to purchase the motor vehicles for a nominal amount at the end of the lease term. The Company's obligation under finance leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets.

The interest rate underlying the obligation under finance lease is fixed at 23% per annum in line with the terms of the lease contract.

	Future minimum lease payments		Interest		Present value of future minimum lease payments	
	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Not later than one year	-	-	-	219	-	219
	-	-	-	219	-	219

22 Defined benefit obligations

	Defined benefit liability		Fair value of plan assets		Defined benefit liability / (asset)	
	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
At the beginning of the year	161,560	141,078	(98,579)	(91,232)	62,981	49,846
Current service cost	-	29,573	-	-	-	29,573
Interest cost (income)	-	18,413	-	(15,683)	-	2,730
Benefits paid by the employer	9,373	(32,691)	1,401	-	10,774	(32,691)
- Assumptions	-	20,667	-	8,336	-	29,003
- Experience	-	(15,480)	-	-	-	(15,480)
At the end of the year	170,933	161,560	(97,178)	(98,579)	73,755	62,981

The Company operates a defined benefit plan for qualifying employees on services rendered. With effect from 1 January 2014, employees who have served at least 5 years are entitled to a gratuity on a defined benefit scale which is graduated. The new benefit formula applies to benefit accruing from services rendered in the prior and future years. The Company commenced funding of plan in 2017.

Actuarial valuation of the defined benefit obligation was carried out by Ernst & Young (acquirers of HR Nigeria Limited, who carried out the previous actuarial valuation as at 31 December 2020) with FRC number FRC/2012/NAS/00000000738.

23 Income tax liabilities

In thousands of Naira

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
At the beginning of the period	82,565	75,390
Charge for the year (note 23.1)	(47,476)	45,370
Back duty assessment	-	95,687
Payment during the period	-	(133,882)
At the end of the period	35,089	82,565

23.1 Tax charge

In thousands of Naira

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
Current income tax	(47,476)	45,370
	(47,476)	45,370

24 Deferred taxation

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

Notes to the financial statements

	<u>31 Mar 2021</u>	<u>31 Dec 2020</u>
	₦'000	₦'000
25 Share capital		
Authorized - ordinary shares of 50k each (30,000,000,000 units)	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>15,000,000</u>
25.1 Issued and fully paid	<u>31 Mar 2021</u>	<u>31 Dec 2020</u>
	₦'000	₦'000
Authorised - ordinary shares of 50k each (10,000,000,000 units)	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>3,999,999</u>
At the beginning of the year	-	1,000,000
Additions	-	1
Recognition of share fractions	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>
At the end of the year		
26 Share premium	<u>31 Mar 2021</u>	<u>31 Dec 2020</u>
	₦'000	₦'000
At the end of the year	<u>729,044</u>	<u>729,044</u>
27 Contingency reserve	<u>31 Mar 2021</u>	<u>31 Dec 2020</u>
	₦'000	₦'000
At the beginning of the year	2,547,773	2,068,770
Transfer from retained earnings (see Note 28)	119,528	479,002
At the end of the year	<u>2,667,301</u>	<u>2,547,773</u>
Contingency reserve for general insurance business is calculated in accordance with section 21(2) and 22(1)(b) of the Insurance Act of Nigeria, as the higher of 3% of gross premiums and 20% of net profit for the year.		
28 Retained earnings	<u>31 Mar 2021</u>	<u>31 Dec 2020</u>
	₦'000	₦'000
At the beginning of the year	3,308,185	2,392,175
Profit for the year	(902,052)	2,395,012
Transfer to contingency reserve (see Note 27)	(119,528)	(479,002)
Bonus share issue	-	(1,000,000)
At the end of the year	<u>2,286,605</u>	<u>3,308,185</u>
29 Assets revaluation reserve	<u>31 Mar 2021</u>	<u>31 Dec 2020</u>
	₦'000	₦'000
Balance as at 31 December	<u>828,773</u>	<u>828,773</u>
The asset revaluation reserves comprises cumulative net revaluation change on revalued Property and Equipment. The last revaluation of land and buildings was done in December 2020.		
30 Other reserves		
Other reserves include fair value and re-measurement reserves. The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of the Company's available-for-sale investments while the re-measurement reserve comprises the actuarial gains and losses on defined benefits post employment plan. These are presented below:		
30.1 Fair value reserve	<u>31 Mar 2021</u>	<u>31 Dec 2020</u>
	₦'000	₦'000
Balance as at 31 December	<u>13,941,715</u>	<u>13,948,807</u>
30.2 Re-measurement reserve	<u>31 Mar 2021</u>	<u>31 Dec 2020</u>
	₦'000	₦'000
Balance as at 31 December	<u>13,244</u>	<u>13,244</u>

Notes to the financial statements

31 Gross premium written

	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	₹'000	₹'000
Direct premium (note 31.1)	3,889,454	2,780,950
Inward premium (note 31.1)	94,782	65,584
	3,984,236	2,846,534

31.1 Breakdown of gross premium written per business class is as follows:

	Direct premium	Inward premium	Total
	₹'000	₹'000	₹'000
31 Mar 2021			
Fire	503,643	17,888	521,531
Accident	421,273	14,683	435,956
Motor	654,673	28,381	683,054
Marine	314,060	25,545	339,605
Aviation	216,384	1,913	218,297
Bond	6,215	-	6,215
Engineering	106,932	1,917	108,849
Oil & Gas	1,662,002	4,279	1,666,281
Agric	4,272	176	4,448
	3,889,454	94,782	3,984,236
31 Mar 2020			
Fire	404,006	7,782	411,788
Accident	352,708	5,907	358,615
Motor	404,216	26,273	430,489
Marine	184,416	5,789	190,205
Aviation	178,984	-	178,984
Bond	3,219	-	3,219
Engineering	221,898	1,729	223,627
Oil & Gas	1,031,503	18,104	1,049,607
	2,780,950	65,584	2,846,534

32 Gross premium income

	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	₹'000	₹'000
Gross premium written (note 31)	3,984,236	2,846,534
Changes in reserve for unexpired risks (note 17.2)	(1,728,324)	(1,026,345)
	2,255,912	1,820,189

33 Reinsurance expenses

	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	₹'000	₹'000
	1,017,139	923,440

33.1 Premium ceded to reinsurance:

	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	₹'000	₹'000
Reinsurance premium (Treaty)	1,582,526	1,675,783
Facultative outwards	167,835	66,311
Total reinsurance paid (see (a) below)	1,750,361	1,742,094
Decrease in prepaid reinsurance	(733,222)	(818,654)
	1,017,139	923,440
(a) Local and foreign reinsurance premium		
Reinsurance premium - local	1,207,013	903,293
Reinsurance premium - foreign	543,348	838,801
	1,750,361	1,742,094

Notes to the financial statements

33.2 Breakdown of premium ceded to reinsurer per business class is as follows:

	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	₹'000	₹'000
Fire	225,535	153,067
Accident	112,416	107,163
Motor	93	-
Marine	139,912	66,158
Aviation	126,474	70,067
Bond	833	1,348
Engineering	58,760	52,225
Oil & Gas	352,854	473,412
Agric	262	-
	1,017,139	923,440

34 Fees and commission income

169,659 **142,355**

34.1 Breakdown of fees and commission income per business class is as follows:

	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	₹'000	₹'000
Fire	68,184	40,668
Accident	32,090	33,145
Motor	539	2,288
Marine	42,770	20,832
Aviation	504	1,858
Bond	250	375
Engineering	15,563	18,659
Agric	65	-
Oil & Gas	9,694	24,529
	169,659	142,355

34.2 Breakdown of fees and commission income is as follows:

	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	₹'000	₹'000
Lead underwriting commission	4,565	15,266
Reinsurance commission (Note 20(a))	250,462	223,084
Profit Comm. & Comm. Adjustment	(439)	15,537
Changes in deferred commission revenue	(84,929)	(111,532)
	169,659	142,355

35 Net claims expenses

	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	₹'000	₹'000
Gross claims paid	804,704	814,109
Movement in IBNR reserve (see note 17.1(c))	13,182	16,552
Movement in reserve for outstanding claims	426,196	(80,970)
Gross claims incurred	1,244,082	749,691
Salvage recovery	(3,950)	(13,863)
Claims recovered and recoverable from reinsurers (see (a) below)	(170,123)	(308,464)
	1,070,009	427,364

a) Analysis of claims recovered and recoverable from reinsurers

	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	₹'000	₹'000
Reinsurance claims recoveries (see note 43c)	160,374	160,006
Change in re-insurance recoverable (see note 10b)	9,749	148,458
	170,123	308,464

Notes to the financial statements

36 Underwriting expenses	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Acquisition expenses (note 36.1)	496,840	393,266
Maintenance expenses (note 36.2)	321,663	259,650
	818,503	652,916

36.1 Analysis of acquisition expenses

	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Commission expense	708,786	456,832
Business acquisition cost	114,923	93,573
Movement in deferred acquisition cost (see note 11.2)	(326,869)	(157,139)
	496,840	393,266

36.2 Analysis of maintenance expenses

	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Staff costs (see note 41)	90,494	91,939
Directors' emoluments (see note 41)	5,050	4,570
Retirement benefit cost (see note 41)	10,076	8,838
Other operating expenses (note 41)	216,043	154,303
	321,663	259,650

The above expenses represent part of the entity's operating expenses that were allocated to operations. Non-specific operating expense of the entity are allocated between operational and administrative expenses in the ratio 40:60 respectively.

Other operating expenses are expenses incurred relating to the Company's core business excluding staff costs, directors' emoluments and retirement benefit costs.

37 Investment income	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Dividend income (see note 37a)	735,563	87,236
Interest income (See note 37b)	252,172	271,080
Investment income for hypothecation	987,735	358,316

37a Breakdown of Dividend Income

	₦'000
Stanbic IBTC Holdings plc	672
Zenith Bank Plc	68,693
Nigeria Breweries Plc	179
Dangote Sugar Plc	12,190
United Bank for Africa	17,358
Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers	636,471
	735,563

37b Breakdown of Interest Income

	₦'000
Interests from Placement with Banks and Financial Institutions	33,508
Interest income from FGN Bonds	154,310
Interest income from State Bonds	18,154
Interest income from Corporate bonds	9,077
Promissory note	4,944
Coupon from Deluxe Residence Ltd	3,417
Discount amortized on 8.625% FBN	22
Coupon from Sokoto structured debt note	8,646
Interest from Apel asset	10,370
Interest from Platform capital	9,378
Commercial paper	347
	252,172

Notes to the financial statements

37.1 Hypothecation of investment income	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Investment income that relate to policyholders (note 37.2)	33,508	51,053
Investment income that relate to shareholders (note 37.3)	954,227	307,263
	987,735	358,316
37.2 Investment income that relate to policy holders	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Income from money market	33,508	51,053
	33,508	51,053
37.3 Investment income that relate to shareholders	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Dividend income	735,563	87,236
Income from bonds	181,541	211,935
Other investment income	37,123	8,092
	954,227	307,263
38 Net fair value gains/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Fair value change on FVTPL securities ((see (a) below)	(907,431)	(169,390)
(a) Breakdown of Fair value changes on FVTPL securities	₦'000	
FV Gain/(Loss) on FGN Bonds	(662,105)	
FV Gain/(Loss) on State Bonds	(77,894)	
FV Gain/(Loss) on Corporate Bonds	(38,947)	
FV Gain/(Loss) with Fund managers	5,182	
FV Gain/(Loss) on Equity investment	(64,214)	
Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Investment	(69,453)	
	(907,431)	
39 Other operating (loss)/income (net)	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Sundry (loss)/income	(3,852)	701
Gain on sale of property & equipment	5	795
Exchange gains/(loss)	18,515	301
Rental income	300	-
	14,968	1,797

Notes to the financial statements

40 Maintenance and management expenses

Maintenance and management expenses comprise:

	31 Mar 2021		31 Mar 2020	
	Maintenance Expenses	Management Expenses	Maintenance Expenses	Management Expenses
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
Staff cost	90,494	135,740	91,939	137,909
Director emoluments	5,050	7,575	4,570	6,854
Pension contribution	3,309	4,964	3,400	5,101
Retirement benefits	6,767	10,150	5,438	8,156
Outsourcing cost	14,811	22,216	13,785	20,678
Advertising & publicity	1,107	1,660	1,056	1,584
Marketing expenses	2,772	4,157	2,793	4,190
Medical	4,490	6,734	3,967	5,951
Staff training & development	2,395	3,593	3,273	4,910
Corporate Expense	190,469	-	129,428	-
AGM expenses	-	4,500	-	3,750
Bank charges	-	12,541	-	9,709
Computer consumables	-	-	-	111
Depreciation & amortisation	-	52,139	-	45,382
Diesel and fuel	-	12,715	-	11,896
Entertainment	-	164	-	628
Industrial training fund	-	13,900	-	9,557
Insurance expenses	-	3,661	-	11,607
Insurance supervision fee	-	47,187	-	32,632
Legal and secretarial expenses	-	17,523	-	3,267
Retail agents expenses	-	6,337	-	8,503
Lighting & heating	-	4,043	-	1,777
Maintenance expense	-	40,228	-	31,148
Newspapers & periodicals	-	1,622	-	416
Postage and telephone	-	8,849	-	5,282
Consultancy expenses	-	68,682	-	37,663
Rent & rate	-	13,356	-	11,092
Stationaries	-	4,375	-	4,195
Subscriptions, contributions & donations	-	5,998	-	8,863
Transport and business travels	-	4,292	-	4,281
Withholding tax & VAT	-	26,838	-	12,824
Audit fee	-	6,250	-	6,250
Finance lease cost	-	-	-	4,752
Others	-	12,730	-	28,822
Total	321,663	564,720	259,650	489,739

41 Net fair value (loss)/gain on available-for-sale financial assets

	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2020
	N'000	N'000
Fair value gain / (loss) in available-for-sale investments - quoted equities	7,092	914
	7,092	914

42 Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit/(loss) for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at the reporting date. The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (N'000)	(902,052)	2,395,012
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	10,000,000	10,000,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Kobo)	(9.0)	24.0

Notes to the financial statements

43 Cashflow reconciliation

a) Other operating cash payments

In thousands of Naira

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Management expenses (less staff expenses)	(377,340)	(1,199,149)
Adjustment for items not involving movement of cash:		
Changes in unearned premium	(1,728,324)	(378,851)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	52,139	156,655
Impairment loss	-	84,895
Exchange gain/(loss)	(18,515)	(35,483)
Sundry loss/(income)	13	(29,884)
Loss/(Profit) on sale of PPE	(5)	4,204
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	(2,072,032)	(1,397,613)
Changes in trade payables	63,116	340,445
Changes in trade payables (Provision for Litigation)	-	103,000
Changes in insurance contract liabilities	439,378	696,929
Other sundry (payable)/receivable	(3,497)	(36,264)
Changes in Other receivables and prepayment	(164,756)	(92,828)
Changes in outstanding claims	(439,378)	(696,929)
Changes in other payables	320,610	142,280
	(1,856,559)	(940,980)

b) Premium received from policy holders

In thousands of Naira

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Trade receivable at 1 January	63,974	65,898
Gross premium written during the year	3,984,236	8,331,841
Trade receivable at 31 December	(686,885)	(63,974)
Premium received in advance	(2,494)	(2,868)
	3,358,831	8,330,897

c) Recovery and recoverable from reinsurers

In thousands of Naira

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Reinsurance claims recoveries (note 35(a))	160,374	908,259
Salvage recovery (note 35)	3,950	22,678
	164,324	930,937

d) Reinsurance premium paid

In thousands of Naira

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Reinsurance premium cost (note 33.1)	1,582,526	3,121,391
Facultative outwards (note 33.1)	167,835	618,275
Due to reinsurers as at 31 December	(1,336,973)	(504,926)
Movement in treaty premium surplus	856,197	253,697
	1,269,585	3,488,437

e) Commission paid

In thousands of Naira

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Commission payable to brokers at 1 January	96,037	63,749
Commission cost (Note 36.1)	708,786	1,383,219
Business acquisition cost prepaid 1 January	-	647
Business acquisition cost (Note 36.1)	114,923	291,665
Business acquisition cost prepaid 31 December	-	(272)
Commission payable to brokers at 31 December	(219,917)	(96,037)
	699,829	1,642,971

Notes to the financial statements

f) Commission received	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	₦'000	₦'000
Deferred commission revenue at 1 January	(175,234)	(108,373)
Deferred commission revenue at 31 December	260,163	175,234
Movement	84,929	66,861
Commission income earned during the year	250,023	589,301
Lead underwriting commission	4,565	36,355
Commission income received during the year	339,517	692,517

g) Interest received	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	₦'000	₦'000
Interest income earned during the year	252,172	858,981
Interest received during the year	252,172	858,981

h) Movement in financial assets	31 Mar 2021				
	Fair value	Available for	Loans &	Held to	Total
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	through P/L	sale	receivables	maturity	Movement
Addition	-	-	-	820,178	820,178
Disposals/redemption	(321,953)	-	(3,973)	-	(325,926)
Loan repayment	-	-	(66,347)	-	(66,347)
Impairment	-	-	(67,600)	-	(67,600)
Fair value element	(788,648)	-	-	-	(788,648)
	(1,110,601)	-	(137,920)	820,178	(428,343)

Movement in financial assets	31 Dec 2020				
	Fair value	Available for	Loans &	Held to	Total
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	through	sale	receivables	maturity	Movement
	profit or loss				
Exchange (loss)/gain	(15,200)			5,606	(9,594)
Addition	4,679,599	550,000	116,635	1,509,466	6,855,700
Disposals/redemption	(2,293,652)	-	-	(5,251,890)	(7,545,542)
Loan repayment	-	-	(244,106)	-	(244,106)
Impairment	-	-	(72,678)	-	(72,678)
Fair value element	1,819,593	869,259	-	-	2,688,852
	4,190,340	1,419,259	(200,149)	(3,736,818)	1,672,632

i) Purchase of property and equipment	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	₦'000	₦'000
Addition for the year per movement schedule	252,513	57,777
Cash flow on addition to property and equipment	252,513	57,777

j) Sale of property and equipment	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	₦'000	₦'000
Costs of assets disposed	148,433	50,675
Accumulated depreciation on assets disposed	(147,580)	(45,318)
Proceeds on sale of disposed asset	(858)	(1,153)
Profit/(Loss) on disposal	(5)	4,204

k) Finance lease obligation	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	₦'000	₦'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	219	61,923
Payments made during the year	(219)	(61,704)
Balance at the end of the year (see note 21)	-	219

Notes to the financial statements

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
1) Cash payment to and on behalf of employees (excluding maintenance expenses)	₦'000	₦'000
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>		
Staff cost	135,740	661,779
Director emolument	7,575	56,920
Pension contribution	4,964	20,056
Retirement benefits	10,150	36,454
Contract staff cost	22,216	86,908
Medical	6,734	28,566
	187,380	890,683

44 Cash and cash equivalents

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Cash in hand	680	642
Balances with banks & other financial institutions	2,639,620	3,592,069
	2,640,300	3,592,711

45 Related party disclosures

Transactions are entered into by the Company during the year with related parties. Unless specifically disclosed, these transactions occurred under terms that are no less favourable than those with third parties. Details of transactions between Linkage Assurance Plc and related parties are disclosed below:

45.1 Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel refers to those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of Linkage Assurance Plc. It comprises both executive and non-executive directors. The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year was as follows:

	31 Mar 2021	31 Dec 2020
	₦'000	₦'000
Short-term benefits	27,944	152,057
	27,944	152,057

45.2 Sale of insurance contracts

During the period, the Company did not enter into any contract with related parties.

Notes to the financial Statements

47 Contravention

There were no contraventions during the year

48 Other related party transactions

Linkage Assurance Plc is represented on the Board of IBTC Pension Manager by a member of the key management personnel. IBTC Pension Managers is one of the Pension Funds Administrators (PFAs) to some of the Company's staff.

49 Events after the reporting period

There were no major events after the reporting period that require adjustments or disclosure in the financial statements.

50 Commitments

The Company had no capital commitments at the reporting date.

Other National Disclosures

Statement of Value Added
For the year ending

	31 Mar 2021		31 December 2020	
	₹'000	%	₹'000	%
Net premium	1,238,773	(190)	4,450,402	119
Investment income	987,735	(151)	2,011,815	54
Other income	184,627	(28)	689,695	18
Claims incurred, commissions paid and operating expenses (local)	(3,063,646)	470	(3,416,245)	(91)
Value added	(652,510)	100	3,735,667	100
Distribution:				
Employees and directors (staff cost)	245,731	(38)	1,184,001	32
Government (taxes)	(47,476)	7	-	
Asset replacement (depreciation)	51,287	(8)	156,654	
Contingency reserve	119,528	(18)	479,002	13
Expansion (retained on the business)	(1,021,580)	157	1,916,010	51
	(652,510)	100	3,735,667	100

Financial Summary

	31 Mar 2021 ₦'000	31 Dec 2020 ₦'000	31 Dec 2019 ₦'000	31 Dec 2018 ₦'000	31 Dec 2017 ₦'000
Statement of financial position					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2,640,300	3,592,711	1,609,222	1,205,124	1,843,757
Financial assets	25,853,474	25,144,141	23,398,173	19,057,336	18,659,073
Trade receivables	686,885	63,974	65,898	32,090	13,741
Reinsurance assets	2,985,182	2,445,920	1,121,787	543,636	558,813
Deferred acquisition cost	655,681	328,812	262,550	259,098	176,274
Other receivables and prepayments	665,887	501,131	408,303	287,101	238,777
Investment property	150,000	150,000	150,000	144,000	135,000
Intangible assets	46,158	1,199	7,319	14,109	26,445
Property and equipment	1,552,688	1,349,516	1,381,180	1,303,014	1,356,278
Statutory deposit	500,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Total assets	35,736,255	33,877,404	28,704,432	23,145,508	23,308,157
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	7,896,364	5,728,661	4,652,881	4,289,254	2,443,857
Trade payables	1,661,991	704,169	363,724	144,234	107,346
Finance lease obligations	499,374	819,984	460,618	350,231	307,547
Provision and other payables	-	219	61,923	56,037	88,222
Provision for litigation	103,000	103,000	-	-	-
Retirement benefit obligations	73,755	62,981	49,846	22,905	30,471
Income tax liabilities	35,089	82,565	75,390	203,979	177,941
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	158,381	199,942
Total liabilities	10,269,573	7,501,579	5,664,382	5,225,021	3,355,327
Capital and reserves					
Issued and paid-up share capital	5,000,000	5,000,000	3,999,999	3,999,999	3,999,999
Share premium	729,044	729,044	729,044	729,044	729,044
Contingency reserve	2,667,301	2,547,773	2,068,770	1,778,339	1,616,603
Retained earnings	2,286,605	3,308,185	2,392,175	1,230,452	2,082,306
Assets revaluation reserve	828,773	828,773	752,083	752,083	752,083
Re-measurement reserve	13,244	13,244	18,431	23,761	4,484
Fair value reserve	13,941,715	13,948,807	13,079,548	9,406,809	10,768,313
Total equity	25,466,682	26,375,825	23,040,050	17,920,487	19,952,832
Total liabilities and equity	35,736,255	33,877,404	28,704,432	23,145,508	23,308,157
Statement of profit or loss					
Net premium income	1,238,773	4,450,402	3,713,380	3,477,836	2,840,378
Underwriting results	(480,080)	825,589	409,240	(772,480)	456,861
Profit/(loss) before taxation	(949,528)	2,436,069	1,338,726	134,703	2,996,101
Taxation	47,476	(19,882)	(31,633)	-	(70,560)
Profit/(loss) after taxation	(902,052)	2,516,187	1,307,093	134,703	2,925,541
Transfer to contingency reserve	119,528	479,002	290,431	161,736	578,254
Transfer to revenue reserve	(1,021,580)	2,037,185	1,016,662	372,967	2,347,287
Basic earnings per share (kobo)	(9.0)	24.0	18.2	(3.6)	36.1