MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Directors	Dr. Akin Ogunbiyi	Chairman
	Mr. Olufemi Asenuga	Managing Director/CEO
	Mr. Adebiyi Ashiru-Mobolaji	Managing Director, Mutual Benefit Life Assurance Limited
	Mr. Joseph Oladokun	Executive Director, Technical
	Mr. Adesoye Olatunji	Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Akinboye Oyewumi	Non-Executive Director
	Mr Abidemi Sonoiki	Non-Executive Director (Independent)
	Alh. Lateef Bakare	Non-Executive Director (Independent)
	Mrs. Omowunmi Eniola-Jegede	Non-Executive Director

Registered Office	Aret Adams House 233 Ikorodu Road, Ilupeju, Lagos	
Independent Auditor	KPMG Professional Services KPMG Tower Bishop Aboyade Cole Street Victoria Island Lagos	
Company Secretary	Babajide Ibitayo (Esq) FRC/2013/NBA/00000003123 Company Secrretary/ Legal Adviser	
Bankers	Access Bank Plc	Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Limited
	Fidelity Bank Plc	Ecobank Nigeria Limited
	First City Monument Bank Plc	Stanbic IBTC Bank Nigeria Plc
	First Bank of Nigeria Limited	Unity Bank Plc
	Guaranty Trust Bank Limited	Wema Bank Plc
	Keystone Bank Limited	United Bank for Africa Plc
	Sterling Bank Plc	Heritage Bank Limited
	Zenith Bank Plc	Polaris Bank Limited
Re-insurers	African Reinsurance Corporation Continental Reinsurance Plc FBS Reinsurance Plc WAICA Reinsurance Corporation Plc Aveni Reinsurance Limited Nigerian Reinsurance Corporation	
Actuaries	Zamara Consulting Actuaries Nigeria Limited FRC/2021/004/00000023786	
Registrar	Apel Capital Registrars Limited FRC/2021/00000014019	
Estate Surveyors & Valuers	Bamiji Makinde Consulting FRC/2015/NIESV/0000001080	
	Arigbede & Co Estate Surveyors and Valuers FRC/2014/NIESV/00000004634	
RC No	269837	

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the period ended

	GROUP			COMPANY		
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	**30-Sep-24**	**30-Sep-23**	**%**	**30-Sep-24**	**30-Sep-23**	**%**
Gross premium written	59,447,680	34,346,813	73	33,353,719	18,415,247	81
Insurance Revenue	44,343,941	30,970,424	43	25,851,458	15,530,682	66
Insurance Service Expenses	(42,022,192)	(25,350,115)	66	(24,705,900)	(12,648,647)	95
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	(3,261,868)	(1,738,719)	88	(1,561,735)	(2,106,537)	(26)
Insurance service result	(940,119)	3,881,590	(124)	(416,177)	775,498	(154)
Net investment income	10,924,388	3,619,815	202	6,995,968	2,269,947	208
Net insurance and investment results	8,882,169	6,178,684	44	6,249,760	2,797,639	123
Profit before income tax	6,035,692	3,877,220	56	5,343,352	2,038,178	162
Profit for the period	4,629,542	3,579,818	29	4,384,868	2,021,743	117
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)	9,660,876	4,100,962	136	655,246	33,089	1,880
Total comprehensive income for the period	14,290,419	7,680,779	86	5,040,114	2,054,832	145
Basic and diluted earnings per share (kobo)	23	18		22	10	

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at

	GROUP			COMPANY		
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	**30-Sep-24**	**31-Dec-23**	**%**	**30-Sep-24**	**31-Dec-23**	**%**
Total assets	140,679,066	110,458,635	27	52,410,960	36,105,773	45
Insurance contract liabilities	46,886,589	32,765,831	43	22,488,251	13,650,538	65
Investment contract liabilities	33,771,558	33,972,749	(1)	-	-	
Total liabilities	96,387,717	80,457,705	20	30,212,157	18,947,085	59
Shareholders' funds	39,327,096	27,578,767	43	22,198,803	17,158,688	29

SHAREHOLDING STRUCTURE AND FREE FLOAT STATUS

Share Price at end of reporting period: N0.67 (31 December 2023: N0.53)

	30-Jun-24		31-Dec-23	
Description	**Unit**	**Percentage**	**Unit**	**Percentage**
Issued Share Capital	**20,061,622,397**	**100%**	**20,061,622,397**	**100%**
Substantial Shareholdings(5% and above)				
Charles Enterprises LLC	8,481,044,445	42.27%	8,481,044,445	42.27%
Arubiewe Farms Limited	4,409,119,444	21.98%	4,409,119,444	21.98%
Ogunbiyi Akinade Akanmu	1,100,000,000	5.48%	1,100,000,000	5.48%
CIL Risk & Asset Management Limited	816,525,303	4.07%	816,525,303	4.07%
Ogunbiyi Adedotun	611,991,460	3.05%	611,991,460	3.05%
Total Substantial Shareholdings	**15,418,680,652**	**76.86%**	**15,418,680,652**	**76.86%**
Directors' Shareholdings (direct and indirect), excluding directors with substantial interests				
Prof.Patrick Utomi	34,439,974	0.17%	34,439,974	0.17%
Olufemi Asenuga	21,593,150	0.11%	21,593,150	0.11%
Adebiyi Ashiru-Mobolaji	8,012,654	0.04%	8,012,654	0.04%
Dr.Eze Ebube	5,000,000	0.02%	5,000,000	0.02%
Total Directors' Shareholdings	**69,045,778**	**0.34%**	**69,045,778**	**0.34%**
Other Influential Shareholdings				
Charks Investment Limited	254,222,278	1.27%	254,222,285	1.27%
Total Influential Shareholdings	**254,222,278**	**1.27%**	**254,222,285**	**1.27%**
Free Floats in Units and Percentage	**4,319,673,689**	**21.53%**	**4,319,673,682**	**21.53%**
Free Float in Value	**2,894,181,372**		**2,289,427,051**	

Declaration:

Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc with a free float percentage of 21.53% and value of N2,894,181,372 as at 30 June 2024, is compliant with The Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.

Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc with a free float percentage of 21.53% and value of N2,289,427,051 as at 31 December 2023, is compliant with The Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.

Jide Ibitayo
Company Secretary

FRC/2013/NBA/00000003123
Aret Adams House
233 Ikorodu Road
Ilupeju, Lagos

Date: 12th March 2025

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 30 September 2024 that:

a) We have reviewed the report and to the best of our knowledge, the report does not contain:
   i) Any untrue statement of a material fact, or
   ii) Omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements, misleading in the light of circumstances under which such statements were made;

b) 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 Group as of, and for the periods presented in the report.

c) We:
   i) are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls;
   ii) have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries is made known to such officers by other officers within those entities particularly during the period in which these reports are being prepared;
   iii) have evaluated the effectiveness of the Group's internal controls as of date of the report;
   iv) have presented in the report our conclusions about the effectiveness of our internal controls based on our evaluation as of that date;

d) We have disclosed the following information to the Audit Committee:
   i) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which would adversely affect the Group's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the Group's auditors any material weakness in internal controls, and
   ii) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have significant roles in the Group's internal controls;

e) 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.

Mr. Abayomi Ogunwo
FRC/2015/ICAN/00000011225
Chief Financial Officer

Date: 12th March 2025

Mr. Olufemi Asenuga
FRC/2013/CIIN/00000003104
Managing Director/CEO

Date: 12th March 2025

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	**SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD**	**SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD**	**SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD**	**SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD**
Insurance revenue	4.1	44,343,941	30,970,424	25,851,458	15,530,682
Insurance service expense	4.2	(42,022,192)	(25,350,115)	(24,705,900)	(12,648,647)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held		2,321,749	5,620,308	1,145,558	2,882,035
Net (expenses) / income from reinsurance contracts held	4.3	(3,261,868)	(1,738,719)	(1,561,735)	(2,106,537)
Insurance service result		**(940,119)**	**3,881,590**	**(416,177)**	**775,498**
Profit/(loss) on investment contracts	5	821,017	523,180	-	-
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	6	4,278,047	2,668,361	1,840,046	1,305,916
Net fair value gain/(loss) on assets at FVTPL	7	14,868	(1,608)	14,868	97,255
Impairment reversal/(loss) on financial assets	8	-	(1,039,144)	-	-
Net foreign exchange gains	9	5,679,638	1,461,707	5,010,236	859,456
Other investment income	10	130,818	7,320	130,818	7,320
Net investment income		**10,924,388**	**3,619,815**	**6,995,968**	**2,269,947**
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	11.1	(1,401,448)	(1,625,304)	(507,066)	(439,239)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts held	11.2	299,348	302,583	177,035	191,433
Net insurance finance expenses		**(1,102,099)**	**(1,322,721)**	**(330,031)**	**(247,806)**
Net insurance and Investment results		**8,882,169**	**6,178,684**	**6,249,760**	**2,797,639**
Other income	12	102,575	107,979	52,909	48,273
Other employee benefit expenses	13	(576,139)	(466,236)	(105,537)	(76,654)
Other operating expenses	14	(2,656,805)	(2,227,100)	(853,780)	(731,080)
Other finance costs	15	(112,872)	(136,435)	-	-
Other finance income	16	396,764	420,327	-	-
Profit before income tax		**6,035,692**	**3,877,220**	**5,343,352**	**2,038,178**
Income tax expense	17	(1,406,150)	(297,402)	(958,484)	(16,435)
Profit for the period		**4,629,542**	**3,579,818**	**4,384,868**	**2,021,743**
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		4,568,451	3,544,815	4,384,868	2,021,743
Non-controlling interests	46	61,091	35,003	-	-
		4,629,542	**3,579,818**	**4,384,868**	**2,021,743**
Earnings per share:					
Earnings per share for profit attributable to equity holders of parent					
Basic and diluted (kobo)	18	23	18	22	10

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

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD
Profit/(loss) for the period		4,629,542	3,579,818	4,384,868	2,021,743
Other comprehensive income (net of tax):					
Items that may be reclassified to the profit or loss account in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		8,178,974	4,135,949	-	-
Finance income / (expenses) from insurance contracts issued	11.1	1,686,862	(150,847)	860,204	(86,467)
Finance income / (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	11.2	(374,856)	13,504	(374,856)	13,504
		9,490,979	3,998,606	485,348	(72,963)
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)					
Net revaluation gains / (losses) on equity instrument at FVOCI	20.1.1	169,897	102,356	169,898	106,052
		169,897	102,356	169,898	106,052
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the period, net of tax		9,660,876	4,100,962	655,246	33,089
Total comprehensive Income for the period, net of tax		**14,290,419**	**7,680,779**	**5,040,114**	**2,054,832**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		11,748,329	6,351,052	5,040,114	2,054,832
Non-controlling interests	47	2,542,090	1,329,728	-	-
		14,290,419	7,680,779	5,040,114	2,054,832

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

**CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE MONTHS (QUARTER) ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
		Three months ended 30 September 2024	Three months ended 30 September 2023	Three months ended 30 September 2024	Three months ended 30 September 2023
in thousands of Nigerian Naira					
Insurance revenue		15,850,284	10,547,989	9,204,785	6,210,744
Insurance service expense		(16,269,878)	(8,666,899)	(11,667,338)	(5,058,214)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held		(419,594)	1,881,091	(2,462,553)	1,152,530
Net (expenses) / income from reinsurance contracts held		123,856	(768,007)	285,046	(842,408)
Insurance service result		**(295,738)**	**1,113,084**	**(2,177,507)**	**310,122**
Profit on investment contracts		172,238	(186,132)	-	-
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method		1,537,235	946,992	756,204	522,238
Net fair value gain/(loss) on assets at FVTPL		79,223	105,127	79,223	129,392
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain		2,975,678	796,308	2,975,146	150,875
Other investment income		4,088	2,464	4,088	2,464
Net investment income		**4,768,462**	**1,664,759**	**3,814,661**	**804,969**
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts issued		(694,929)	(488,059)	(165,762)	(175,652)
Net finance (income) from reinsurance contracts held		98,873	105,154	52,744	76,554
Net insurance finance expenses		**(596,056)**	**(382,905)**	**(113,018)**	**(99,098)**
Net insurance and Investment results		**3,876,669**	**2,394,938**	**1,524,136**	**1,015,993**
Other income		39,852	35,859	23,297	19,304
Other employee benefit expenses		(158,313)	(147,922)	15,472	(30,654)
Other operating expenses		(985,263)	(735,634)	(319,602)	(292,360)
Other finance costs		(37,624)	(47,619)	-	-
Other finance income		132,255	142,250	-	-
Profit before income tax		**2,867,576**	**1,641,872**	**1,243,303**	**712,283**
Income tax (expense)/credit		(724,757)	92,038	(535,822)	182,449
Profit for the period		**2,142,819**	**1,733,910**	**707,481**	**894,732**
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		2,116,941	1,722,242	707,481	894,732
Non-controlling interests	46	25,879	11,668	-	-
		2,142,819	**1,733,910**	**707,481**	**894,732**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax):					
Items that may be reclassified to the profit or loss account in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		1,825,449	1,064,235	-	-
Finance income / (expenses) from insurance contracts issued		19,046	(53,155)	34,224	(34,578)
Finance income / (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		(90,379)	5,400	(90,379)	5,400
		1,754,116	1,016,479	(56,155)	(29,178)
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)					
Net revaluation gains /(losses) on equity instrument at FVOCI		25,118	105,101	25,119	106,052
		25,118	105,101	25,119	106,052
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the period, net of tax		1,779,234	1,121,580	(31,036)	76,874
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the period, net of tax		**3,922,053**	**2,855,490**	**676,445**	**971,606**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		3,232,394	2,513,333	676,445	971,606
Non-controlling interests		689,659	342,157	-	-
		3,922,053	2,855,490	676,445	971,606
Basic and diluted earnings per share (kobo)		11	9	4	4

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

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	GROUP SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL	GROUP DECEMBER 2023 ACTUAL	COMPANY SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL	COMPANY DECEMBER 2023 ACTUAL
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	19	50,256,350	33,461,379	19,347,722	9,796,235
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	20.1	426,600	256,703	389,554	219,657
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20.2	249,594	232,004	249,594	232,004
Financial assets at amortised cost	20.3	64,057,007	57,593,896	13,707,026	12,560,272
Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	21	335,013	334,535	335,013	334,535
Reinsurance contract Assets	22	5,724,222	4,865,129	5,549,585	2,878,481
Trade receivables	23	5,036,715	1,424,006	3,150,426	579,330
Other receivables and prepayments	24	1,846,911	1,172,199	290,033	251,627
Investment properties	25	4,200,909	4,535,000	100,000	100,000
Investments in subsidiaries	26	-	-	6,142,000	6,142,000
Intangible assets	27	826,074	690,015	163,347	173,061
Property, plant and equipment	28	6,525,673	4,699,771	2,490,749	2,342,660
Statutory deposit	29	500,000	500,000	300,000	300,000
Deferred tax assets	30	693,998	693,998	195,911	195,911
Total assets		**140,679,066**	**110,458,635**	**52,410,960**	**36,105,773**
LIABILITIES					
Insurance contract liabilities	31	46,886,589	32,765,831	22,488,251	13,650,538
Investment contract liabilities	32	33,771,558	33,972,749	-	-
Trade payables	33	5,592,914	3,555,048	4,646,819	2,376,581
Other liabilities	34	2,352,497	3,565,392	683,228	1,298,421
Deposit liabilities	35	2,026,136	1,669,337	-	-
Borrowings	36	400,870	400,870	400,870	400,870
Current income tax liabilities	37	1,694,599	865,924	1,364,343	592,029
Deferred tax liabilities	38	3,662,554	3,662,554	628,646	628,646
Total liabilities		96,387,717	80,457,705	30,212,157	18,947,085
EQUITY					
Share capital	39	10,030,811	10,030,811	10,030,811	10,030,811
Share Premium	39.2	276,486	276,486	276,486	276,486
Treasury shares	40	(250)	(250)	(250)	(250)
Foreign currency translation reserve	41	11,741,948	6,055,009	-	-
Contingency reserve	42	7,473,472	6,341,331	5,731,511	4,730,900
Fair value reserve	43	(299,112)	(469,009)	195,647	25,749
Revaluation reserve	44	1,536,429	1,536,429	1,355,693	1,355,693
Insurance finance reserves	45	1,983,427	660,385	615,264	129,915
IS Retained Earnings	46	6,583,886	3,147,575	3,993,641	609,384
Total shareholders' fund		39,327,096	27,578,767	22,198,803	17,158,688
Total equity attributable to the:					
Owners of the parent		39,327,096	27,578,767	22,198,803	17,158,688
Non-controlling interests in equity	47	4,964,253	2,422,163	-	-
Total equity		44,291,349	30,000,930	22,198,803	17,158,688
Total liabilities and equity		**140,679,066**	**110,458,635**	**52,410,960**	**36,105,773**

The consolidated and separate financial statements and accompanying material accounting policies and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 12 March 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Dr. Akin Ogunbiyi
FRC/2013/CIIN/00000003114
Chairman

Mr. Olufemi Asenuga
FRC/2013/CIIN/00000003104
Managing Director/ CEO

Mr. Abayomi Ogunwo
FRC/2015/ICAN/00000011225
Chief Finance Officer

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY - GROUP

		Attributable to equity holders of the Company											
For the period ended 30 September 2024 *in thousands of Nigerian Naira*	Notes	**Share capital**	**Share premium**	**Treasury shares**	**Foreign currency translation reserve**	**Contingency reserve**	**Fair value reserve**	**Revaluation reserve**	**Insurance finance reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**	**Non - controlling interests**	**Total equity**
As at 1 January 2023		**10,030,811**	**276,486**	**(250)**	**2,476,236**	**5,362,165**	**(601,668)**	**1,536,429**	**837,942**	**(1,720,699)**	**18,197,452**	**745,860**	**18,943,312**
Total comprehensive income for the nine months ended 30 September 2023:										(1,720,699)			
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3,544,815	3,544,815	35,003	3,579,818
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	2,833,626	-	102,356	-	(129,745)	-	2,806,236	1,294,725	4,100,962
Total comprehensive income for the period		-		-	2,833,626	-	102,356	-	(129,745)	3,544,815	6,351,052	1,329,728	7,680,779
Transactions with owners of equity													
Transfer to contingency reserve		-	-	-	-	774,495	-	-		(774,495)	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners of equity		-	-	-	-	774,495	-	-	-	(774,495)	-	-	-
As at 30 September 2023 and 1 October 2023		**10,030,811**	**276,486**	**(250)**	**5,309,862**	**6,136,660**	**(499,312)**	**1,536,429**	**708,197**	**1,049,621**	**24,548,504**	**2,075,588**	**26,624,093**
Total comprehensive income for the three months ended 31 Decdember 2023:										(1,720,699)			
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2,302,624	2,302,624	6,148	2,308,772
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	745,147	-	30,303	-	(47,812)	-	727,639	340,427	1,068,065
Total comprehensive income for the period		-		-	745,147	-	30,303	-	(47,812)	2,302,624	3,030,262	346,575	3,376,838
Transactions with owners of equity													
Transfer to contingency reserve		-	-	-	-	204,671	-	-		(204,671)	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners of equity		-	-	-	-	204,671	-	-	-	(204,671)	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2023		**10,030,811**	**276,486**	**(250)**	**6,055,009**	**6,341,331**	**(469,009)**	**1,536,429**	**660,385**	**3,147,575**	**27,578,767**	**2,422,163**	**30,000,930**
As at 1 January 2024		**10,030,811**	**276,486**	**(250)**	**6,055,009**	**6,341,331**	**(469,009)**	**1,536,429**	**660,385**	**3,147,575**	**27,578,767**	**2,422,163**	**30,000,930**
Total comprehensive income for the nine months ended 30 September 2024:													
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,568,451	4,568,451	61,091	4,629,542
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	5,686,939	-	169,897	-	1,323,042	-	7,179,877	2,480,999	9,660,876
Total comprehensive income for the period		-		-	5,686,939	-	169,897	-	1,323,042	4,568,451	11,748,329	2,542,090	14,290,419
Transactions with owners of equity													
Transfer to contingency reserve	42	-	-	-	-	1,132,141	-	-	-	(1,132,141)	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners of equity		-	-	-	-	1,132,141	-	-	-	(1,132,141)	-	-	-
As at 30 September 2024		**10,030,811**	**276,486**	**(250)**	**11,741,948**	**7,473,472**	**(299,112)**	**1,536,429**	**1,983,427**	**6,583,886**	**39,327,096**	**4,964,253**	**44,291,349**

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

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY - COMPANY

For the period ended 30 September 2024 *in thousands of Nigerian Naira*	*Notes*	**Share capital**	**Share premium**	**Treasury shares**	**Contingency reserve**	**Fair value reserve**	**Revaluation reserve**	**Insurance finance reserve**	**Retained earnings/ (Accumulated losses)**	**Total**
As at 1 January 2023		**10,030,811**	**276,486**	**(250)**	**4,004,353**	**(111,570)**	**1,355,693**	**224,391**	**(1,650,184)**	**14,129,730**
		-	-	-	472,482	3,317	16,298	(91,841)	(4,409,788)	(4,009,532)
Total comprehensive income for the nine months ended 30 September 2023:										
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,021,743	2,021,743
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	106,052	-	(72,963)	-	33,089
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	106,052	-	(72,963)	2,021,743	2,054,832
Transactions with owners of equity										
Transfer to contingency reserve		-	-	-	552,457	-	-	-	(552,457)	-
Total transactions with owners of equity		-	-	-	552,457	-	-	-	(552,457)	-
As at 30 September 2023 and 1 October 2023		**10,030,811**	**276,486**	**(250)**	**4,556,810**	**(5,518)**	**1,355,693**	**151,428**	**(180,899)**	**16,184,562**
Total comprehensive income for the three months ended 31 Decdember 2023:										
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	964,372	964,372
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	31,267	-	(21,513)	-	9,754
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	31,267	-	(21,513)	964,372	974,126
Transactions with owners of equity										
Transfer to contingency reserve		-	-	-	174,090	-	-	-	(174,090)	-
Total transactions with owners of equity		-	-	-	174,090	-	-	-	(174,090)	-
As at 31 December 2023		**10,030,811**	**276,486**	**(250)**	**4,730,900**	**25,749**	**1,355,693**	**129,915**	**609,384**	**17,158,688**
As at 1 January 2024		**10,030,811**	**276,486**	**(250)**	**4,730,900**	**25,749**	**1,355,693**	**129,915**	**609,384**	**17,158,688**
Total comprehensive income for the nine months ended 30 September 2024:										
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-		4,384,868	4,384,868
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	169,898	-	485,349	-	655,247
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	169,898	-	485,349	4,384,868	5,040,115
Transactions with owners of equity										
Transfer to contingency reserve	42	-	-	-	1,000,611	-	-	-	(1,000,611)	-
Total transactions with owners of equity		-	-	-	1,000,611	-	-	-	(1,000,611)	-
As at 30 September 2024		**10,030,811**	**276,486**	**(250)**	**5,731,511**	**195,647**	**1,355,693**	**615,264**	**3,993,641**	**22,198,803**

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

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD
			-		-
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash premium received from insurance contract	23.1.1	55,834,970	30,961,853	30,782,623	16,839,858
Cash received from investment contract policy holders	32	9,590,900	9,668,046	-	-
Cash withdrawal by investment contract policy holders	32	(11,476,482)	(11,948,573)	-	-
Additions to deposit for premium	33.2	1,617,462	822,709	1,267,324	606,554
Reinsurance premium paid	33.1	(5,849,920)	(3,120,867)	(5,627,879)	(2,566,781)
Recovery on claims	22.2	4,038,633	2,209,728	3,036,000	1,266,287
Claims and directly attributable expenses paid	31.3	(31,779,666)	(20,160,708)	(17,580,538)	(9,664,129)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	31.3	(10,940,097)	(4,375,473)	(5,436,779)	(2,846,253)
Payments to non-attributable employees	13	(576,139)	(466,236)	(105,537)	(76,654)
Other cash received		370,217	462,062	36,659	24,814
Other operating expenses paid		(2,445,938)	(1,972,193)	(2,121,930)	(1,551,588)
Income tax paid	37	(577,475)	(26,356)	(186,170)	(31,950)
Net cash flows from operating activities	48	**7,806,464**	**2,053,992**	**4,063,772**	**2,000,158**
Investing activities:					
Purchase of intangible assets	27	(88,299)	(107,451)	(32,522)	(85,661)
Purchase of property, plants and equipments	28	(755,553)	(185,976)	(330,184)	(109,565)
Proceeds from sale of properties, plant and equipment		16,250	-	16,250	-
Investment income received		5,957,005	5,727,912	1,739,554	1,648,041
Dividend Income	10	1	1,141	1	1,141
Receipts on finance lease recievables		-	482	-	482
Redemption of quoted bonds		-	1,220,915	-	1,225,125
Loans and recievables granted	20.3.1.1	(6,258,338)	(6,390,124)	(73,546)	(27,066)
Receipts on loans and recievables	20.3.1.1	5,132,814	4,381,734	58,309	46,178
Purchase of treasury bills at amortised cost	20.3.3.1	(36,608,291)	(24,297,727)	(9,206,891)	(5,490,027)
Redemption of treasury bills at amortised cost	20.3.3.1	31,715,044	23,029,523	8,127,898	5,559,978
Purchase of commercial papers at amortised cost	20.3.4.1	(540,431)	(889,818)	(540,431)	(889,818)
Redemption of commercial papers at amortised cost	20.3.4.1	1,047,077	158,341	719,040	158,341
Proceeds from sale of investment properties		420,000	553,636	-	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		37,279	3,202,588	477,479	2,037,148
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		7,843,743	5,256,580	4,541,251	4,037,307
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		8,951,228	1,461,707	5,010,236	859,456
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		33,461,379	18,750,562	9,796,235	3,027,375
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30 September	19	**50,256,350**	**25,468,849**	**19,347,722**	**7,924,138**

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

1. Corporate information

These financial statements are the consolidated and separate financial statements of Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (hereafter referred to as the 'the Group'). The address of the registered office is: Aret Adams House, 233 Ikorodu Road, Ilupeju, Lagos.

Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc ("the Company") (RC 269837) was incorporated as a private limited liability company on 18 April 1995, granted the Certificate of Registration as an insurer by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) on September 1995 and commenced operations on 2 October 1995 and became a public liability company on 24 May 2001. Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc is a financial, wealth protection company in Nigeria. The Company is listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange.

The Company invests policy holders funds and pays claims arising from insurance contract liabilities in line with the provisions of Insurance Act, CAP 117, Law of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 2004 and NAICOM prudential guidelines.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries and information of the Group's structure are disclosed in Note 26. Information on other related party relationships of the Group is provided in Note 48.

Going Concern

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and there is no intention to curtail business operations. Capital adequacy and liquidity ratios are continuously reviewed and appropriate action taken to ensure that there are no going concern threats to the operation of the Group.

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

2. Basis of accounting

2.1 Statement of compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards

These consolidated and separate financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards). Additional information required by national regulations has been included where appropriate.

The consolidated and separate financial statements comprise of the statements of profit or loss, statements of other comprehensive income, the statements of financial position, the statements of changes in equity, the statements of cash flows, summary of material accounting policies and the notes.

The consolidated and separate financial statements values are presented in Nigerian Naira (₦) rounded to the nearest thousand (₦'000), unless otherwise indicated.

The Group presents its statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within twelve months after the reporting date (no more than 12 months) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (more than 12 months) is presented in the respective notes.

(a) Basis of measurement

These consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date:

Items	Measurement Bases
Item of building (property, plant and equipment)	Revalued amount
Non-derivative assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	Fair value
Non-derivative assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Fair value
Investment properties	Fair value
Insurance contract liabilities	Present value

(b) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainties and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in **Note 2.3.32**.

2.2. Changes in accounting policies

The Group has applied IFRS 17 from 1 January 2023. The standard included material changes to the accounting for insurance and reinsurance contracts. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

2.3. Material accounting policies

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

Except for the effect of the changes in accounting policies if any, the group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements

2.3.1 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated and separate financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its investees that are considered subsidiaries as at 30 September 2024. Subsidiaries are investees that the Group has control over. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

(a) Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
(b) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
(c) The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

(a) The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
(b) Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
(c) The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the owners of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction (transactions with owners).

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, noncontrolling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

2.3.2 Product classification

Insurance contracts are those contracts where the Group (the insurer) has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholders) by agreeing to compensate the policyholders if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholders. As a general guideline, the Group determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits payable after an insured event with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk.

Investment contracts are those contracts that transfer significant financial risk, but not significant insurance risk. Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of price or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire. Investment contracts can, however, be reclassified as insurance contracts after inception if insurance risk becomes significant.

2.3.3 Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

2.3.4 Foreign currency translation

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Naira which is also the parent company's functional currency. Each company in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

2.3.4.1 Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their functional currency spot rate prevailing at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

All differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are taken to the statement of profit or loss with the exception of differences on foreign monetary items that form part of a net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on these monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of a gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

2.3.4.2 Group companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Naira at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statement of profit or loss is translated at exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on the translation for consolidation are recognised in Statement of Other Comprehensive Income (SOCI). On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of SOCI relating to that particular foreign operation is reclassified to Statement of Profit or Loss.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange at the reporting date.

2.3.5 Segment reporting

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services and has three reportable operating segments; assurance business, real estate and microfinance bank.

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged in providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Group's primary format for segment reporting is based on business segments i.e life business, real estate and microfinance.

Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

2.3.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises premium, fee & Commissions, investment income, value for services rendered, net of value-added tax, after eliminating revenue within the Group.

2.3.6.1 Insurance revenue

Insurance revenue not measured under the PAA

The Group's insurance revenue represents the provision of coverage and other services arising from a group of insurance contracts at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. Insurance revenue from a group of insurance contracts is therefore the relevant portion for the period of the total consideration for the contracts, [i.e., the amount of premiums paid to the Group adjusted for financing effect (the time value of money) and excluding any distinct investment components]. For contracts not measured under the PAA, the total consideration for a group of contracts covers amounts related to the provision of services and is comprised of:

- Insurance service expenses, excluding any amounts allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage
- The risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding any amounts allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage
- The CSM release
- Amounts related to insurance acquisition cash flows

Insurance revenue under the PAA

When applying the PAA, the Group recognises insurance revenue for the period based on the passage of time by allocating premium receipts including premium experience adjustments to each period of service. However, when the expected pattern of release from risk during the coverage period differs significantly from the passage of time, then premium receipts are allocated based on the expected pattern of incurred insurance service expense.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group considers whether there was a change in facts and circumstances indicating a need to change, on a prospective basis, the premium receipt allocation due to changes in the expected pattern of claim occurrence for new and existing groups.

2.3.6.1.1 Loss component

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

A loss component represents a notional record of the losses attributable to each group of onerous insurance contracts (or contracts profitable at inception that have become onerous). The loss component is released based on a systematic allocation of the subsequent changes in the fulfilment cash flows to:
(i)the loss component; and
(ii)the liability for remaining coverage excluding the loss component.

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

2.3.6.1.2 Loss recovery component

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

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

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

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

2.3.6.2 Insurance finance income and expense

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

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

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

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

2.3.6.3 Income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held

The Group presents separately on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income the income or expenses from a group of reinsurance contracts held and reinsurance finance income or expenses. Income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held are split into the following two amounts:
- Amount recovered from reinsurers.
- An allocation of the reinsurance premiums paid.

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

The Group establishes a loss recovery component of the asset for the remaining coverage for a group of reinsurance contracts held. This depicts the recovery of losses recognized on the initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to a group. The loss recovery component adjusts the CSM of the group of reinsurance contracts held. The loss recovery component is then adjusted to reflect:

- Changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the underlying insurance contracts that relate to future service and do not adjust the CSM of the respective groups to which the underlying insurance contracts belong to.
- Reversals of loss recovery component to the extent those reversals are not changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the group of reinsurance contracts held.
- Allocations of the loss recovery component against the amounts recovered from reinsurers reported in line with the associated reinsured incurred claims or expenses.

2.3.6.4 Investment income

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

Investment income also includes dividends when the right to receive payment is established. Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight line basis over the lease terms.

2.3.6.5 Rendering of services and sales of goods

Revenue from sales of goods arising from property business engaged in by the Group. The revenue recognition is contingent on when control is transferred to buyer.

2.3.6.6 Finance income

Interest income arising from the micro-finance banking services offered by the Group and is recognized in the profit or loss as it accrues and is calculated by using the effective interest rate method.

2.3.7 Expenses recognition

2.3.7.1 Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses arising from a group of insurance contracts issued comprises:

- Changes in the LIC related to claims and expenses incurred in the period.
- Changes in the LIC related to claims and expenses incurred in prior periods (related to past service).
- Other directly attributable insurance service expenses incurred in the period.
- Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows, which is recognized at the same amount in both insurance service expenses and insurance contract revenue.
- Loss component of onerous groups of contracts initially recognized in the period.
- Changes in the LRC related to future service that do not adjust the CSM, because they are changes in the loss components of onerous groups of contracts.

2.3.7.2 Other expenses

These are expenses other than insurance and investment related expenses. They include non-attributable employee benefits, professional fees, depreciation expenses and other non-operating expenses. Other expenses are accounted for on accrual basis and recognized in the statement of profit or loss upon utilization of the service or at the date of origination.

2.3.7.2 Finance costs

Interest expense arising from the micro-finance banking services offered by the Group is recognized in the profit or loss as it accrues and is calculated by using the effective interest rate method. Accrued interest is included within the carrying value of the interest-bearing financial liability.

2.3.8 Cash and short-term deposits

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less from origination, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and not subject to any encumbrances.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts, if any, as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

2.3.9 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

2.3.9.1 Financial assets

2.3.9.1.1 Initial recognition

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Business Model Assessment
Business Model assessment involves determining whether financial assets are held to collect the contractual cashflows (rather than sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes).
The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.
The Group's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- Investment strategy for holding or selling the assets
- Past experience on how cash flows for these assets were collected.
- How the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed.
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Group's assessment.

The business model for each portfolio of financial assets are to be categorized into one of the following models:

- Hold-to-collect contractual cash flows: Financial assets held with the sole objective to collect contractual cashflows;
- Hold-to-collect contractual cash flows and sell: Financial assets held with the objective to both collect contractual cashflows and sell;
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) business model: Financial assets held with neither of the objectives mentioned in the two categories above. They are basically financial assets held with the sole objective to trade and realize fair value changes.

Cash flow characteristics assessment
The assessment aims to identify whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. The contractual cash flow characteristics assessment involves assessing the contractual features of an instrument to determine if they give rise to cash flows that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

The SPPI test is based on the premise that it is only when the variability in the contractual cash flows arises to maintain the holder's return in line with a 'basic lending arrangement' that the application of the effective interest method provides useful information.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset due to repayments. Thus the principal is not the legal amount due under the contractual terms of an instrument. This definition allows assets acquired at a discount or premium pass the SPPI test.

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

2.3.9.1.2 Financial assets subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses Upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes short-terms deposits with banks, Loans and advances, and other Debt instruments at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met

- The instruments are held within a business model with the objective of holding the instrument to collect the contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the debt instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets in this category are those that are managed in a fair value business model, or that have been designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9. This category includes debt instruments whose cash flow characteristics fail the SPPI criterion or are not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes listed equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised as investment income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

2.3.9.1.3 Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

• The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired Or

• The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

2.3.9.1.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Group applies a regulatory no premium no covers impairment approach.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.3.9.1.5 The calculation of ECLs

The Group calculates ECLs based on scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an appropriate EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

When estimating the ECLs the Group considers three scenarios (a base case, an upside, and a downside). When relevant, the assessment of multiple scenarios also incorporates the probability that the defaulted loans will cure.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

PD - The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. It is estimated with consideration of economic scenarios and forward-looking information.

EAD - The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, and accrued interest from missed payments.

LGD - The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

The Group allocates its assets subject to ELC calculations into one of these categories, determined as follows:

Stage 1 (12mECL): The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. The Company calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an appropriate EIR. This calculation is made for each of the three scenarios, as explained above.

Stage 2 (LTECL): When an instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Company records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected losses are discounted by an appropriate EIR.

Stage 3/Impairment (LTECL): For debt instruments considered credit-impaired, the Company recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these instruments. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

2.3.9.1.6 Write-offs
Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Group has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense. There were no write-offs over the periods reported in these financial statements

2.3.9.2 Financial liabilities

2.3.9.2.1 Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition, as borrowing, payables and other payables as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value. The Group's financial liabilities include trade payables, other accrual and payables.

2.3.9.2.2 Subsequent measurement
Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

i. Payables and other payables
Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. If the due date of the liability is less than one-year discounting is omitted.

ii. Interest bearing loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance cost in the statement of profit or loss.

2.3.9.2.3 Derecognition of financial liabilities
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. 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 recognised in the profit or loss.

2.3.9.3 Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.3.10 Deposit liabilities
Deposits liabilities include current, term and savings deposits with the Group by depositors. Deposits from customers are initially recognized in liabilities at fair value less transaction cost and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Interest paid on the deposits is expensed as finance cost in profit or loss' during the period in which the Group has the obligation to pay the interest. Deposits are derecognised when repaid to customers on demand or used to offset amount(s) due from the customer as agreed in the contract.

2.3.11 Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments and non-financial assets such as investment properties at fair value at each reporting date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in **Note 3.5**.

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each year.

The Group's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as investment properties and unquoted equity instruments, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operation.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as investment properties. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management after discussion with and approval by the audit committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. The management, in conjunction with the Group's external valuers, also compares the changes in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

The fair value of financial instruments that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices for assets and offer prices for liabilities, at the close of business on the reporting date, without any deduction for transaction costs.

For units in unit trusts and shares in open ended investment companies, fair value is determined by reference to published bid values in an active market.

For other financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include the discounted cash flow method, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other relevant valuation models.

Their fair value is determined using a valuation model that has been tested against prices or inputs to actual market transactions and using the Group's best estimate of the most appropriate model assumptions.

For discounted cash flow techniques, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market-related rate for a similar instrument. The use of different pricing models and assumptions could produce materially different estimates of fair values.

The fair value of floating rate and overnight deposits with credit institutions is their carrying value. The carrying value is the cost of the deposit and accrued interest. The fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits is estimated using discounted cash flow techniques. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates for similar instruments at the reporting date.

2.3.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Group of assets.

Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. 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. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group makes an estimate of the asset’s or CGU’s recoverable amount.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset’s recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually at 31 December, either individually or at the cash generating unit level, as appropriate and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

2.3.13 Pledged assets
Financial assets transferred to external parties that do not qualify for de-recognition are reclassified in the statement of financial position from financial assets to pledged assets, if the transferee has received the right to sell or re-pledge them in the event of default from agreed terms.

Initial recognition of pledged assets is at fair value, whilst subsequent measurement is based on the classification and measurement of the financial asset in accordance with IFRS 9.

2.3.14 Trade receivables
Trade receivables (premium receivable) are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

An allowance for impairment is made when there is objective evidence such as the probability of solvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtors that the Group will not be able to collect the amount due under the original terms of the invoice. Impaired debts are derecognized when they are assessed as uncollectible.

If in a subsequent period the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previous recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversed date. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss.

2.3.15 Other receivables and prepayment
Other receivables are made up of prepayments and other amounts due from parties which are not directly linked to insurance or investment contracts. Except prepayment and other receivables that are not financial assets, these are measured at amortised costs. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

2.3.16 Leases
The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the

right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee
The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets
The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.
The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii) Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

If any, the Group's lease liabilities are included in Interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of **buildings and space** (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of **buildings** that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor
Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

2.3.17 Investment properties
Investment properties held for rental income and capital appreciation 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 costs of 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 profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Fair values are evaluated annually by an accredited external, independent valuer, applying a valuation model.

Investment properties are derecognised 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 recognised in the profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

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

2.3.18 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried in the separate statement of financial position at cost less allowance for impairment losses. Where, there has been impairment in the value of investments in subsidiaries, the loss is recognised as an expense in the period in which the impairment is identified. On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the statement of profit or loss account.

2.3.19 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period (five years) and the amortisation method (straight line) for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash generating unit level. Such intangibles are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

2.3.20 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequently (except for building) they are stated at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Replacement or major inspection costs are capitalized when incurred and if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Land and building are measured at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses recognised after the date of the revaluation. Valuations are performed at least once in every 5 years or when a major improvement is carried out to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

Any revaluation surplus is recorded in other comprehensive income and hence, credited to the asset revaluation reserve in equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in the profit or loss, in which case, the increase is recognised in the profit or loss. A revaluation deficit is recognized in the profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

Accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost less the residual values over the estimated useful lives as follows;

Land	Not depreciated
Building	2%
Leasehold improvements	20%
Plant and machinery	20%
Motor vehicles	25%
Furniture and fittings and equipment	20%

The assets' residual values, and useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Impairment reviews are performed when there are indicators that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss as an expense.

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

2.3.21 Statutory deposit

Statutory deposit represents fixed deposit with the Central Bank of Nigeria in accordance with section 10(3) of the Insurance Act, 2003. The deposit is recognised at cost in the statement of financial position being 10% of the statutory minimum capital requirement of ₦3 billion for General insurance business and of ₦2 billion for life business. Interest income on the deposit is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the period the interest is earned.

2.3.22 Deposit for shares

Deposit for shares are amounts that the Company has placed with (asset) or received from subsidiary, associate or another company (liability) for the ultimate purpose of equity investment in the relevant company for which relevant regulatory formalities have not been completed at the reporting date. Deposits for shares are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

2.3.23 Insurance contracts

2.3.23.1 Key types of insurance contracts issued, and reinsurance contracts held

IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The Group issues the following types of contracts that are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts:

(i) Life insurance

(ii) Non-life insurance

(iii) Reinsurance contracts held

2.3.23.1.1 Life insurance

For the Life insurance products, the Group offers the following insurance contracts with indication of IFRS 17 methodologies applied on these contracts:

(a) Individual Life With-profit Policies - These are endowment plans without participating features.

The Group accounts for these policies applying the General Measurement Model (GMM).

(b) Individual Life Without-profit Policies including:

(i) Term life insurance contracts providing level or decreasing sum assured coverage for a limited period in exchange for renewable fixed premiums. The Group accounts for these policies applying the GMM.

(ii) Whole life assurance contracts. The Group accounts for these policies applying the GMM.

(iii) Term life insurance contracts with contract boundaries of one year or less. The Group accounts for these policies applying the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA).

(c) Annuity Policies including:

• Fixed annuity contracts providing the annuitant with a guaranteed income payout for a limited period.

• Deferred annuity contracts providing the annuitant with a guaranteed income payout for life, with the first payment due at the end of the deferment period, provided all contractual premiums were paid. The policyholder is entitled to a surrender benefit (a portion of the accumulation balance at a guaranteed interest rate) if premiums are not fully paid.

The Group accounts for these policies applying the GMM.

(d) Life Business – Deposit based policies.

These contracts are individual term assurance plans providing a death benefit with non-distinct investment components.

The Group accounts for these policies applying the GMM.

(e) Group Life Insurance - The Group issues term assurance plans providing death benefits to employees of businesses with coverage of one year or less.

The Group accounts for these contracts applying the PAA.

(f) Health Business: these are plans covering the medical expenses of the policyholders with a duration of one year or less.

The Group accounts for these contracts applying the PAA.

2.3.23.1.2 Non-life insurance

The Group issues non-life insurance to individuals and businesses. Non-life insurance products offered include:

(i) products with a coverage period of one year or less: these typically include motor, property, marine, fire, general accident, aviation and oil & gas. These products offer protection of policyholder's assets and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of a policyholder's accident.

The Group accounts for these contracts applying the PAA.

(ii) products with a coverage period of over one year: these typically include engineering and bond. These products offer protection of policyholder's assets and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of a policyholder's accident.

The Group accounts for these contracts applying the GMM.

2.3.23.1.3 Reinsurance contracts held

The Group also holds the following types of reinsurance contracts to mitigate risk exposure.

• For the life business, the Group holds quota share reinsurance treaties and accounts for these treaties applying the PAA.

• For non-life, the Group holds facultative (excess of individual loss) reinsurance policies and quota share reinsurance contracts accounted for applying the PAA.

2.3.23.2 Insurance and reinsurance contracts definition and classification

The definition of an insurance contract refers to 'insurance risk' which is defined as 'risk, other than financial risk, transferred from the holder of a contract to the issuer'.

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

The Group does not issue any contracts with direct participating features.

2.3.23.3 Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment

2.3.23.3.1 Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

IFRS 17 requires the Group to identify and separate components in certain circumstances. Such component may be an embedded derivative, an investment component, or a component for services other than insurance contract.

Embedded derivatives are not separated for accounting purposes if the non-derivative host is a financial asset within the scope of IFRS 9 i.e., the classification criteria of IFRS 9 are applied to the financial asset as a whole, otherwise, an embedded derivative will be separated from the host contract if and only if, all criteria below are met:
a. The economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivatives are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host;
b. A separate instrument with the same terms as embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and
c. The hybrid contract is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

An investment component is distinct if and only if, both of the following conditions are met:
(i) The investment component and the insurance components are not highly interrelated
(ii) contract with equivalent terms is sold, or could be sold, separately in the same market or the same jurisdiction, either by entities that issue insurance contracts or by other parties.

An investment component and an insurance component are highly interrelated if and only if; the Group is unable to measure one component without considering the other or the policyholder is unable to benefit from one component unless the other is also present, for example the lapse and maturity of one component causes the lapse or maturity of the other.

The Group assesses its insurance products to determine whether they contain distinct components which must be accounted for under another IFRS rather than IFRS 17. After separating any distinct components, the Group apply IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the (host) insurance contract.

The deposit-based life endowment contracts issued by the Group include a surrender option under which the surrender value is paid to the policyholder on maturity or earlier lapse of the contract. These surrender options have been assessed to meet the definition of a non-distinct investment component in IFRS 17. IFRS 17 defines investment components as the amounts that an insurance contract requires an insurer to repay to a policyholder even if an insured event does not occur. Investment components which are highly interrelated with the insurance contract of which they form a part are considered non-distinct and are accounted for under IFRS 17 but excluded from the insurance service result (i.e., they are not accounted for as either insurance revenue or insurance service expenses). The surrender options are considered non-distinct investment components as the Group is unable to measure the value of the surrender option component separately from the life insurance portion of the contract.

The Group has also assessed that some of its life contracts have distinct investment components. The Group is able to measure the value of the surrender option component separately from the life insurance portion of the contract. Also, similar contracts with equivalent terms are observed to be sold separately by other insurance companies and financial institutions in Nigeria. The Group accounts for the distinct investment component under IFRS 9 (as indicated in section 2.3.28 on investment contract liabilities) and the risk component under IFRS 17.

2.3.23.3.2 Level of aggregation

IFRS 17 defines the level of aggregation to be used for measuring insurance contracts and their related profitability. This is a key issue in identifying onerous contracts and in determining the recognition of profit or loss and presentation in the financial statements. The starting point for aggregating contracts is to identify portfolios of insurance contracts. A portfolio comprises contracts that are subject to similar risks and managed together.

IFRS 17 requires an entity to determine the level of aggregation for applying its requirements. The level of aggregation for the Group is determined firstly by dividing the business written into portfolios.

Portfolios comprise groups of contracts with similar risks which are managed together. Portfolios are further divided based on expected profitability at inception into three categories: onerous contracts, contracts with no significant risk of becoming onerous, and the remainder.

This means that, for determining the level of aggregation, the Group identifies a contract as the smallest 'unit' i.e., the lowest common denominator. However, the Group makes an evaluation of whether a series of contracts can be treated together in making the profitability assessment based on reasonable and supportable information, or whether a single contract contains components that need to be separated and treated as if they were stand-alone contracts. As such, what is treated as a contract for accounting purposes may differ from what is considered as a contract for other purposes (i.e., legal or management). IFRS 17 also notes that no group for level of aggregation purposes may contain contracts issued more than one year apart. The Group has defined portfolios of insurance contracts based on its product lines, namely Individual savings and pension plan, mutual education guarantee plan, keyman assurance, mortgage protection, group life assurance, term assurance, endowment assurance, insurvisa policy, directors' liability, micro personal investment contracts due to the fact that the products are subject to similar risks and managed together. The portfolios are further divided by year of issue and profitability for recognition and measurement purposes. The expected profitability of these portfolios at inception is determined based on the existing actuarial valuation models which take into consideration existing and new business. Hence, within each year of issue, portfolios of contracts are divided into three groups, as follows:

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

The reinsurance contracts held portfolios are further divided into:

- A group of contracts on which there is a net gain on initial recognition
- A group of contracts that have no significant possibility of a net gain arising subsequent to initial recognition
- A group of the remaining contracts in the portfolio

The Group has elected to include in the same group, contracts where its ability to set prices or levels of benefits for policyholders with different characteristics is constrained by regulation. Currently, there is no law or regulation that constrains the Group's practical ability to set a different price or level of benefits for policyholder with different characteristics.

IFRS 17 also requires that contracts are grouped based on the Group's expectations of profitability at contract inception. The Group has concluded that all contracts measured using premium allocation approach (PAA) as non-onerous contracts, will be classified as having a significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently, i.e., classified into a group of the type specified in IFRS 17 as a group of the remaining contracts in the portfolio. This means that the Group will allocate PAA contracts for each portfolio-cohort combination into groups of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition and groups of the remaining contracts in the portfolio. This is due to the inherent volatility of performance expected on individual insurance contracts (e.g., impact of large claims and claim inflation on short term contracts) in the Group jurisdictional market as well as the fact that charging premiums such that there is no significant possibility of losses would not be considered competitive.

For contracts measured under the PAA, the Group assume that no contracts in a portfolio of insurance contracts are onerous at initial recognition unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise and there has been an approval through an official process to implement commercial actions which include promotional discounts on premium rates, selling loss leaders to gain market shares or no claims discount on renewal of policies, which could result into a group of contracts being onerous.

For subsequent measurement, the onerous contract assessment is only required if facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contacts is onerous. Possible reasons/indicators of onerous contracts include:

- Unfavorable combined ratio exceeding 100%.
- Relevant market-wide based information indicating that the portfolio of business is unprofitable
- Unfavorable experience trends
- Unfavorable changes in external conditions
- Any other changes that affect the marketability and/or claim experience of the portfolio.

2.3.23.2.3 Contract boundary

A contract is an arrangement that binds one or both of the parties involved. If both parties are bound equally, the boundary of the contract is generally clear. Similarly, if neither party is bound, it is clear that no genuine contract exists. Thus:

- The outer limit of the existing contract is the point at which the entity is no longer required to provide coverage and the policyholder has no right of renewal. Beyond that outer limit, neither party is bound.
- The Group is no longer bound by the existing contract at the point at which the contract confers on the Group the practical ability to reassess the risk presented by a policyholder and, as a result, the right to set a price that fully reflects that risk.

The measurement of a group of insurance contracts includes all the cash flows expected to result from the contracts in the group, reflecting estimates of policyholder behavior. Thus, to identify the future cash flows that will arise as the entity fulfils its obligations, it is necessary to determine the contract boundary that distinguishes whether future premiums, and the resulting benefits and claims, arise from:

- Existing insurance contracts. If so, those future premiums, and the resulting benefits and claims, are included in the measurement of the group of insurance contracts

Or

- Future insurance contracts. If so, those future premiums, and the resulting benefits and claims, are not included in the measurement of the group of existing insurance contracts

As such, the Group does not recognize a liability or asset relating to expected premiums or expected claims outside the boundary as such amounts relates to future insurance contracts. However, the Group recognizes an asset for acquisition cash flows paid before the related group of insurance contracts is recognized.

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

- The Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those risks

Or

Both of the following criteria are satisfied:

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

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

The Group has set contract boundaries based on the end of the policy terms.

For contracts with renewal periods, the Group assesses whether premiums and related cash flows that arise from the renewed contract are within the contract boundary. The pricing of the renewals is established by the Group by considering all the risks covered for the policyholder by the Group, when underwriting equivalent contracts on the renewal dates for the remaining coverage. The Group reassess contract boundary of each group at the end of each reporting period.

2.3.23.3 Recognition

2.3.23.3.1 Initial recognition for insurance contracts issued

The Group recognises groups of insurance contracts that it issues from the earliest of the following:

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

2.3.23.3.2 Initial recognition for reinsurance contracts held

The Group recognises a group of reinsurance contracts held, for which it has entered, from the earliest of the following:

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

The reinsurance contracts held by the Group provide proportionate cover. Therefore, the Group does not recognize a proportional reinsurance contract held until at least one underlying direct insurance contract has been recognized. Groups of reinsurance contracts held are recognized when the coverage of the first underlying contract starts. The Group adds new contracts to the group when they are issued or initiated.

The issue date of a contract is when an entity has a contractual obligation to accept risk. The issue date is typically before the beginning of coverage and due date for the initial premium. However, the Group only recognises issued insurance contracts before these dates if facts and circumstances indicate that the contracts in the group to which the PAA applies are onerous.

The recognition requirements for reinsurance contracts held that provide proportionate coverage are intended to simplify recognition for proportionate reinsurance contracts held. Circumstances in which the first underlying attaching contract is issued, shortly after the reinsurance contracts are written, will result in similar timing of recognition for proportionate and ‘other-than-proportionate’ reinsurance contracts. In other cases, there may be a greater difference in the timing of recognition.

If there is no contractual due date, the first payment from the policyholder is deemed to be due when it is received. The Group determines whether any contracts form a group of onerous contracts before the earlier of the first two dates above (i.e., before the earlier of the beginning of the coverage period and the date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group is due) if facts and circumstances indicate there is such a group.

2.3.23.3.3 Initial recognition of insurance acquisition cash flows

Insurance acquisition cash flows are cash flows arising from the costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs. Such cash flows include cash flows that are not directly attributable to individual contracts or groups of insurance contracts within the portfolio.

The Group has aggregated its directly attributable expenses into the following classes including administrative expense, claims processing and payment, corporate service expense, finance charges, legal and directors expenses, personnel costs (staff salaries in claims, staff training and development and related cost) , agency cost and related expenses, fixed and variable overheads incurred directly attributable to cost centers (e.g. salaries for IT staff, repairs and maintenance), business development and Commission.

The Group recognises an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows paid (or insurance acquisition cash flows for which a liability has been recognised under another IFRS standard) before the related group of insurance contracts is recognised, unless it elects to expense those acquisition cash flows as incurred for premium allocation approach (PAA) contracts. The Group recognise such an asset for each related group of insurance contracts and allocates insurance acquisition cash flows to an existing or future group of insurance contracts using a systematic and rational method.

Any insurance acquisition cash flow paid at the date of initial recognition of the group of insurance contracts are recognised as part of the contractual service margin of the group of insurance contracts. Any insurance acquisition cash flows the Group expects to pay after the related group of insurance contracts is recognised as part of the fulfilment cash flows of the group of insurance contracts.

The systematic and rational method of allocating insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of contracts shall be used to allocate;

- Insurance acquisition cash flows that are directly attributable to a group of insurance contracts:
  - To that group; and
  - To groups that will include insurance contracts that are expected to arise from renewals of the insurance contracts in that group
- Insurance acquisition cash flows directly attributable to a portfolio of insurance contracts that are not directly attributable to individual contracts or groups of contracts to groups in the portfolio.

2.3.23.3.4 Initial recognition of investment contracts with discretionary participation features

The date of initial recognition of an investment contract with discretionary participation features is the date that the entity becomes party to the contract. This is consistent with the requirements for recognition of a financial instrument in IFRS 9 and is likely to be earlier than the date of initial recognition for an insurance contract. Currently the Group does not issue investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

2.3.23.3.5 Onerous groups of contracts

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

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

For groups of contracts measured using the premium allocation approach (PAA), the Group assumes all groups of insurance contracts to be non-onerous unless the Board has approved the sales of loss- making contracts through an official process. The Group will assess the probability of non-onerous contracts becoming onerous in the future base on expert judgement of the projected combined ratio.

For subsequent measurement, the Group use combined ratio as facts and circumstances hence, a group of contracts will be deemed onerous if there has been a combined ratio of over 100% in two (2) subsequent annual reporting periods.

2.3.23.4 Measurement of insurance contracts

2.3.23.4.1 General Measurement Model (GMM)

2.3.23.4.1.1 Insurance contract – Initial Measurement

The general model measures a group of insurance contracts as the sum of the following components, or'building blocks', for each group of insurance contracts:

Fulfilment cash flows, which comprise:
- Estimates of expected future cash flows over the life of the contract
- An adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to the future cash flows to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of the future cash flows
- A risk adjustment for non-financial risk

A contractual service margin representing unearned profit an entity will recognise as it provides service under the insurance contracts in the group.

Fulfilment Cashflows (FCF)

Fulfilment cash flows comprise unbiased and probability-weighted estimates of future cash flows, discounted to present value to reflect the time value of money and financial risks, plus a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The Group's objective in estimating future cash flows is to determine the expected value, or the probability-weighted mean, of the full range of possible outcomes, considering all reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date without undue cost or effort. The Group estimates future cash flows considering a range of scenarios which have commercial substance and give a good representation of possible outcomes. The cash flows from each scenario are probability-weighted and discounted using current assumptions.

When estimating future cash flows, the Group includes all cash flows that are within the contract boundary including:
- Premiums and related cash flows
- Claims and benefits, including reported claims not yet paid, incurred claims not yet reported and expected future claims
- Payments to policyholders resulting from embedded surrender value options
- An allocation of insurance acquisition cash flows attributable to the portfolio to which the contract belongs
- Claims handling costs
- Policy administration and maintenance costs, including recurring commissions that are expected to be paid to intermediaries
- Transaction-based taxes including; premium taxes, value added taxes
- Payments by the Group in a fiduciary capacity to meet tax obligations incurred by policyholder
- Allocation of fixed and variable overheads directly attributable to fulfilling insurance contracts
- Cost that the Group incurs in providing investment- related services for investment contracts without direct participation features
- Any other costs specifically chargeable to the policyholder under the term of the contract

The Group incorporates, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort about the amount, timing and uncertainty of those future cash flows. The Group estimates the probabilities and amounts of future payments under existing contracts based on information obtained, including:

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

The measurement of fulfilment cash flows-includes insurance acquisition cash flows which are allocated based on rational and systematic manner as prescribed in section **2.3.23.3.3** above.

Discount Rate
The time value of money and financial risk is measured separately from expected future cash flows with changes in financial risks recognized in profit or loss at the end of each reporting period unless the Group has elected the accounting policy to present the time value of money separately in profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The Group measures the time value of money using discount rates that reflect the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts and the characteristics of the cash flows, consistent with observable current market prices. They exclude the effect of factors that influence such observable market prices but do not affect the future cash flows of the insurance contracts (e.g., credit risk).

In determining discount rates for cash flows, the Group uses the 'bottom-up approach' to estimate discount rates starting from a risk-free rate with similar characteristics, plus an illiquidity premium where applicable. Risk free rates are determined by reference to the yields of highly liquid FGN Bonds. The illiquidity premium is determined by reference to observable market rates, including sovereign debt, corporate debt and market swap rates.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk
The Group measures the compensation it would require for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows arising from insurance contracts, other than financial risk, separately as an adjustment for non-financial risk.

The Group adopts the Value at Risk (Confidence level) approach in estimating the risk adjustment. For the long-term individual life business measured under GMM, the risk adjustment is estimated using the Provision for Adverse deviation (PAD). The approach is based on South African Solvency Assessment and Management (SAM) framwework and entails stressing the various non-financial assumptions underlying the best estimate cashflows by SAM IFRS 17 shock factors. The SAM IFRS 17 Shock factors adopted are in respect of non-financial risk only and represents a 97% confidence level.

The Group uses the VAR Mack Method to measure risk adjustment for life contracts / portfolios measured under the PAA. Risk adjustment under the Mack Method is derived as the difference between the claims reserve computed under the log-normally distributed estimate at a selected percentile and the chain ladder reserve. This provides an aggregated risk adjustment amount, which is then allocated across IFRS 17 groups of contracts using an allocation model.

For its non-life business, the Group uses a Value at Risk approach to calibrate the size of the risk adjustment per class and convert this to a factor (or percentage) which is applied to the present value of future cashflows for each class. The Group adopted a 75% confidence level for the risk adjustment determination.

Expense allocation
IFRS 17 requires that costs which do not relate to the fulfilment of contracts be excluded in the estimation of fulfilment cashflows. It further requires that overhead costs are allocated to group of contracts using methods that are systematic and rational and are consistently applied to all costs that have similar characteristics.

The Group has adopted an expense allocation policy which splits the Group's expenses into attributable and non-attributable expenses.

Contractual Service Margin (CSM)
The Group's CSM is a component of the asset or liability for the group of insurance contracts that represents the unearned profit the Group will recognise as it provides services in the future. The Group measures the CSM on initial recognition at an amount that, unless the group of contracts is onerous, results in no income or expenses arising from:

- Initial recognition of the fulfilment cash flows

- Derecognition at the date of initial recognition of any asset or liability recognised for insurance acquisition cash flows
- Any cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date

For groups of contracts assessed as onerous, the Group has recognised a loss in profit or loss for the net outflow, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows and the CSM of the group being zero. A loss component has been established by the Group for the liability for remaining coverage for an onerous group depicting the losses recognized for additional disclosures on the loss component.

The liability for remaining coverage is the Group's obligation to investigate and pay valid claims for insured events that have not yet occurred (i.e., the obligation that relates to the unexpired portion of the coverage period) and at initial recognition, comprises all remaining expected future cash inflows and cash outflows under an insurance contract plus the CSM for that contract.

The liability for incurred claims is the Group's obligation to investigate and pay valid claims for insured events that have already occurred, including events that have occurred but for which claims have not been reported, and other incurred insurance expenses. At initial recognition of a group of contracts, the liability for incurred claims is usually nil as no insured events have occurred.

Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)
Under IFRS 4, the Group recognised deferred acquisition cash flows separately as assets. Under IFRS 17, insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to existing and future groups of insurance contracts on a systematic and rational basis. For insurance contracts measured under the GMM, on initial recognition of a group of contracts, the allocated insurance acquisition cash flows decrease the CSM and are thus implicitly deferred within the CSM, leading to a lower amount of CSM amortisation recognised in revenue in future reporting periods as services are rendered. However, for presentation purposes, directly attributable acquisition costs allocated to a group of contracts are amortised as an insurance service expense in a systematic way on the basis of the passage of time, with an equal amount recognised as insurance revenue.

Under the PAA, the Group recognised insurance acquisition cash flows in the liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and amortised insurance acquisition cash flows as insurance service expenses.

2.3.23.4.1.2.Insurance contracts – subsequent measurement

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

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

- The effect of any new contracts added to the group
- Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the reporting period, measured at the discount rates at initial recognition
- The changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future service, except to the extent that:
    - Such increases in the fulfilment cash flows exceed the carrying amount of the CSM, giving rise to a loss

    OR
    - Such decreases in the fulfilment cash flows are allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage
- The effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM
- The amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the transfer of services in the period, determined by the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period (before any allocation) over the current and remaining coverage period

The locked-in discount rate is the weighted average of the rates applicable at the date of initial recognition of contracts that joined a group over a 12-month period. The discount rate used for accretion of interest on the CSM is determined using the bottom-up approach at inception.

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

- Experience adjustments that arise from the difference between the premium receipts (and any related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and insurance premium taxes) and the estimate, at the beginning of the period, of the amounts expected. Differences related to premiums received (or due) related to current or past services are recognised immediately in profit or loss while differences related to premiums received (or due) for future services are adjusted against the CSM

- Changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the liability for remaining coverage, except those relating to the time value of money and changes in financial risk (recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income rather than adjusting the CSM)

- Differences between any investment component expected to become payable in the period and the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period. Those differences are determined by comparing (i) the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period with (ii) the payment in the period that was expected at the start of the period plus any insurance finance income or expenses related to that expected payment before it becomes payable.

- Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service

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

Where, during the coverage period, a group of insurance contracts becomes onerous, the Group recognises a loss in profit or loss for the net outflow, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows. The group establishes a loss component for the liability for remaining coverage for such onerous group depicting the losses recognised.

The Group measures the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period as the sum of:

(i) the liability for remaining coverage comprising fulfilment cash flows related to future service allocated to the group at that date and the CSM of the group at that date; and

(ii) the liability for incurred claims for the Group comprised the fulfilment cash flows related to past service allocated to the group at that date.

2.3.23.4.1.3 Reinsurance contracts held – initial measurement

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

- Measurement of the cash flows include an allowance on a probability-weighted basis for the effect of any non-performance by the reinsurers, including the effects of collateral and losses from disputes

- The Group determines the risk adjustment for non-financial risk so that it represents the amount of risk being transferred to the reinsurer

- The Group recognises both day 1 gains and day 1 losses at initial recognition in the statement of financial position as a CSM and releases this to profit or loss as the reinsurer renders services, except for any portion of a day 1 loss that relates to events before initial recognition

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

The loss recovery component adjusts the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage. When the Group enters into reinsurance contracts held which provide coverage relating to events that occurred before the purchase of the reinsurance, such cost is recognised in the profit or loss on initial recognition.

2.3.23.4.1.4 Reinsurance contracts held – Subsequent measurement

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

- Changes in the fulfilment cash flows are recognised in profit or loss if the related changes arising from the underlying ceded contracts have been recognised in profit or loss. Alternatively, changes in the fulfilment cash flows adjust the CSM.

- Changes in the fulfilment cash flows that result from changes in the risk of non-performance by the issuer of a reinsurance contract held do not adjust the contractual service margin as they do not relate to future service.

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

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

2.3.23.4.2 Premium Allocation Approach (PAA)

Insurance contracts
This is a simplification of the general model. The Group applies the PAA to the measurement of life and non-life insurance contracts with a coverage period of each contract in the group of one year or less.

Contracts with coverage period above one year which are not immediately eligible for the PAA, were subjected to a PAA eligibility by assessing the expected LRC cashflows under both the PAA and General Model approaches.

At subsequent measurement, the LRC is effectively the unearned premium reserve (UPR) under IFRS 4 less the deferred acquisition costs (DAC). Unlike IFRS 4, DAC will not be presented as an asset under IFRS 17. It is instead reflected in the overall insurance contract liability for remaining coverage, without being identified as a separate component in the balance sheet.

Premium Experience Adjustment: Where premium experience adjustments relate to current/ past service and are treated at the end of the period, this will be immediately recognized in the profit or loss as insurance revenue.

On initial recognition, the Group measures the carrying amount of the Liability for remaining coverage for insurance contracts held as the premiums received - Gross Written premiums (which will be unearned at the start) less the acquisition costs (as the company has chosen not to expense acquisition costs as incurred). The Group has determined that there is no significant financing component in life and non-life insurance contracts with a coverage period of one year or less. The Group does not discount the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and financial risk for such insurance contracts.

Insurance acquisition cash flows
Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from the costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs. These include direct and indirect costs incurred in originating insurance contracts, including cashflows related to unsuccessful efforts to obtain new business.

Under the PAA, an entity can choose to immediately expense insurance acquisition cash flows in the profit or loss when incurred if and only if each insurance contract in a group has a coverage period of one year or less. The Group has opted not to expense acquisition cash flows immediately when incurred.

Alternatively, an entity can recognize insurance acquisition cash flows in the measurement of liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and amortize insurance acquisition cash flows in the profit or loss (systematically - in line with earning pattern of premium revenue OR passage of time, with the former being the method adopted by the Group.

The exiting IFRS 4 approach is to recognize a separate deferred acquisition cost (DAC) assets for costs associated with writing new insurance contracts (e.g., commissions paid to brokers). Under IFRS 17, if acquisition costs are paid before the related insurance groups are recognized, an entity shall recognize an asset. These assets are derecognized when the group of insurance contracts are recognized. If insurance acquisition cash flows are expected to be paid after the related group is recognized, then they are included as part of the measurement of insurance contracts (LRC).

IFRS 17 allows for the deferral of acquisition costs to smooth out the recognition of profits. Paid acquisition costs are an asset that is amortized (or derecognized) when they are included in the measurement of the related group of insurance contracts. The Group has chosen to defer all insurance acquisition cash flows and recognize them over the coverage period of contracts or groups they are attributed to. Therefore, acquisition costs and related revenue are recognized over the same periods and in the same pattern, based on the passage of time.

It must be noted that IFRS 17 requires allocation to future renewals if the acquisition cashflows are judged to support future renewals. Also the expensing acquisition costs policy choice only applies for contracts with coverage period one year or less.

For contracts measured under PAA in the Group, insurance acquisition costs comprise of costs that are directly attributable to individual contracts or groups of contracts in a portfolio or the portfolio to which the group belongs; with the costs being allocated to groups on a systematic and rationale method e.g., Activity-Based Costing method or based on GWP proportions or claims cost etc.

2.3.23.4.3 Insurance contracts – modification and derecognition

A contract which the Group has assessed and determined to qualify as an insurance contract remains so until all rights and obligations are extinguished (i.e., discharged, cancelled or expired) unless the contract is derecognised because of a contract modification. Hence, the Group derecognizes a contract as a result of extinguishment which could be caused by lapse, claim or outright termination of insurance policy, modification due to surrender, change in sum assured, changes to attaching riders and transfer (which is the transfer of the full risk to a reinsurer).

An insurance contract may be modified, either by agreement between the parties or as a result of regulation. If the terms are modified, the Group derecognises the original insurance contract and recognise the modified contract as a new contract, if and only if, any of the conditions listed below are satisfied.

- If the modified terms were included at contract inception:
  - The modified contract would have been excluded from the scope of IFRS 17.
  - The Group would have separated different components from the host insurance contract resulting in a different insurance contract to which IFRS 17 would have applied.
  - The modified contract would have had a substantially different contract boundary
  - The modified contract would have been included in a different group of contracts at initial recognition (e.g., the contracts would have been onerous at initial recognition rather than having no significant possibility of being onerous subsequently)
- The entity applied the premium allocation approach to the original contract, but the modifications mean that the contract no longer meets the eligibility criteria for that approach.

When a contract modification does not meet any of the conditions above for derecognition, the Group treats any changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in the estimates of the fulfilment cash flows.

The Group derecognises insurance contracts when:

- The rights and obligations relating to the contract are extinguished (i.e., discharged, cancelled or expired)

Or

- Any of the conditions for modifications which result in derecognition are met.

When an insurance contract is extinguished, the Group is no longer at risk and not required to transfer economic resources to satisfy the contract. Therefore, the settlement of the last claim outstanding on a contract does not necessarily result in derecognition of the contract, although it may result in the remaining fulfilment cash flows under a contract being immaterial. For derecognition to occur, all obligations of the Group relating to the contract must have been discharged or cancelled. When the Group purchases reinsurance, it derecognizes the underlying insurance contracts only when those underlying insurance contracts are extinguished.

The Group derecognises an insurance contract from within a group of insurance contracts by applying the following requirements:

- The fulfilment cash flows allocated to the group for both the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims are adjusted to eliminate the present value of the future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to the rights and obligations that have been derecognised from the group
- The contractual service margin of the group is adjusted for the change in fulfilment cash flows described above, to the extent required by the general model
- The number of coverage units for expected remaining insurance contract services is adjusted to reflect the coverage units derecognised from the group, and the amount of the contractual service margin recognised in profit or loss in the period is based on that adjusted number to reflect services provided in the period.

2.3.23.5 Presentation

The Group has presented separately in the statement of financial position the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts issued that are assets, groups of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities, reinsurance contracts held that are assets and groups of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities.

Any assets or liabilities for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised before the corresponding insurance contracts are recognised, are included in the carrying amount of the related groups of insurance contracts issued. The Group disaggregates the amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income into an insurance service result, comprising insurance revenue and insurance service expenses, and insurance finance income or expenses. See section 2.3.6.1 for accounting policies on Revenue.

The Group does not disaggregate the change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk between a financial and non-financial portion and includes the entire change as part of the insurance service result. The Group separately presents income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held from the income or expenses from insurance contracts issued.

2.3.23.6 Transition Accounting – changes to presentation and disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

- The amounts recognised in its financial statements from insurance contracts

- Significant judgements, and changes in those judgements, made when applying the standard

2.3.23.6.1 Transition Approach

On transition date, 1 January 2022, the Group:

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

In determining the appropriate transition approach, the following were considered:

- the coverage period of the in-force policies
- the availability of historical data and assumptions driving measurement and the ability to obtain these without undue cost and effort.

2.3.23.6.1.1 Full retrospective approach

On transition to IFRS 17, the Group has applied the full retrospective approach unless where it is impracticable. The Group has applied the full retrospective approach on transition to all contracts issued on or after 1 January 2022.

To do this, at the transition date, we have identified, recognized and measured each group of insurance contracts as if IFRS 17 had always applied; and derecognized any existing balances that would not exist had IFRS 17 always applied; and finally recognized any resulting net difference in equity.

2.3.23.6.1.2 Fair value approach

The Group has applied the fair value approach on transition for certain groups of term-life contracts and annuity contracts as, prior to transition, it grouped contracts from multiple cohorts and years into a single unit for accounting purposes. Obtaining reasonable and supportable information to apply the full retrospective approach was impracticable without undue cost or effort. The Group has determined the CSM of the liability for remaining coverage at the transition date, as the difference between the fair value of the group of insurance contracts and the fulfilment cash flows measured at that date. In determining fair value, the Group has applied the requirements of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, except for the demand deposit floor requirement.

The Group has aggregated contracts issued more than one year apart in determining groups of insurance contracts under the fair value approach at transition as it did not have reasonable and supportable information to aggregate groups into those including only contracts issued within one year.

For the application of the fair value approach, the Group has used reasonable and supportable information available at the transition date in order to:

- Identify groups of insurance contracts
- Determine whether any contracts are direct participating insurance contracts
- Identify any discretionary cash flows for insurance contracts without direct participation features

The discount rate for the group of contracts applying the fair value approach was determined at the transition date. Therefore, for the measurement of fulfilment cash flows at the date of transition, the locked-in discount rate is the weighted average of the rates applicable at the date of initial recognition of contracts that joined a group over a 12-month period. The discount rate used for accretion of interest on the CSM is determined using the bottom-up approach at inception.

The Group has elected to disaggregate insurance finance income or expenses between amounts included in profit or loss and amounts included in other comprehensive income and reset the cumulative amount of insurance finance income or expense recognized in other comprehensive income at the transition date to zero.

The Group used the income approach to fair value the insurance contracts at the transition date.

A recocniliation of the Financial Statements to explain the original measurement categories under IFRS 4 to the new measurement under IFRS 17 as at 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022 respectively has been disclosed in note XX

2.3.24 Investment contract liabilities

Investment contract liabilities are recognised when contracts are entered into and premiums are charged. These liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, this being the transaction price excluding any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the contract. Subsequent to initial recognition, the investment contract liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

Deposits and withdrawals are recorded directly as an adjustment to the liability in the statement of financial position and are not recognised as gross premium in the statement of profit or loss.

The liability is derecognised when the contract expires, is discharged or is cancelled. For a contract that can be cancelled by the policyholder, the account value cannot be less than the surrender value.

When contracts contain both a financial risk component and a significant insurance risk component and the cash flows from the two components are distinct and can be measured reliably, the underlying amounts are unbundled. Any premiums relating to the insurance risk component are accounted for on the same basis as insurance contracts and the remaining element is accounted for as a deposit through the statement of financial position as described above.

However, when contracts contain both financial risk component and significant insurance risk component and cash flows from the two components are not distinct and cannot be measured reliably, the underlying amounts are not unbundled but are recognized in the statement of financial position account as insurance contract liabilities.

2.3.25 Deferred revenue

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

2.3.26 Taxes

2.3.26.1 Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current income tax assets and liabilities also include adjustments for tax expected to be payable or recoverable in respect of previous periods. Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income is recognised in equity or other comprehensive income and not in the profit or loss.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions, where appropriate tax/back duty assessments are recognized when assessed and agreed to by the Group with the Tax authorities, or when appealed, upon receipt of the results of the appeal.

2.3.26.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method in respect of temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.
Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2.3.27 Provisions

General

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

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence, or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within Group's control. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed.

Onerous contracts

A provision is recognized for onerous contracts in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the expected economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs reflect the least net cost of exiting the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it.

2.3.28 Trade payable

Trade payable (Insurance payables) are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

2.3.29 Equity

2.3.29.1 Share capital
Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are recognised in equity, net of tax as a deduction from the proceeds. Where any member of the Group purchases the Company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs, is reported as a separate component of equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently sold, reissued or otherwise disposed of, any consideration received is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects.

2.3.29.2 Share premium
Share premium represents surplus on the par value of shares issued. The share premium is classified as an equity instrument in the statement of financial position.

2.3.29.3 Treasury shares
When shares recognised as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is recognised as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented in the treasury shares reserve. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognised as an increase in equity and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented within share premium.

2.3.29.4 Foreign currency translation reserve
The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to Naira at closing functional currency rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Naira at spot rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences on the translation of foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in foreign currency translation reserves in the statement of financial position.

2.3.29.5 Contingency reserve

Non-life business
In compliance with Section 22 (2) (b) of Insurance Act 2003, the contingency reserve is credited with the greater of 3% of total premium or 20% of net profit. This shall accumulate until it reaches the amount greater of minimum paid-up capital or 50 percent of net premium.

Life business
In compliance with Section 22 (1) (b) of Insurance Act 2003, the contingency reserve is credited with the higher of 1% of gross premium or 10% of net profit.

2.3.29.6 Revaluation reserve
Revaluation reserve represents the fair value differences on the revaluation of items of property, plant and equipment as at the statement of financial position date. If an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in revaluation reserve. The increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. If an assets carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease is recognised in profit or loss, however, the decrease shall be recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset.

The revaluation surplus in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment is transferred to retained earnings when the asset is derecognised. This involves transferring the whole of the surplus when the asset is retired or disposed. The amount of the surplus transferred is the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and the depreciation based on the asset's original cost. Transfers from revaluation reserve to retained earnings are not made through profit or loss.

2.3.29.7 Fair value reserve

Fair value reserve represents increases or decreases in fair value of equity instruments measured at FVOCI reported directly in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit or loss. The group transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognized.

2.3.29.8 Insurance finance reserve

The insurance finance reserve comprises the cumulative insurance finance income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.3.29.9 Retained earnings / (accumulated losses)

This account accumulates profits or losses from operations and reduced by dividends declared alongside other transfers to reserves in line with regulatory requirements.

2.3.30 Earnings per share

The Group presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period excluding treasury shares held by the Company.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit by the weighted number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

2.3.31 Retirement obligations and Employee benefits

The Group operates the following contribution and benefit schemes for its employees:

2.3.31.1 Defined contribution pension scheme

The Group operates a defined contributory pension scheme for eligible employees. The Company contributes 10% and the employees contribute 8% of the employees' Basic, Housing and Transport allowances in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014. The Company pays the contributions to pension fund administrators. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefits expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

2.3.31.2 Short-term benefits

Wages, salaries, annual leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits are recognised as employee benefit expenses in the statement of profit or loss and paid in arrears when the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Company.

2.3.32 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively. Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are described below:

2.3.32.1 Insurance and reinsurance contracts – Life Business

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared.

Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

i) **The methods used to measure insurance contracts future cash flows**

The Company adopted best estimate assumptions to project its future cashflows. It applies discount rates that considers the time value of money and financial risks. In determining the estimates within the contract boundary, the Company considers the expected future lifetime of the policyholder as well as the term of the policy.

The following assumptions were used when estimating future cash flows for different class of the Company's portfolio:

Individual life

The following assumptions are used to estimate the best estimate cashflows:
Mortality assumption
Assumptions are based on standard industry and national tables, according to the type of contract written and the territory in which the insured person resides. They reflect recent historical experience and are adjusted when appropriate to reflect the Company's own experiences. An appropriate, but not excessive, allowance is made for expected future improvements. The Company currently uses best estimate mortality for life business of 90% of the A67/70 life tables.
An increase in expected mortality and morbidity rates will increase the expected claim cost which will reduce future expected profits of the Company.

Expense and expense inflation
Operating expenses assumptions reflect the projected costs of maintaining and servicing in–force policies and associated overhead expenses. The current level of expenses is taken as an appropriate expense base, adjusted for expected expense inflation which is derived as such that the inflation assumption is set on a fixed gap to the appropriate bond yield i.e., the central bond rate used in the valuation of policies less (x)% - a gap kept historically for years.

Lapse and surrender rate
A lapse and surrender rate analysis is carried out on the Group's policies to derive best estimate surrender and lapse rates at different durations. The Company derives assumptions about surrender rates based on the Company's own historical experience. Historical surrender rates are derived from the Company's policy administration data. An analysis is then performed based on a 1-year average and on a count, basis compared to the existing long-term rate.

Group life and other one year coverage policy.

Group life policies, Mutual dignity plan, Mutual term assurance, Mutual mutlishield plan, Mutual school fees guarantee scheme, Mutual micro term plus, Mutual multilife plus, credit life assurance are policies with a maximum term of one year and therefore all qualify for valuation under the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA).

Under the Premium Allocation Approach assumptions are required to derive the liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and the liability for incurred claims (LIC).

The LRC at initial and subsequent recognition will be derived using a similar method to the derivation of the Unearned Premium Reserve (UPR) seen under IFRS4.

The LRC is assumed to run down uniformly with the passage of time. At initial recognition it will be equal to the premium received (less acquisition cost if amortised). Therefore, no explicit assumptions are required for the LRC under group life. However, it is influence by the size of the premium which is determined by the pricing basis.

The LIC at initial and subsequent recognition will be the sum of outstanding claims provisions and Incurred but not Reported (IBNR) reserves. No assumptions are required for the outstanding claims provisions as these are known at the date of reporting. Claims development triangles are used to derive the IBNR reserves. Assumptions regarding future claims development and ultimate losses will be required and driven by past experience. Currently the chain ladder method and the bornhuetter- Ferguson (BF) method are employed to derive the IBNR reserve.

ii) Discount rate
The Group's insurance contract liabilities are calculated by discounting expected future cash flows at a risk-free rate, plus

an illiquidity premium where applicable. Risk free rates are determined by reference to the yields published by the Nigerian Actuarial Society of highly rated sovereign securities in the currency of the life insurance contract liabilities. The illiquidity premium is determined by reference to observable market rates, including sovereign debt and corporate debt rates.

iii) Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the compensation that the Company requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows of groups of insurance contracts and covers insurance risk, lapse risk and expense risk. The risk adjustment reflects an amount that an insurer would rationally pay to remove the uncertainty that future cash flows will exceed the best estimate amount.

The Company has estimated the risk adjustment using a confidence level (value at risk) approach in which a full IFRS 17 liability distribution is generated across all non-financial risks and risk adjustment is calculated as the difference between the best estimate liability and the liability value at the chosen confidence level.

iv) Amortisation of the Contractual Service Margin (CSM)

The CSM is a component of the asset or liability for the group of insurance contracts that represents the unearned profit the Company will recognise as it provides services in the future. An amount of the CSM for a group of insurance contracts is recognised in profit or loss as insurance revenue in each period to reflect the insurance contract services provided under the group of insurance contracts in that period. The amount is determined by:

• Identifying the coverage units in the group
• Allocating the CSM at the end of the period (before recognising any amounts in profit or loss to reflect the insurance contract services provided in the period) equally to each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future
• Recognising in profit or loss the amount allocated to coverage units provided in the period

The number of coverage units in a group is the quantity of insurance contract services provided by the contracts in the group, determined by considering the quantity of the benefits provided and the expected coverage period. For groups of the Company's life insurance contracts, the quantity of benefits is the contractually agreed sum assured over the period of the contracts. The total coverage units of each group of insurance contracts are reassessed at the end of each reporting period to adjust for the reduction of remaining coverage for claims paid, expectations of lapses and cancellation of contracts in the period. They are then allocated based on probability-weighted average duration of each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future.

v) Assets for insurance acquisition cashflows
The Company applies judgement in determining the inputs used in the methodology to systematically and rationally allocate insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of insurance contracts. This includes judgements about whether insurance contracts are expected to arise from renewals of existing insurance contracts and, where applicable, the amount to be allocated to groups including future renewals and the volume of expected renewals from new contracts issued in the period.

2.3.32.2 Insurance and reinsurance contracts – Non- Life Business
The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.
The Company applies the premium allocation approach (PAA) to simplify the measurement of insurance contracts. For cashflows that are not expected to be settled more than one year after the claims is incurred, the company has elected not to discount such cashflows.

i) Liability for remaining coverage
The company uses the following key assumption for its liability for remaining coverage. Earnings pattern for LRC

(Liability for Remaining coverage) includes two (2) options under the PAA, they are: Pro rata temporis (passage of time) or Risk based curve
For insurance contracts which automatically qualify for PAA (i.e., with coverage period not exceeding 1 year), the passage of time or pro-rata temporis pattern will be used. This approach is almost identical to the 365th method that is currently used for determining IFRS 4 Unearned Premium Reserves (UPR). However, contracts which automatically qualify for PAA does not necessarily imply that the uniform earnings curve will be appropriate. For example, seasonality of claim incidence under certain class of policy would normally require calibration of the earnings curve. But the default curve will be uniform unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise, i.e. there is sufficient credible data and grounds that the incidence of risk may not be linear.

For contracts with coverage period exceeding 1-year, actuarial investigations will be conducted by deriving the claims incidence pattern using historical claims data. Actual observed claims incidence curve is tested for goodness of fit by applying standard statistical techniques. In the absence of credible claims data, an equivalent risk incidence curve will be sourced from our international reinsurers. If external risk curve is not available, then by default a uniform earnings curve will apply.

The selected earnings curve was applied to both insurance and reinsurance contract.

ii) Claims payment pattern for liability for incurred claims
In estimating the claims payment pattern for liability for incurred claims, the company sets:

- An assumption regarding the future timing of claim settlement is required as the IFRS 17 requires the determination of probability weighted future cash flows. Weighted future cash flows will include expected claim payment, expected cost of settling the claims, unallocated claim expenses that are integral to the claim cost but due to system limitations they cannot be allocated to individual claims (e.g. cost of pool of contract cars), legal costs incurred or expected to be incurred for litigated claims, motor recoveries from third party insurers, salvage and subrogation and directly attributable maintenance expenses. For reinsurers' LIC, same cashflows shall apply as described above but the cashflows are apportioned according to reinsurance arrangement.
  Run off triangles are used to project future claims payment generated by direct insurance contracts and claim recovered from reinsurance contracts. Actual claims paid and outstanding claim reserves are grouped by accident year cohorts.
  Methodology used for claims reserving is defined by the Company's Reserving Policy and Reserving Guidance, and it relies on the Basic Chain Ladder as well as the Bornhuetter- Ferguson method. Same methodology is applied to claims generated by direct contracts and claim recovered from reinsurance contracts.
- Claim payment pattern will be derived for each reserving class or portfolio (portfolio if there is only one reserving class).
- Basically, the payment pattern provides probabilities to project the settlement of claims in future time periods
- For a given portfolio or reserving class, same payment pattern will be applied to project the payment of OCR (outstanding claim reserve), IBNR reserve and Risk Adjustment estimates over future time periods.
- Existing reserving models (primarily the Basic Chain Ladder) will be used to derive the payment probabilities from the link ratios obtained from paid triangles
- Pattern will be derived once a year, that is, at the year-end valuation. It is expected that same payment pattern will be used in the LIC cashflow modelling for interim valuation periods and roll forward.
- However, for reserving class or portfolios which exhibit significant volatility, payment pattern might be reviewed and revised more frequently and also pattern used in LIC model will need to be updated. A change in payment pattern will lead to a change in fulfilment cashflows arising from non-financial assumption change. This change or delta in fulfilment cashflow will be accounted for as an insurance service expense.
- Changes of payment pattern during a financial year will only be considered if justified by facts and circumstances. Examples of facts and circumstances could be as follows:
  i. major changes in claim reporting and settlement processes that would invalidate existing payment pattern (e.g. non-life claims backlog can be quite common arising from dispute in settlement amount or change in policy administration system.
  ii. occurrence of major external systemic events such as a pandemic related lockdown will impact the development factors- hence invalidate existing payment pattern
- It is to be noted that, for consistency, the same payment pattern as used for claim projection will be applied in

the projection of Risk Adjustment estimates. The same approach would be used to derive the payment pattern for modelling the LIC cashflows for a portfolio of reinsurance contracts.

iii) Discount rate
The discounting of reserves was conducted using the bottom-up approach. The discount rates were determined based on the yield curve od the government bonds as at year end. Discounting was only applied to the liabilities for incurred claims

iv) **Risk adjustment for non-financial risk**
The Group has adopted a Value at Risk (VaR) approach to calibrate the size of the Risk Adjustment per class and convert this to a factor which is applied to the present value of future cashflows for each class. The Group adopted a 75% confidence level for the Risk Adjustments determination. For classed of business where the historical claims information was not sufficient to allow for the estimation of the Risk Adjustments in line with the adopted methods, a minimum rate of 10% was adopted for these classes The minimum rate was approximated based on the overall risk adjustment of the Group's abilities.

2.3.32.3 Expense Allocation
IFRS 17 requires that costs which do not relate to the fulfilment of contracts be excluded in the estimation of fulfilment cashflows. It further requires that overhead costs are allocated to group of contracts using methods that are systematic and rational and are consistently applied to all costs that have similar characteristics.

The Group has adopted an expense allocation policy which splits the Group's expenses into attributable and non-attributable expenses.

2.3.32.4 *Fair value of investment property*
The valuation of investment properties is based on the price for which comparable land and properties are being exchanged hands or are being marketed for sale. Therefore, the market-approach Method of Valuation. By nature, detailed information on concluded transactions is difficult to come by. The past transactions and recent adverts are being relied upon in deriving the value of the subject properties. At least, eight properties have been analysed and compared with the subject property.

2.3.32.5 Impairment *losses on financial assets*
The measurement of impairment losses both under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Group's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

The Group's internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades
- The Group's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

2.3.32.6 *Fair value of financial instruments using valuation techniques*
The Directors use their judgment in selecting an appropriate valuation technique. Where possible, financial instruments are marked at prices quoted in active markets. In the current market environment, such price information is typically not available for all instruments and the company uses valuation techniques to measure such instruments. These techniques use "market observable inputs" where available, derived from similar assets in similar and active markets, from recent

transaction prices for comparable items or from other observable market data. For positions where observable reference data are not available for some or all parameters the company estimates the non-market observable inputs used in its valuation models.

Other financial instruments are valued using a discounted cash flow analysis based on assumptions supported, where possible, by observable market prices or rates although some assumptions are not supported by observable market prices or rates.

3 Segment information

3.1 The segment information provided by the Management Underwriting Investment Committee (MUIC) for the reporting segments for the year ended **30 September 2024** is as follows:

	Assurance business				**Real estate**	**Microfinance**		
Group	Mutual Plc	Mutual Ltd	Mutual	Mutual	Mutual	Mutual	Elimination	Total
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Nigeria	Nigeria	Niger	Liberia	Homes	Microfinance	adjustment	
		LIFE	MBN	MBL	MHP	MFB		
Cash and cash equivalents	19,347,722	13,863,849	14,812,473	1,346,913	311	885,083		50,256,350
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	389,554	37,046	-	85,672	-	-	(85,672)	426,600
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	249,594		-	-			-	249,594
Financial assets at amortised cost	13,707,026	44,344,308	-	4,030,950	-	2,176,292	(201,569)	64,057,007
Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	335,013		-	-			-	335,013
Trade receivables	3,150,426	722,634	832,890	330,766	-	-	-	5,036,715
Reinsurance contract Assets	5,549,584	88,538	-	86,100	-	-	-	5,724,222
Other receivables and prepayments	290,030	934,862	803,717	63,059	(0)	14,951	(259,708)	1,846,911
Investment properties	100,000	4,100,909	-	-	-	-	-	4,200,909
Intangible assets	163,347	212,627	441,384	-	-	8,716	-	826,074
Property, plant and equipment	2,490,749	212,489	2,286,984	1,478,240	0	57,211	-	6,525,673
Investments in subsidiaries	6,142,000	1,095,797	-	-	-	-	(7,237,797)	-
Statutory deposit	300,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Deferred tax assets	195,911	447,430	-	-	-	-	50,657	693,998
Total assets	**52,410,956**	**66,260,489**	**19,177,447**	**7,421,699**	**311**	**3,142,253**	**(7,734,089)**	**140,679,066**
Insurance contract liabilities	22,488,251	16,479,705	3,166,540	4,752,094	-	-	-	46,886,589
Investment contract liabilities	-	33,771,558	-	-	-	-	-	33,771,558
Trade payables	4,646,819	578,860	261,448	105,788	-	-	-	5,592,914
Other liabilities	683,228	795,654	714,872	315,129	202,828	360,045	(719,259)	2,352,497
Deposit liabilities	-	-	-	-		2,026,136	-	2,026,136
Borrowings	400,870	-	-	-			-	400,870
Current income tax liabilities	1,364,343	118,808	-	100,845	50,756	59,848	-	1,694,599
Deferred tax liabilities	628,646	-	-	-	8	(1,255)	3,035,155	3,662,554
Total liabilities	**30,212,157**	**51,744,585**	**4,142,860**	**5,273,855**	**253,591**	**2,444,773**	**2,315,896**	**96,387,717**
Share capital	10,030,811	8,002,500	1,295,010	488,421	20,000	612,000	(10,417,931)	10,030,811
Treasury shares	(250)		-	-			-	(250)
Share premium	276,486	-	-	-			-	276,486
Foreign currency translation reserve	-		11,050,502	5,035,450			(4,344,005)	11,741,948
Contingency reserve	5,731,512	1,741,989	-	-	-	-	(29)	7,473,472
Fair value reserve	195,646	(385,559)	-	(87,020)	-	-	(22,179)	(299,112)
Revaluation reserve	1,355,693	-	139,140	74,003			(32,407)	1,536,429
Insurance finance reserves	615,262	1,431,024	(11,948)	(15,634)			(35,277)	1,983,427
Retained Earnings/(accumulated losses)	3,993,639	3,725,950	62,882	(5,033,184)	(273,280)	51,896	4,055,983	6,583,886
Shareholders fund	**22,198,799**	**14,515,904**	**12,535,585**	**462,036**	**(253,280)**	**663,896**	**(10,795,845)**	**39,327,096**
Non-controlling interests in equity	-	-	2,499,001	1,685,807	-	33,585	745,860	4,964,253
Total equity	**22,198,799**	**14,515,904**	**15,034,587**	**2,147,843**	**(253,280)**	**697,480**	**(10,049,985)**	**44,291,349**
Total liabilities and equity	**52,410,956**	**66,260,489**	**19,177,447**	**7,421,699**	**312**	**3,142,253**	**(7,734,089)**	**140,679,066**

3 **Segment information - Continued**

3.2 The segment information provided by the Management Underwriting Investment Committee (MUIC) for the reporting segments for the period ended **30 September 2024** is as follows:

	Assurance business				**Real estate**	**Microfinance**		
Group	Mutual Plc	Mutual Ltd	Mutual	Mutual	Mutual	Mutual	Elimination	Total
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Nigeria	Nigeria	Niger	Liberia	Homes	Microfinance	adjustment	
Insurance revenue	25,851,458	10,752,097	5,101,799	2,638,588	-	-		44,343,941
Insurance service expense	(24,705,900)	(10,395,307)	(3,442,788)	(3,478,197)	-	-		(42,022,192)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	1,145,557	356,790	1,659,010	(839,609)	-	-	-	2,321,749
Net (expenses) / income from reinsurance contracts held	(1,561,735)	(1,282,795)	(305,194)	(112,143)	-	-		(3,261,868)
Net income / (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(1,561,735)	(1,282,795)	(305,194)	(112,143)	-	-	-	(3,261,868)
Insurance service result	**(416,178)**	**(926,005)**	**1,353,816**	**(951,752)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(940,119)**
Profit/(loss) on investment contracts	-	821,017		-	-	-		821,017
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	1,840,046	1,983,585	292,583	161,832	-	-		4,278,047
Net fair value gain/(loss) on assets at FVTPL	14,868	-	-	-	-	-		14,868
Impairment loss on financial assets	-	-	(71)	201,640	-	-	(201,569)	-
Net foreign exchange gains	5,010,236	669,402	-	-			-	5,679,638
Other investment income	130,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,818
Net investment income	**6,995,968**	**3,474,004**	**292,512**	**363,473**	**-**	**-**	**(201,569)**	**10,924,388**
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(507,066)	(742,390)	(103,290)	(48,702)	-	-	-	(1,401,448)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts held	177,035	122,314	-	-	-	-	-	299,348
Net insurance finance expenses	**(330,031)**	**(620,076)**	**(103,290)**	**(48,702)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,102,099)**
Net insurance and Investment results	**6,249,759**	**1,927,922**	**1,543,038**	**(636,981)**	**-**	**-**	**(201,569)**	**8,882,169**
Other income	52,909	-	-	-	1,205	48,461	-	102,575
Other employee benefit expenses	(105,537)	(156,616)	(217,414)	(48,106)	(563)	(47,904)	-	(576,139)
Other operating expenses	(853,780)	(689,004)	(828,523)	(189,779)	(642)	(95,076)		(2,656,805)
Other finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	(112,872)	-	(112,872)
Other finance income	-	-	-	-	-	396,764	-	396,764
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	5,343,351	1,082,303	497,101	(874,867)	-	189,373	(201,569)	6,035,692
Income tax expense	(958,484)	(99,580)	(244,828)	(69,368)	-	(33,890)		(1,406,150)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**4,384,867**	**982,723**	**252,274**	**(944,235)**	**-**	**155,483**	**(201,569)**	**4,629,542**
Profit attributable to:								
Owners of the parent	4,384,867	982,723	156,410	(897,023)	-	143,045	(201,569)	4,568,451
Non-controlling interests	-	-	95,864	(47,212)	-	12,439	-	61,091
	4,384,867	**982,723**	**252,274**	**(944,235)**	**-**	**155,483**	**(201,569)**	**4,629,542**

4 **Insurance Service Result**

4.1 **Insurance Revenue**

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	GROUP SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	GROUP SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD	COMPANY SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	COMPANY SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD
Contracts not measured under the PAA				
Amounts relating to the changes in the LRC:				
Expected incurred claims and other expenses after loss component allocation	1,251,880	1,030,015	952,037	633,272
Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired after loss component allocation	194,071	79,393	171,490	67,150
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	373,629	1,510,029	55,388	175,692
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery	360,220	370,058	204,970	182,516
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA	**2,179,799**	**2,989,495**	**1,383,886**	**1,058,630**
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA	42,164,142	27,980,929	24,467,572	14,472,051
Total Insurance Revenue	**44,343,941**	**30,970,424**	**25,851,458**	**15,530,682**

4.1.1 ***The breakdown of insurance revenue by major product line is presented below:***

Group

SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD

		Non-Life								Life				
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	**Aviation**	**Bond**	**Engineering**	**Fire**	**General Accident**	**Marine**	**Motor**	**Oil & Gas**	**Group Life**	**Individual Life**	**Annuity**	**Medical**	**Total**
Contracts not measured under the PAA														
Amounts relating to the changes in the liability for remaining coverage:														
Expected incurred claims and other expenses after loss component allocation		-	19,609	932,428	-	-	-	-	-		298,962	880		1,251,880
Experience Adjustments (Prem and Acq Costs not through CSM)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-
Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired after loss component allocation		-	1,971	169,519	-	-	-	-	-		22,517	64		194,071
CSM recognised for the services provided		-	37,569	17,819	-	-	-	-	-		318,182	58		373,629
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery		-	3,087	201,883	-	-	-	-	-		155,250	-		360,220
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA		**-**	**62,236**	**1,321,650**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**794,911**	**1,002**	**-**	**2,179,799**
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA		1,531,165	719	21,502	5,346,921	2,787,694	3,985,257	11,014,217	4,379,030	10,209,146	71,999		2,816,493	42,164,142
Total Insurance Revenue		**1,531,165**	**62,955**	**1,343,151**	**5,346,921**	**2,787,694**	**3,985,257**	**11,014,217**	**4,379,030**	**10,209,146**	**866,910**	**1,002**	**2,816,493**	**44,343,941**
														(0)

SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	**Aviation**	**Bond**	**Engineering**	**Fire**	**General Accident**	**Marine**	**Motor**	**Oil & Gas**	**Group Life**	**Individual Life**	**Annuity**	**Medical**	**Total**
Contracts not measured under the PAA														
Amounts relating to the changes in the liability for remaining coverage:														
Expected incurred claims and other expenses after loss component allocation		-	18,292	614,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	397,394	(651)	-	1,030,015
Experience Adjustments (Prem and Acq Costs not through CSM)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired after loss component allocation		-	4,629	62,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,217	25	-	79,393
CSM recognised for the services provided		-	16,257	159,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,334,337	-	-	1,510,029
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery		-	2,342	180,174	-	-	-	-	-	-	187,542	-	-	370,058
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA		**-**	**41,520**	**1,017,110**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,931,491**	**(626)**	**-**	**2,989,495**
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA		734,911	445	13,315	2,979,143	2,414,837	2,131,189	6,759,170	2,287,020	8,714,684	202,044	-	1,744,169	27,980,929
Total Insurance Revenue		**734,911**	**41,965**	**1,030,426**	**2,979,143**	**2,414,837**	**2,131,189**	**6,759,170**	**2,287,020**	**8,714,684**	**2,133,535**	**(626)**	**1,744,169**	**30,970,424**
														(0)

Company

SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	**Aviation**	**Bond**	**Engineering**	**Fire**	**General Accident**	**Marine**	**Motor**	**Oil & Gas**	**Group Life**	**Individual Life**	**Annuity**	**Medical**	**Total**
Contracts not measured under the PAA														
Amounts relating to the changes in the liability for remaining coverage:														
Expected incurred claims and other expenses after loss component allocation		-	19,609	932,428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	952,037
Experience Adjustments (Prem and Acq Costs not through CSM)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired after loss component allocation		-	1,971	169,519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171,490
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided		-	37,569	17,819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,388
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery		-	3,087	201,883	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204,970
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA		**-**	**62,236**	**1,321,650**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,383,886**
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA		1,531,165	-	-	5,213,863	2,284,011	3,968,179	7,091,325	4,379,030	-	-	-	-	24,467,572
Total Insurance Revenue		**1,531,165**	**62,236**	**1,321,650**	**5,213,863**	**2,284,011**	**3,968,179**	**7,091,325**	**4,379,030**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**25,851,458**
														0

		SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD												
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil & Gas	Group Life	Individual Life	Annuity	Medical	Total
Contracts not measured under the PAA														
Amounts relating to the changes in the liability for remaining coverage::														
Expected incurred claims and other expenses after loss component allocation		-	18,292	614,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	633,272
Experience Adjustments (Prem and Acq Costs not through CSM)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired after loss component allocation		-	4,629	62,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,150
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided		-	16,257	159,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,692
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery		-	2,342	180,174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182,516
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA		**-**	**41,520**	**1,017,110**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,058,630**
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA		734,911	-	-	2,896,744	2,102,921	2,120,613	4,329,842	2,287,020	-	-	-	-	14,472,051
Total Insurance Revenue		**734,911**	**41,520**	**1,017,110**	**2,896,744**	**2,102,921**	**2,120,613**	**4,329,842**	**2,287,020**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,530,682**
														0

4.2 **Insurance Service Expense**

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses		44,412,981	27,581,859	26,181,977	13,766,293
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC		(10,586,007)	(7,844,843)	(5,259,371)	(3,458,600)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of the losses		673,276	(531,419)	24,800	72,518
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation		7,521,942	6,144,518	3,758,493	2,268,437
Total Insurance Service Expenses		**42,022,192**	**25,350,115**	**24,705,900**	**12,648,647**

4.2.1 ***The breakdown of insurance service expenses by major product line is presented below:***

Group

		SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD												
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil & Gas	Group Life	Individual Life	Annuity	Medical	Total
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses		1,715,145	1,268,606	2,158,227	4,888,852	3,724,955	4,792,908	8,507,448	2,850,446	8,539,421	1,881,812	0	4,085,160	44,412,981
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC		(262,128)	(83,992)	(531,387)	(665,860)	(840,067)	(1,512,098)	(1,546,022)	(652,622)	(3,112,902)	(190,886)	(0)	(1,188,044)	(10,586,007)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of the losses		-	0	129,000	(461)	(103,711)	-	619	-	74,204	511,749	(31,910)	93,788	673,276
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation		281,827	3,183	204,198	965,747	452,688	425,108	1,344,852	702,842	2,331,756	473,712	-	336,030	7,521,942
Total Insurance Service Expenses		**1,734,844**	**1,187,797**	**1,960,038**	**5,188,278**	**3,233,865**	**3,705,918**	**8,306,896**	**2,900,666**	**7,832,480**	**2,676,387**	**(31,910)**	**3,326,934**	**42,022,192**
														0

		SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD												
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil & Gas	Group Life	Individual Life	Annuity	Medical	Total
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses		584,102	752,045	1,069,857	2,242,407	2,237,778	2,396,046	5,068,136	1,825,879	7,840,390	923,165	(1,192)	2,643,245	27,581,859
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC		(151,823)	(4,790)	(36,438)	(1,213,806)	(627,439)	(365,649)	(1,010,602)	(588,202)	(2,964,700)	(112,688)	-	(768,707)	(7,844,843)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of the losses		-	(0)	0	356	72,129	(0)	450	-	0	(690,391)	25,353	60,684	(531,419)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation		128,025	2,404	181,672	527,823	418,958	305,985	803,601	302,393	3,039,829	216,404	-	217,424	6,144,518
Total Insurance Service Expenses		**560,304**	**749,659**	**1,215,091**	**1,556,780**	**2,101,426**	**2,336,381**	**4,861,586**	**1,540,070**	**7,915,520**	**336,490**	**24,162**	**2,152,646**	**25,350,115**
														(0)

Company

		SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD												
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil & Gas	Group Life	Individual Life	Annuity	Medical	Total
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses		1,715,145	113,143	2,158,227	4,850,711	3,664,490	4,785,739	6,044,075	2,850,446	-	-	-	-	26,181,977
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC		(262,128)	(83,992)	(531,387)	(665,860)	(838,947)	(1,512,098)	(712,337)	(652,622)	-	-	-	-	(5,259,371)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of the losses		-	0	129,000	(461)	(103,711)	-	(27)	-	-	-	-	-	24,800
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation		281,827	3,087	201,883	953,039	411,333	423,290	781,192	702,842	-	-	-	-	3,758,493
Total Insurance Service Expenses		**1,734,844**	**32,238**	**1,957,723**	**5,137,429**	**3,133,165**	**3,696,931**	**6,112,904**	**2,900,666**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**24,705,900**

		SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD												
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil & Gas	Group Life	Individual Life	Annuity	Medical	Total
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses		584,102	4,419	1,069,857	2,217,728	2,198,655	2,391,407	3,474,245	1,825,879	-	-	-	-	13,766,293
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC		(151,823)	(4,790)	(36,438)	(1,213,806)	(626,715)	(365,649)	(471,177)	(588,202)	-	-	-	-	(3,458,600)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of the losses		-	(0)	0	356	72,129	(0)	32	-	-	-	-	-	72,518
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation		128,025	2,342	180,174	519,601	392,200	304,809	438,893	302,393	-	-	-	-	2,268,437
Total Insurance Service Expenses		**560,304**	**1,971**	**1,213,593**	**1,523,879**	**2,036,270**	**2,330,567**	**3,441,993**	**1,540,070**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,648,647**
														0

4.3 Net (expenses) / income from reinsurance contracts held

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	**SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD**	**SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD**	**SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD**
Allocation of reinsurance premiums		(7,047,664)	(4,263,705)	(6,375,501)	(3,472,804)
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses		6,848,384	3,360,079	6,325,542	2,796,006
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims		(3,169,024)	(835,093)	(1,618,211)	(1,429,740)
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments		106,435	(0)	106,435	(0)
Total net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held		**(3,261,868)**	**(1,738,719)**	**(1,561,735)**	**(2,106,537)**
		-	-	-	-

4.3.1 The breakdown of net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held by measurement component:

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	**SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD**	**SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD**	**SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD**
Reinsurance income/(expenses) - contracts not measured under the PAA					
Amounts relating to changes in the remaining coverage:					
Expected claims and other expenses recovery		(300,702)	(174,960)	(300,702)	(174,960)
Changes in the risk adjustment recognised for the risk expired		(45,725)	(19,565)	(45,725)	(19,565)
CSM recognised for the services received		(158,378)	(218,802)	(158,378)	(218,802)
Reinsurance income/(expenses) - contracts not measured under the PAA		**(504,804)**	**(413,327)**	**(504,804)**	**(413,327)**
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims:					
Claims recovered		1,051,741	110,763	1,051,741	110,763
Movement in Loss Recovery Component adjustment to Reinsurance CSM/ARC (PAA)		106,435	(0)	106,435	(0)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to incurred claims		(222,143)	(40,032)	(222,143)	(40,032)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims		**936,033**	**70,731**	**936,033**	**70,731**
Reinsurance income/(expenses) - contracts not measured under the PAA		**431,229**	**(342,596)**	**431,229**	**(342,596)**
		(2,415,741)	**(136,168)**		
Reinsurance income/(expenses) - contracts measured under the PAA:					
Allocation of reinsurance premiums - contracts measured under the PAA		**(6,542,859)**	**(3,850,378)**	**(5,870,697)**	**(3,059,477)**
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims:					
Claims recovered		5,796,643	3,249,316	5,273,800	2,685,243
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to incurred claims		(2,946,881)	(795,060)	(1,396,068)	(1,389,708)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims		**2,849,762**	**2,454,256**	**3,877,733**	**1,295,536**
Reinsurance income/(expenses) - contracts measured under the PAA		**(3,693,097)**	**(1,396,123)**	**(1,992,964)**	**(1,763,941)**
Total net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held		**(3,261,868)**	**(1,738,719)**	**(1,561,735)**	**(2,106,537)**

4.3.2 The breakdown of net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held by major product line is presented below:

Group

SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	**Aviation**	**Bond**	**Engineering**	**Fire**	**General Accident**	**Marine**	**Motor**	**Oil & Gas**	**Group Life**	**Individual Life**	**Annuity**	**Medical**	**Total**
Amounts relating to changes in the remaining coverage - for contracts not measured under the PAA:														
Expected claims and other expenses recovery		-	26	(300,728)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		(300,702)
Changes in the risk adjustment recognised for the risk expired		-	1	(45,726)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		(45,725)
CSM recognised for the services received		-	(123)	(158,255)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		(158,378)
Reinsurance expenses from contracts not measured under the PAA		**-**	**(95)**	**(504,709)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(504,804)**
Allocation of reinsurance premiums - contracts measured under the PAA		(403,107)	(35)	(2,452)	(1,651,838)	(601,205)	(903,821)	(511,554)	(2,222,073)	(235,215)	(19,931)	-	8,371	(6,542,859)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims:														
Claims recovered		12,472	-	1,051,741	1,300,293	959,120	2,134,867	269,842	597,207	522,843				6,848,384
Movement in Loss Recovery Component adjustment to Reinsurance CSM/ARC (PAA)		-	-	106,435	-	-	-	-	-					106,435
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to incurred claims		(97,582)	(544)	(221,599)	(354,015)	(279,719)	(351,785)	(111,400)	(201,567)	(1,550,814)				(3,169,024)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims		**(85,110)**	**(544)**	**936,578**	**946,278**	**679,401**	**1,783,082**	**158,443**	**395,640**	**(1,027,971)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,785,795**
Total net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		**(488,217)**	**(675)**	**429,416**	**(705,560)**	**78,196**	**879,261**	**(353,111)**	**(1,826,433)**	**(1,263,186)**	**(19,931)**	**-**	**8,371**	**(3,261,868)**
														0

		SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD												
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	**Aviation**	**Bond**	**Engineering**	**Fire**	**General Accident**	**Marine**	**Motor**	**Oil & Gas**	**Group Life**	**Individual Life**	**Annuity**	**Medical**	**Total**
Amounts relating to changes in the remaining coverage - for contracts not measured under the PAA:														
Expected claims and other expenses recovery		-	(2,068)	(172,892)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(174,960)
Changes in the risk adjustment recognised for the risk expired		-	(696)	(18,869)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,565)
CSM recognised for the services received		-	769	(219,571)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(218,802)
Reinsurance expenses from contracts not measured under the PAA		**-**	**(1,995)**	**(411,332)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(413,327)**
Allocation of reinsurance premiums - contracts measured under the PAA		(351,681)	(22)	(1,565)	(923,469)	(232,629)	(487,418)	(498,396)	(835,721)	(514,964)	(9,441)	-	4,926	(3,850,378)
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Claims recovered		74,621	(26,079)	136,843	808,275	323,364	532,608	256,255	690,331	563,862	-	-	-	3,360,079
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to incurred claims		(15,530)	(10,414)	(29,619)	(697,853)	(290,329)	(225,761)	(118,655)	(41,580)	594,647	-	-	-	(835,093)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims		**59,091**	**(36,493)**	**107,224**	**110,422**	**33,035**	**306,847**	**137,600**	**648,751**	**1,158,509**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,524,986**
Total net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		**(292,590)**	**(38,511)**	**(305,673)**	**(813,047)**	**(199,594)**	**(180,571)**	**(360,795)**	**(186,970)**	**643,546**	**(9,441)**	**-**	**4,926**	**(1,738,719)**
														0

Company

		SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD												
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	**Aviation**	**Bond**	**Engineering**	**Fire**	**General Accident**	**Marine**	**Motor**	**Oil & Gas**	**Group Life**	**Individual Life**	**Annuity**	**Medical**	**Total**
Amounts relating to changes in the remaining coverage - for contracts not measured under the PAA:														
Expected claims and other expenses recovery		-	26	(300,728)	-	-	-	-	-					(300,702)
Changes in the risk adjustment recognised for the risk expired		-	1	(45,726)	-	-	-	-	-					(45,725)
CSM recognised for the services received		-	(123)	(158,255)	-	-	-	-	-					(158,378)
Reinsurance expenses from contracts not measured under the PAA		**-**	**(95)**	**(504,709)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(504,804)**
Allocation of reinsurance premiums - contracts measured under the PAA		(403,107)	-	-	(1,637,455)	(565,773)	(901,873)	(140,416)	(2,222,073)					(5,870,697)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims:														
Other incurred directly attributable expenses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-
Claims recovered		12,472	-	1,051,741	1,300,293	959,120	2,134,867	269,842	597,207					6,325,542
Movement in Loss Recovery Component adjustment to Reinsurance CSM/ARC (PAA)		-	-	106,435	-	-	-	-	-					106,435
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to incurred claims		(97,582)	(544)	(221,599)	(354,015)	(279,719)	(351,785)	(111,400)	(201,567)					(1,618,211)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims		**(85,110)**	**(544)**	**936,578**	**946,278**	**679,401**	**1,783,082**	**158,443**	**395,640**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,813,766**
Total net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		**(488,217)**	**(640)**	**431,869**	**(691,177)**	**113,628**	**881,209**	**18,027**	**(1,826,433)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,561,735)**
														0

		SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD												
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	**Aviation**	**Bond**	**Engineering**	**Fire**	**General Accident**	**Marine**	**Motor**	**Oil & Gas**	**Group Life**	**Individual Life**	**Annuity**	**Medical**	**Total**
Amounts relating to changes in the remaining coverage - for contracts not measured under the PAA:														
Expected claims and other expenses recovery		-	(2,068)	(172,892)	-	-	-	-	-					(174,960)
Changes in the risk adjustment recognised for the risk expired		-	(696)	(18,869)	-	-	-	-	-					(19,565)
CSM recognised for the services received		-	769	(219,571)	-	-	-	-	-					(218,802)
Reinsurance expenses from contracts not measured under the PAA		**-**	**(1,995)**	**(411,332)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(413,327)**
Allocation of reinsurance premiums - contracts measured under the PAA		(351,681)	-	-	(914,291)	(210,022)	(486,175)	(261,588)	(835,721)					(3,059,477)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims:														
Claims recovered		74,621	(26,079)	136,843	808,275	323,364	532,608	256,044	690,331					2,796,006
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to incurred claims		(15,530)	(10,414)	(29,619)	(697,853)	(290,329)	(225,761)	(118,655)	(41,580)					(1,429,740)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims		**59,091**	**(36,493)**	**107,224**	**110,422**	**33,035**	**306,847**	**137,389**	**648,751**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,366,266**
Total net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		**(292,590)**	**(38,488)**	**(304,108)**	**(803,869)**	**(176,987)**	**(179,328)**	**(124,198)**	**(186,970)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,106,537)**
														0

5 **Profit/(loss) on investment contracts**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD
Interest income		2,500,988	3,074,860	-	-
Surrender fee		525,209	463,030	-	-
Net rental (expenses)/income incurred on/derived from investment properties		86,332	25,861	-	-
Income earned on Investment contracts funds		3,112,529	3,563,751	-	-
Acquisition cost on investment policies		(607,120)	(645,862)	-	-
Guaranteed interest		(1,684,392)	(2,394,709)	-	-
		821,017	**523,180**	**-**	**-**

6 **Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method**

6.1 **Interest income from Insurance contracts:**

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method:					
Interest income on loans and advances		2,087	3,199	1,701	2,309
Interest income on fixed term deposits		1,490,797	726,682	527,694	83,258
Interest income on lease		211	-	211	-
Interest from current accounts with banks		199	5,723	9	26
Interest income from treasury bills		2,245,299	1,254,037	864,177	640,976
Interest income from commercial papers		51,075	12,365	51,075	12,365
		3,789,668	**2,002,006**	**1,444,867**	**738,934**

6.2 **Interest income from Shareholders funds:**

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method:					
Interest income on fixed term deposits		388,531	239,401	318,875	173,467
Interest income on bonds		-	59,209	-	59,209
Interest income on statutory deposit		58,690	25,966	35,214	13,936
Interest from current accounts with banks		118	4,514	50	38
Interest income from treasury bills		2,734	288,270	2,734	271,337
Interest income from commercial papers		38,306	48,995	38,306	48,995
		488,379	**666,355**	**395,179**	**566,982**
		4,278,047	**2,668,361**	**1,840,046**	**1,305,916**

7 **Net fair value gain/(loss) on assets at FVTPL**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD
Fair value gains/(losses) on quoted equity shares	20.2.1	17,590	72,525	17,590	72,525
Fair value gain/(losses) on financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	21	478	152,185	478	152,185
Fair value (losses) on Quoted Bonds		(3,200)	(226,318)	(3,200)	(127,455)
		14,868	**(1,608)**	**14,868**	**97,255**
		-	-	-	-

8 **Impairment loss/(reversal) on financial assets**

Other receivables		0	1,039,144	0	-
		0	**1,039,144**	**0**	**-**

9 **Net foreign exchange gains**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss) on foreign bank balances		5,679,638	1,461,707	5,010,236	859,456
		5,679,638	**1,461,707**	**5,010,236**	**859,456**
		-	-	-	-

10 **Other investment income**

Dividend income		1	1,141	1	1,141
Rental income		130,817	6,179	130,817	6,179
		130,818	**7,320**	**130,818**	**7,320**
		-	-	-	-

11 Insurance finance income and expenses

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD
11.1 Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued:					
Interest accreted		(1,146,208)	(1,471,743)	(117,327)	(482,680)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		576,957	(68,234)	428,276	(39,356)
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates		854,665	(236,175)	42,189	(3,671)
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued		**285,414**	**(1,776,151)**	**353,138**	**(525,706)**
Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss		(1,401,448)	(1,625,305)	(507,066)	(439,239)
Summary of the amounts recognised in OCI		1,686,862	(150,846)	860,204	(86,467)
		285,414	**(1,776,151)**	**353,138**	**(525,706)**
11.2 Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held:					
Interest accreted		159,717	293,996	(2,693)	189,687
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		(215,328)	21,351	(175,231)	14,509
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates		(19,897)	741	(19,897)	741
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		**(75,508)**	**316,088**	**(197,822)**	**204,937**
Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss		299,348	302,584	177,035	191,433
Summary of the amounts recognised in OCI		(374,856)	13,504	(374,856)	13,504
		(75,508)	**316,088**	**(197,822)**	**204,937**
		-	-	-	-

11.3 The breakdown of insurance finance income and expenses by major product line is presented below:

(i) ***Group***

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil & Gas	Group Life	Individual Life	Annuity	Medical	Total
		SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD												
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued:														
Interest accreted		1,351	(19,151)	(107,349)	35,145	3,875	(39,635)	(82,355)	7,958	(377,163)	(451,017)	(23,482)	(94,385)	**(1,146,208)**
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		18,491	3,846	106,512	38,805	50,112	86,654	26,162	97,608	147,873	801	-	93	**576,957**
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates		-	138	42,052	-	-	-	-	-	-	802,822	9,653	-	**854,665**
Foreign exchange differences		(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0	-	**(0)**
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued		**19,841**	**(15,167)**	**41,215**	**73,949**	**53,987**	**47,019**	**(56,193)**	**105,566**	**(229,290)**	**352,606**	**(13,828)**	**(94,292)**	**285,414**
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held:														
Interest accreted		11,691	187	38,694	(10,324)	(8,679)	(70,911)	(85)	36,735	162,410	-	-	-	**159,717**
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		(6,884)	(133)	(76,465)	(20,631)	(16,708)	(20,160)	(4,105)	(30,147)	(40,096)	-	-	-	**(215,328)**
Change of risk of non-performance of reinsurer		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates		-	0	(19,897)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(19,897)**
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		**4,807**	**55**	**(57,668)**	**(30,955)**	**(25,388)**	**(91,071)**	**(4,190)**	**6,588**	**122,314**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(75,508)**
Net insurance finance income (expenses)		**24,649**	**(15,113)**	**(16,453)**	**42,995**	**28,599**	**(44,051)**	**(60,383)**	**112,154**	**(106,976)**	**352,606**	**(13,828)**	**(94,292)**	**209,906**

The breakdown of finance income or expenses & OCI per portfolio is presented below:

		Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil & Gas	Group Life	Individual Life	Annuity	Medical	Total
Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss														
Net finance expenses (income) from insurance contracts issued		(21,637)	(9,451)	(117,353)	(54,288)	(69,141)	(122,743)	(111,697)	(58,254)	(229,290)	(495,739)	(33,609)	(78,248)	**(1,401,448)**
Net finance expenses (income) from reinsurance contracts held		8,962	215	41,638	35,133	26,189	34,674	10,370	19,855	122,314	-	-	-	**299,348**
Net insurance finance income /(expenses)		**(12,675)**	**(9,236)**	**(75,715)**	**(19,155)**	**(42,953)**	**(88,069)**	**(101,327)**	**(38,398)**	**(106,976)**	**(495,739)**	**(33,609)**	**(78,248)**	**(1,102,099)**
Summary of the amounts recognised in OCI														
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued		41,478	(5,717)	158,568	128,237	123,128	169,762	55,504	163,820	-	848,346	19,780	(16,044)	**1,686,862**
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		(4,155)	(160)	(99,306)	(66,088)	(51,576)	(125,744)	(14,560)	(13,268)	-	-	-	-	**(374,856)**
Other comprehensive income / (expense)		**37,323**	**(5,877)**	**59,262**	**62,150**	**71,552**	**44,018**	**40,944**	**150,552**	**-**	**848,346**	**19,780**	**(16,044)**	**1,312,006**
		(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0	0	(0)	-	0	0	-	0

		SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD												
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	**Aviation**	**Bond**	**Engineering**	**Fire**	**General Accident**	**Marine**	**Motor**	**Oil & Gas**	**Group Life**	**Individual Life**	**Annuity**	**Medical**	**Total**
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued:														
Interest accreted		(18,260)	(14,445)	(95,951)	(125,822)	(69,894)	(50,379)	(95,512)	(65,269)	(428,827)	(427,153)	(20,006)	(60,223)	**(1,471,743)**
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		(1,814)	(618)	(5,880)	(11,338)	(5,522)	(2,862)	(2,763)	(8,613)	(28,909)	27	-	59	**(68,234)**
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates		-	(49)	(3,622)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(257,528)	25,024	-	**(236,175)**
Foreign exchange differences		0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	**0**
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued		**(20,074)**	**(15,112)**	**(105,453)**	**(137,160)**	**(75,417)**	**(53,241)**	**(98,275)**	**(73,882)**	**(457,737)**	**(684,655)**	**5,018**	**(60,164)**	**(1,776,151)**
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held:														
Interest accreted		2,589	2,125	38,915	72,040	31,216	25,229	11,787	5,785	104,308	-	-	-	**293,996**
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		186	24	2,165	6,519	2,558	1,767	682	609	6,842	-	-	-	**21,351**
Change of risk of non-performance of reinsurer		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates		-	0	741	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**741**
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		**2,774**	**2,149**	**41,821**	**78,559**	**33,774**	**26,997**	**12,469**	**6,394**	**111,151**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**316,088**
Net insurance finance income (expenses)		**(17,300)**	**(12,963)**	**(63,632)**	**(58,601)**	**(41,642)**	**(26,245)**	**(85,806)**	**(67,488)**	**(346,586)**	**(684,655)**	**5,018**	**(60,164)**	**(1,460,064)**

The breakdown of finance income or expenses & OCI per portfolio is presented below:

Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss														
Net finance expenses (income) from insurance contracts issued		(16,203)	(7,265)	(90,963)	(120,887)	(61,817)	(35,214)	(78,438)	(65,139)	(457,737)	(609,232)	(32,485)	(49,927)	**(1,625,305)**
Net finance expenses (income) from reinsurance contracts held		1,827	1,947	37,494	77,196	31,820	24,241	11,851	5,058	111,151	-	-	-	**302,584**
Net insurance finance income /(expenses)		**(14,376)**	**(5,318)**	**(53,469)**	**(43,691)**	**(29,998)**	**(10,973)**	**(66,587)**	**(60,081)**	**(346,586)**	**(609,232)**	**(32,485)**	**(49,927)**	**(1,322,722)**
Summary of the amounts recognised in OCI														
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued		(3,871)	(7,847)	(14,490)	(16,273)	(13,599)	(18,028)	(19,837)	(8,743)	-	(75,423)	37,502	(10,237)	**(150,846)**
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		947	202	4,327	1,363	1,955	2,756	618	1,336	-	-	-	-	**13,504**
Other comprehensive income / (expense)		**(2,924)**	**(7,645)**	**(10,164)**	**(14,910)**	**(11,644)**	**(15,272)**	**(19,219)**	**(7,407)**	**-**	**(75,423)**	**37,502**	**(10,237)**	**(137,342)**
		0	(0)	-	(0)	(0)	0	0	0	(0)	-	(0)	-	0

(ii) ***Company***

		SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD												
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	**Aviation**	**Bond**	**Engineering**	**Fire**	**General Accident**	**Marine**	**Motor**	**Oil Gas**					**Total**
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued:														
Interest accreted		1,351	(8,656)	(107,349)	35,145	3,968	(39,635)	(10,109)	7,958	-	-	-	-	**(117,327)**
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		18,491	3,846	106,512	38,805	50,112	86,654	26,248	97,608	-	-	-	-	**428,276**
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates		-	138	42,052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**42,189**
Foreign exchange differences		(0)	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	-	(0)
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued		**19,841**	**(4,672)**	**41,215**	**73,949**	**54,079**	**47,019**	**16,139**	**105,566**					**353,138**
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held:														
Interest accreted		11,691	187	38,694	(10,324)	(8,679)	(70,911)	(85)	36,735	-	-	-	-	**(2,693)**
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		(6,884)	(133)	(76,465)	(20,631)	(16,708)	(20,160)	(4,105)	(30,147)	-	-	-	-	**(175,231)**
Change of risk of non-performance of reinsurer		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates		-	0	(19,897)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(19,897)**
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		**4,807**	**55**	**(57,668)**	**(30,955)**	**(25,388)**	**(91,071)**	**(4,190)**	**6,588**					**(197,822)**
Net insurance finance income (expenses)		**24,649**	**(4,618)**	**(16,453)**	**42,995**	**28,692**	**(44,051)**	**11,949**	**112,154**					**155,316**

The breakdown of finance income or expenses & OCI per portfolio is presented below:

Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss														
Net finance expenses (income) from insurance contracts issued		(21,637)	(9,451)	(117,353)	(54,288)	(69,066)	(122,743)	(54,276)	(58,254)	-	-	-	-	**(507,066)**
Net finance expenses (income) from reinsurance contracts held		8,962	215	41,638	35,133	26,189	34,674	10,370	19,855	-	-	-	-	**177,035**
Net insurance finance income /(expenses)		**(12,675)**	**(9,236)**	**(75,715)**	**(19,155)**	**(42,878)**	**(88,069)**	**(43,906)**	**(38,398)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(330,031)**
Summary of the amounts recognised in OCI														
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued		41,478	4,778	158,568	128,237	123,146	169,762	70,415	163,820	-	-	-	-	**860,204**
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		(4,155)	(160)	(99,306)	(66,088)	(51,576)	(125,744)	(14,560)	(13,268)	-	-	-	-	**(374,856)**
Other comprehensive income / (expense)		**37,323**	**4,618**	**59,262**	**62,150**	**71,569**	**44,018**	**55,855**	**150,552**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**485,347**
		(0)	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	-	(0)

		SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD												
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	**Aviation**	**Bond**	**Engineering**	**Fire**	**General Accident**	**Marine**	**Motor**	**Oil Gas**					**Total**
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued:														
Interest accreted		(18,260)	(7,748)	(95,951)	(125,822)	(69,836)	(50,379)	(49,415)	(65,269)	-	-	-	-	**(482,680)**
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		(1,814)	(618)	(5,880)	(11,338)	(5,522)	(2,862)	(2,708)	(8,613)	-	-	-	-	**(39,356)**
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates		-	(49)	(3,622)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(3,671)**
Foreign exchange differences		0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	0	0	-	-	-	-	**0**
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued		**(20,074)**	**(8,415)**	**(105,453)**	**(137,160)**	**(75,358)**	**(53,241)**	**(52,123)**	**(73,882)**					**(525,706)**
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held:														
Interest accreted		2,589	2,125	38,915	72,040	31,216	25,229	11,787	5,785	-	-	-	-	**189,687**
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		186	24	2,165	6,519	2,558	1,767	682	609	-	-	-	-	**14,509**
Change of risk of non-performance of reinsurer		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates		-	0	741	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**741**
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		**2,774**	**2,149**	**41,821**	**78,559**	**33,774**	**26,997**	**12,469**	**6,394**					**204,937**
Net insurance finance income (expenses)		**(17,300)**	**(6,266)**	**(63,632)**	**(58,601)**	**(41,583)**	**(26,245)**	**(39,654)**	**(67,488)**					**(320,769)**

The breakdown of finance income or expenses & OCI per portfolio is presented below:

Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss

Net finance expenses (income) from insurance contracts issued		(16,203)	(7,265)	(90,963)	(120,887)	(61,769)	(35,214)	(41,800)	(65,139)	-	-	-	-	**(439,239)**
Net finance expenses (income) from reinsurance contracts held		1,827	1,947	37,494	77,196	31,820	24,241	11,851	5,058	-	-	-	-	**191,433**
Net insurance finance income /(expenses)		**(14,376)**	**(5,318)**	**(53,469)**	**(43,691)**	**(29,950)**	**(10,973)**	**(29,949)**	**(60,081)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(247,806)**

Summary of the amounts recognised in OCI

Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts issued		(3,871)	(1,150)	(14,490)	(16,273)	(13,588)	(18,028)	(10,323)	(8,743)	-	-	-	-	**(86,467)**
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		947	202	4,327	1,363	1,955	2,756	618	1,336	-	-	-	-	**13,504**
Other comprehensive income / (expense)		**(2,924)**	**(948)**	**(10,164)**	**(14,910)**	**(11,633)**	**(15,272)**	**(9,705)**	**(7,407)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(72,963)**

4 **Gross premium income**

12 **Other income**

	Notes	GROUP SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	GROUP SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD	COMPANY SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	COMPANY SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment		16,250	29,680	16,250	19,640
Management fees		43,705	28,108	36,659	28,108
Micro finance fees and commission		42,620	49,666	-	-
Insurance claim received		-	525	-	525
		102,575	**107,979**	**52,909**	**48,273**

13 **Other employee benefit expenses**

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	GROUP SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	GROUP SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD	COMPANY SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	COMPANY SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD
Wages and salaries		549,637	442,924	100,366	72,705
Defined contribution pension costs	13.1	26,502	23,312	5,171	3,949
		576,139	**466,236**	**105,537**	**76,654**
		-	-	-	-

13.1 In line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014, the Company instituted a contributory pension scheme for all its employees. Its employees each contributes 8% of employees' annual insurable earnings (basic pay, transport and housing allowance), while the employer contributes 10% to the scheme. Staff contributions to the scheme are funded through payroll deductions while the entity's contribution is charged each year to the statement of profit or loss as staff cost.

14 **Other operating expenses**

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	GROUP SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	GROUP SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD	COMPANY SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	COMPANY SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD
Amortisation of intangible assets	14.1	41,165	12,072	14,079	6,318
Repairs and maintainance		346,658	374,583	14,029	42,799
Directors fee and allowances		432,032	454,125	295,857	293,005
Legal and consultancy fees		312,800	393,652	138,873	129,167
Training and recruitment		33,807	25,840	11,444	11,839
Rents and Rates		52,429	20,712	7,097	4,559
Transport and travelling		169,739	109,201	36,171	14,729
Insurance supervisory fee		157,245	113,203	-	-
Bank charges		50,288	26,229	8,342	8,938
Public relations and advertising		79,769	95,949	3,779	12,890
Medical expenses		55,356	41,748	9,220	19,522
Motor vehicle running expenses		143,629	97,552	78,160	59,765
Telecommunication expenses		132,454	29,015	90,291	5,440
Other expenses		73,491	62,744	1,359	5,284
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	14.1	92,409	62,567	60,698	25,893
Business entertainments		59,195	54,234	26,902	39,836
Utilities		57,047	15,560	16,485	9,772
Printing and stationery		115,024	104,470	6,177	3,401
Marketing and donations		56,643	36,460	4,799	8,920
Auditors' remuneration		45,501	31,094	15,000	11,585
Insurance		31,131	17,139	7,182	10,261
Security expenses		59,661	13,609	2,837	2,986
Subscriptions		55,494	35,007	3,633	4,038
Newspapers and periodicals		2,639	334	167	133
		2,656,805	**2,227,099**	**853,780**	**731,080**

14.1 The breakdown of amortisation and depreciation to its attributable and non-attributable components is analysed below:

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	GROUP SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	GROUP SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD	COMPANY SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	COMPANY SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD
Amortisation of intangible assets (attributable)		55,243	4,024	28,157	-
Amortisation of intangible assets (non-attributable)		41,165	12,072	14,079	6,318
	27	96,408	16,096	42,236	6,318
Depreciation of PPE (attributable)		184,818	125,135	121,396	67,311
Depreciation of PPE (non-attributable)		92,409	62,567	60,698	25,893
	28	277,228	187,702	182,095	93,204

15 **Other finance costs**

Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method:

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD
Interest charge on deposits		112,309	136,204	-	-
Other charges		563	231	-	-
		112,872	**136,435**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	-	-

16 **Other finance income**

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method:

Interest income on Micro loans	391,288	417,508	-	-
Interest income on overdraft	1,755	839	-	-
Interest income on treasury bills	3,721	1,980	-	-
	396,764	**420,327**	**-**	**-**
	-	-	-	-

17 **Income tax expense**

17.1 **Current income tax charge**

Company income tax	1,151,217	297,402	803,131	16,435
Education tax	106,885	-	86,577	-
Information technology tax	79,257	-	68,434	-
Police Trust Fund	396	-	342	-
Minimum tax	68,395	-	-	-
Naseni Levy	-	-	-	-
Total current income tax expense	1,406,150	297,402	958,484	16,435
	-	-	-	-

Reconciliation of income tax charge

Profit before income tax	6,035,692	3,877,220	5,343,352	2,038,178
Tax at Nigerian's statutory income tax rate of 30% (2021: 30%)	1,810,708	1,163,166	1,603,006	611,453
Effect of:				
Net tax exempt income/expenses	(659,491)	(865,764)	(799,875)	(595,018)
Information technology tax	79,257	-	68,434	-
Education tax	106,885	-	86,577	-
Mininum tax	68,395	-	-	-
Police Trust Fund	396	-	342	-
Naseni Levy	-	-	-	-
	1,406,150	**297,402**	**958,484**	**16,435**
Effective Tax Rate	23%	8%	18%	1%

18 **Earnings per share**

18.1 ***Earnings per share - Basic***

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, excluding ordinary shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares.

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2024 ACTUAL YTD	SEPTEMBER 2023 ACTUAL YTD
Profit attributable to equity holders		4,568,451	3,544,815	4,384,868	2,021,743
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	18.2	20,061,122	20,061,122	20,061,122	20,061,122
Basic earnings per ordinary share (kobo)		23	18	22	10

18.2 ***Weighted average number of ordinary shares - basic***

Issued ordinary shares at 1 January	20,061,622	20,061,622	20,061,622	20,061,622
Effect of treasury shares held at 1 January	(500)	(500)	(500)	(500)
Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
As at end of period	20,061,122	20,061,122	20,061,122	20,061,122

18.3 ***Earnings per share- Diluted***

The calculation of diluted earnings per share has been based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

The Company has no potential dilutive ordinary shares during the period (2023: Nil). Hence, the weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic and dilutive is the same so also the Dilutive and Basic earnings/loss per share.

19 **Cash and cash equivalents**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**
Cash on hand		21,572	18,305	7,129	1,455
Cash in banks	19.1	9,159,220	8,261,714	1,016,051	1,291,489
Short-term deposits	19.1	41,567,542	25,673,344	18,504,038	8,682,787
		50,748,334	**33,953,363**	**19,527,218**	**9,975,731**
Expected credit loss allowance		(491,984)	(491,984)	(179,496)	(179,496)
		50,256,350	**33,461,379**	**19,347,722**	**9,796,235**
		(0)	-	-	-
Current		50,256,350	33,461,379	19,347,722	9,796,235
		50,256,350	33,461,379	19,347,722	9,796,235

19.1 ***Cash and cash equivalents***

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, the cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above and are subject to insignificant change in fair value, and used by the Group to manage its short term cash commitments.

20 **Financial assets**

The Group's financial assets are summarized below by measurement category:

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	20.1	426,600	256,703	389,554	219,657
Financial assets at FVTPL	20.2	249,594	232,004	249,594	232,004
Financial assets at amortised cost	20.3	64,057,007	57,593,896	13,707,026	12,560,272
		64,733,201	58,082,603	14,346,174	13,011,933
Current		54,548,645	47,758,255	13,651,748	12,533,761
Non-current		10,184,556	10,324,348	694,426	478,172
		64,733,201	58,082,603	14,346,174	13,011,933

20.1 **Financial assets at fair value through OCI**

Equity investment in:

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**
Avanage Nigeria Ltd.		37,046	37,046	-	-
WAICA Reinsurance Corporation Plc		389,554	219,657	389,554	219,657
		426,600	256,703	389,554	219,657
Current		-	-	-	-
Non-current		426,600	256,703	389,554	219,657
		426,600	256,703	389,554	219,657

20.1.1 **Movement in equity instrument at fair value through OCI**

Group

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	**Balance as at 1 January 2024**	**Additions during the period**	**Disposals during the period**	**Fair value Movement**	**Balance as at 30 September 2024**
Avanage Nigeria Ltd.	37,046	-	-	-	37,046
WAICA Reinsurance Corporation Plc	219,657	-	-	169,897	389,554
	256,703	-	-	169,897	**426,600**

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	**Balance as at 1 January 2023**	**Additions during the year**	**Disposals during the year**	**Fair value Movement**	**Balance as at 31 December 2023**
The Infrastructure Bank Plc	293,867	-	(293,867)	-	-
Avanage Nigeria Ltd.	41,706	-	-	(4,660)	37,046
WAICA Reinsurance Corporation Plc	82,338	-	-	137,319	219,657
	417,911	-	(293,867)	132,659	**256,703**

Company

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	**Balance as at 1 January 2024**	**Additions during the period**	**Disposals during the period**	**Fair value Movement**	**Balance as at 30 September 2024**
WAICA Reinsurance Corporation Plc	219,657	-	-	169,897	389,554
	219,657	-	-	169,897	**389,554**

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	**Balance as at 1 January 2023**	**Additions during the year**	**Disposals during the year**	**Fair value Movement**	**Balance as at 31 December 2023**
WAICA Reinsurance Corporation Plc	82,338	-	-	137,319	219,657
	82,338	-	-	137,319	**219,657**

20.2 **Financial assets at FVTPL**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira		30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Quoted equity shares	20.2.1	249,594	232,004	249,594	232,004
		249,594	**232,004**	**249,594**	**232,004**
		-	-	-	-

20.2.1 **Quoted equity shares**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Quoted shares		249,594	232,004	249,594	232,004
Movement in listed entities					
At 1 January		232,004	96,756	232,004	95,136
Fair value gains/ (losses)	7	17,590	135,248	17,590	136,868
At period/year end		**249,594**	**232,004**	**249,594**	**232,004**
		-	-	-	-
Non-current		249,594	232,004	249,594	232,004
		249,594	**232,004**	**249,594**	**232,004**
		-	-	-	-

20.2.2.1 ***Analysis of investments in listed entities***

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Africa Prudential Registrars Plc		851	636	851	636
Access Bank of Nigeria Plc		34,693	38,988	34,693	38,988
Cadbury Plc		2,448	2,605	2,448	2,605
Ecobank Transnational Inc		413	360	413	360
First Bank Holdings Plc		56,431	49,220	56,431	49,220
First City Monument Bank Plc		1,210	1,023	1,210	1,023
Guaranty Trust Bank Plc		11,106	9,370	11,106	9,370
Sterling Bank Plc		37,740	32,381	37,740	32,381
United Bank for Africa Plc		80,278	72,761	80,278	72,761
UBA Capital Plc		6,309	7,908	6,309	7,908
Unity Bank Plc		82	86	82	86
Universal Insurance Company Plc		1,800	1,300	1,800	1,300
Wema Bank Plc		755	560	755	560
Lafarge WAPCO Plc		6,025	5,129	6,025	5,129
Coronation Insurance Plc		15	13	15	13
Zenith International Bank Plc		9,438	9,663	9,438	9,663
		249,594	**232,004**	**249,594**	**232,004**

20.3 **Financial assets at amortised cost**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Loans and receivables	20.3.1	17,588,478	16,387,669	124,731	107,793
Placements - Maturity above 90 days	20.3.2	1,157,752	1,095,074	1,157,752	1,095,074
Treasury bills	20.3.3	44,766,866	39,083,003	11,878,999	10,655,658
Commercial Papers	20.3.4	543,911	1,028,150	545,544	701,747
		64,057,007	**57,593,896**	**13,707,026**	**12,560,272**

20.3.1 **Loans and receivables**

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than those that the Group intends to sell in the short term or that it has designated as at fair value through profit or loss or available for sale. Details of balances of loans and receivables at the period/year end are as presented below:

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Term loans	20.3.1.2	17,699,338	16,497,771	12,740	18,784
Overdrafts		12,504	4,199	-	-
Staff loans		203,728	212,791	141,006	118,024
Gross loans and advances		17,915,570	16,714,761	153,746	136,808
Expected credit loss allowance		(327,092)	(327,092)	(29,015)	(29,015)
		17,588,478	**16,387,669**	**124,731**	**107,793**
Current		8,080,116	6,552,028	69,453	81,282
Non-current		9,508,362	9,835,641	55,278	26,511
		17,588,478	**16,387,669**	**124,731**	**107,793**
		-	-	-	-

20.3.1.1 The movement in gross loans and receivables:

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Balance as at 1 January		16,714,761	15,223,854	136,808	107,247
Additions during the year		6,258,338	7,814,826	73,546	83,836
Accrued interest on loan		75,285	181,248	1,701	2,990
Amounts written off		-	-	-	-
Payments received		(5,132,814)	(6,505,167)	(58,309)	(57,265)
Balance as at period/year end		**17,915,570**	**16,714,761**	**153,746**	**136,808**

20.3.1.2 **Term loans**

The Company granted loans to staff, related companies and third parties for income generation, the break down of loans and receivables granted are as stated below:

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Prime Exploration and Production Limited		11,806,010	11,872,812	-	-
Staff mortgage loan		12,740	18,784	12,740	18,784
Other loans to corporates and individuals		5,880,588	4,606,175	-	-
Gross term loans		**17,699,338**	**16,497,771**	**12,740**	**18,784**
			-		-

20.3.1.3 **Loans concentration**

The Group monitors concentration of credit risk by borrowers; individual or corporate.

	GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	**Individuals**	**Loans to corporate**	**Individuals**	**Loans to corporate**
30 Sep-2024				
Gross	1,860,998	16,054,572	153,746	-
Expected credit loss allowance	(105,582)	(221,510)	(29,015)	-
Net Balance	1,755,416	15,833,062	124,731	-
31 Dec-2023				
Gross	1,736,263	14,978,498	136,808	-
Expected credit loss allowance	(105,582)	(221,510)	(29,015)	-
Net Balance	1,630,681	14,756,988	107,793	-

20.3.2 ***Placements - Maturity above 90 days***

	GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Capital Nigeria Ltd.	26,683	25,546	26,683	25,546
Core Trust & Investment Limited	524,658	506,438	524,658	506,438
Core Trust & Investment Limited	550,726	507,404	550,726	507,404
Guaranty Trust Bank Ltd.	55,685	55,685	55,685	55,685
	1,157,752	**1,095,074**	**1,157,752**	**1,095,074**
	0	0	0	0
Current	1,157,752	1,095,074	1,157,752	1,095,074
	1,157,752	**1,095,074**	**1,157,752**	**1,095,074**

20.3.2.1 The movement in placements - maturity above 90 days

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Balance as at 1 January		1,095,074	-	1,095,074	-
Additions during the year		-	1,080,686	-	1,080,686
Accrued interest income		62,678	14,389	62,678	14,389
Redemption at maturity		(0)	-	(0)	-
Balance at period/year end		1,157,752	1,095,074	1,157,752	1,095,074

20.3.3 ***Treasury bills***

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira		30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Federal Government of Nigeria Treasury Bills		44,795,932	39,112,069	11,883,923	10,660,582
	20.3.3.1	44,795,932	39,112,069	11,883,923	10,660,582
Expected credit loss (ECL) allowance		(29,066)	(29,066)	(4,924)	(4,924)
		44,766,866	39,083,003	11,878,999	10,655,658
Current		44,766,866	39,083,003	11,878,999	10,655,658
		44,766,866	**39,083,003**	**11,878,999**	**10,655,658**
			-		-

20.3.3.1 The movement in treasury bills

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Balance as at 1 January		39,112,069	33,805,459	10,660,582	10,660,213
Additions during the year		36,608,291	59,266,717	9,206,891	15,028,141
Accrued interest income		790,616	690,300	144,348	129,489
Redemption at maturity		(31,715,044)	(54,650,407)	(8,127,898)	(15,157,261)
Balance as at period/year end		44,795,932	39,112,069	11,883,923	10,660,582
		-	-	-	-

20.3.4 **Commercial papers**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
MTN Nigeria Communication Plc.		-	461,728	-	278,441
FSDH Merchant Bank Ltd		-	49,596	-	49,596
Nosak Distilleries Ltd		43,563	23,256	43,563	23,256
Coleman Technical Industries		-	-	-	-
Flour Mills of Nigeria		97,898	-	97,898	-
Dangote Cement Plc.		108,349	285,890	108,349	141,140
Dangote Sugar Refinery		213,903	-	213,903	-
UAC of Nigeria Plc		48,069	-	48,069	-
United Capital Plc.		-	96,451	-	96,451
Rand Merchant Bank Nigeria Ltd.		-	49,462	-	49,462
Fidson Healthcare Plc.		36,749	66,389	36,749	66,389
		548,533	1,032,772	548,533	704,736
Expected credit loss (ECL) allowance		(4,622)	(4,622)	(2,989)	(2,989)
		543,911	**1,028,150**	**545,544**	**701,747**
Current		543,911	1,028,150	545,544	701,747
		543,911	**1,028,150**	**545,544**	**701,747**

20.3.4.1 The movement in commercial papers

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Balance as at 1 January		1,032,772	100,053	704,736	100,053
Additions during the year		540,431	1,473,769	540,431	1,154,870
Accrued interest income		22,406	37,925	22,406	28,787
Redemption at maturity		(1,047,077)	(578,975)	(719,040)	(578,975)
Balance at period/year end		548,533	1,032,772	548,533	704,736
			-		-

21 **Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Listed equity instrument balance at 1 January		334,535	130,358	334,535	130,358
Fair value gains / (losses)	7	478	204,177	478	204,177
Balance at period/year end		335,013	334,535	335,013	334,535
Non-current		335,013	334,535	335,013	334,535
		335,013	**334,535**	**335,013**	**334,535**
		-	-	-	-

These are quoted financial instruments held on lien by providers of short term borrowings for the purpose of securing the debt. The debt providers maintain posession of the Quoted instruments but do not have ownership unless default. Pledged assets are measured at fair value as at period end.

Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc purchased quoted shares of ₦400 million with a Margin facility from Guaranty Trust Bank Plc (see Note 36).There is an on-going litigation on this investment arising from the additional investment cover requested for by the Bank due to the fall in the value of the shares purchased which was rejected by the Company.

The directors, having sought the advice of professional counsel, are of the opinion that no significant liability will crystalise from this litigation therefore, fair value gain/(loss) has been recognized in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

The movement in the carrying amount is the fair value change in respect of the market price as at period end.

22 **Reinsurance contract Assets**

22.1 **Roll-forward of reinsurance contract assets showing the Assets for remaining coverage and the Assets for incurred claims per measurement basis**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Contracts measured using PAA					
Excluding loss recovery components		1,786,941	1,190,027	1,501,138	1,000,505
Loss recovery components		-	-	-	-
Assets for Remaining coverage		**1,786,941**	**1,190,027**	**1,501,138**	**1,000,505**
Present value of future cash flows		1,847,259	2,859,776	2,192,591	1,296,818
Risk Adjustment		612,853	435,926	378,685	201,758
Assets for Incurred Claims		**2,460,111**	**3,295,701**	**2,571,277**	**1,498,576**
Total contracts measured using PAA		**4,247,052**	**4,485,728**	**4,072,415**	**2,499,081**
Contracts measured using GMM					
Excluding loss recovery components		732,779	139,077	732,779	139,077
Loss recovery components		75,272	-	75,272	-
Assets for Remaining coverage		**808,050**	**139,077**	**808,050**	**139,077**
Present value of future cash flows		559,480	201,120	559,480	201,120
Risk Adjustment		109,640	39,203	109,640	39,203
Assets for Incurred Claims		**669,120**	**240,323**	**669,120**	**240,323**
Total contracts measured using GMM		**1,477,171**	**379,400**	**1,477,171**	**379,400**
Total Reinsurance contract assets	22.2	**5,724,223**	**4,865,129**	**5,549,585**	**2,878,481**

22.2 **Reconciliation of Assets for Remaining coverage and Assets for incurred claims - All Segments - Entity level**

The following tables show the reconciliation of Reinsurance contract assets (On an aggregate level) from Opening to Closing for All Contracts.

	GROUP - 30 September 2024					GROUP - 31 December 2023				
	Asset for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims			Asset for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	30-Sep-24	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	31-Dec-23
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(0)	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	(0)
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	1,329,104	-	3,060,896	475,129	4,865,129	1,064,009	(0)	3,344,896	418,396	4,827,301
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) opening balance	**1,329,104**	**-**	**3,060,896**	**475,129**	**4,865,129**	**1,064,009**	**(0)**	**3,344,896**	**418,396**	**4,827,301**
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(7,047,664)	-	-	-	(7,047,664)	(5,513,080)	-	-	-	(5,513,080)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	**-**	**75,272**	**3,463,159**	**247,364**	**3,785,795**	**-**	**0**	**3,193,054**	**36,760**	**3,229,813**
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	(31,164)	6,879,548	-	6,848,384	-	(0)	4,331,441	-	4,331,441
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	(3,416,389)	247,364	(3,169,024)	-	-	(1,138,387)	36,760	(1,101,627)
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments	-	106,435	-	-	106,435	-	0	-	-	0
Reinsurance investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(7,047,664)**	**75,272**	**3,463,159**	**247,364**	**(3,261,869)**	**(5,513,080)**	**0**	**3,193,054**	**36,760**	**(2,283,267)**
Reinsurance finance income	3,176	-	(78,684)	-	(75,508)	36,825	(0)	348,680	19,973	405,478
Foreign Currency Movements	-	-	-	-	-	9,626	-	-	-	9,626
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	**(7,044,488)**	**75,272**	**3,384,475**	**247,364**	**(3,337,377)**	**(5,466,629)**	**0**	**3,541,734**	**56,733**	**(1,868,163)**
Cash flows										
Premiums paid	8,235,103	-	-	-	8,235,103	5,731,710	-	-	-	5,731,710
Amounts received	-	-	(4,038,633)	-	(4,038,633)	-	-	(3,825,734)	-	(3,825,734)
Total cash flows	**8,235,103**	**-**	**(4,038,633)**	**-**	**4,196,471**	**5,731,710**	**-**	**(3,825,734)**	**-**	**1,905,976**
Other movements	0	-	-	-	0	(0)	-	-	-	(0)
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	**2,519,736**	**75,272**	**2,406,739**	**722,493**	**5,724,240**	**1,329,089**	**0**	**3,060,896**	**475,129**	**4,865,112**
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(0)	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	(0)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	2,519,719	75,272	2,406,739	722,493	5,724,223	1,329,104	-	3,060,896	475,129	4,865,129
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	**2,519,719**	**75,272**	**2,406,739**	**722,493**	**5,724,223**	**1,329,104**	**-**	**3,060,896**	**475,129**	**4,865,129**

	COMPANY - 30 September 2024					COMPANY - 31 December 2023				
	Asset for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims			Asset for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	30-Sep-24	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	31-Dec-23
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	1,139,582	-	1,497,938	240,961	2,878,481	931,750	(0)	1,769,375	182,346	2,883,471
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) opening balance	**1,139,582**	**-**	**1,497,938**	**240,961**	**2,878,481**	**931,750**	**(0)**	**1,769,375**	**182,346**	**2,883,471**
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(6,375,501)	-	-	-	(6,375,501)	(4,496,668)	-	-	-	(4,496,668)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	**-**	**75,272**	**4,491,130**	**247,364**	**4,813,766**	**-**	**0**	**1,710,459**	**58,615**	**1,769,074**
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	(31,164)	6,356,705	-	6,325,542	-	(0)	3,620,335	-	3,620,335
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	(1,865,575)	247,364	(1,618,211)	-	-	(1,909,876)	58,615	(1,851,261)
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments	-	106,435	-	-	106,435	-	0	-	-	0
Reinsurance investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(6,375,501)**	**75,272**	**4,491,130**	**247,364**	**(1,561,735)**	**(4,496,668)**	**0**	**1,710,459**	**58,615**	**(2,727,594)**
Reinsurance finance income	3,176	-	(200,998)	-	(197,822)	36,825	(0)	228,533	-	265,357
Foreign Currency Movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	**(6,372,326)**	**75,272**	**4,290,133**	**247,364**	**(1,759,557)**	**(4,459,843)**	**0**	**1,938,992**	**58,615**	**(2,462,236)**
Cash flows										
Premiums paid	7,466,660	-	-	-	7,466,660	4,667,675	-	-	-	4,667,675
Amounts received	-	-	(3,036,000)	-	(3,036,000)	0	-	(2,210,428)	-	(2,210,428)
Total cash flows	**7,466,660**	**-**	**(3,036,000)**	**-**	**4,430,661**	**4,667,675**	**-**	**(2,210,428)**	**-**	**2,457,247**
Other movements	0	-	-	-	0	(0)	-	-	-	(0)
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	**2,233,917**	**75,272**	**2,752,072**	**488,325**	**5,549,585**	**1,139,582**	**0**	**1,497,938**	**240,961**	**2,878,481**
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	2,233,917	75,272	2,752,072	488,325	5,549,585	1,139,582	-	1,497,938	240,961	2,878,481
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	**2,233,917**	**75,272**	**2,752,072**	**488,325**	**5,549,585**	**1,139,582**	**-**	**1,497,938**	**240,961**	**2,878,481**
					(0)					(0)

22.3 **Reconciliation of Assets for Remaining coverage and Assets for incurred claims-PAA- Entity level**

The following tables show the reconciliation of Reinsurance contract assets (On an aggregate level) from Opening to Closing for Contracts measured using PAA. The portfolio measured under PAA are aviation, bond, engineering, fire, general accident, marine, motor, oil & gas, group life, individual life and medical.

	GROUP - 30 September 2024					GROUP - 31 December 2023				
	Asset for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims			Asset for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	30-Sep-24	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	31-Dec-23
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(0)	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	(0)
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	1,190,027	-	2,859,776	435,926	4,485,728	898,618	-	3,184,291	396,927	4,479,836
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) opening balance	**1,190,027**	**-**	**2,859,776**	**435,926**	**4,485,728**	**898,618**	**-**	**3,184,291**	**396,927**	**4,479,836**
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(6,542,860)	-	-	-	(6,542,860)	(4,977,896)	-	-	-	(4,977,896)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	**-**	**-**	**2,672,835**	**176,927**	**2,849,762**	**-**	**-**	**3,119,204**	**19,026**	**3,138,229**
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	-	5,796,643	-	5,796,643	-	-	4,188,021	-	4,188,021
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	(3,123,808)	176,927	(2,946,881)	-	-	(1,068,817)	19,026	(1,049,792)
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(6,542,860)**	**-**	**2,672,835**	**176,927**	**(3,693,098)**	**(4,977,896)**	**-**	**3,119,204**	**19,026**	**(1,839,667)**
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	(17,895)	-	(17,895)	-	-	328,572	19,973	348,545
Foreign Currency Movements	-	-	-	-	-	9,626	-	-	-	9,626
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	**(6,542,860)**	**-**	**2,654,940**	**176,927**	**(3,710,992)**	**(4,968,270)**	**-**	**3,447,776**	**38,999**	**(1,481,496)**
Cash flows										
Premiums paid	7,139,774	-	-	-	7,139,774	5,259,664	-	-	-	5,259,664
Amounts received	-	-	(3,667,457)	-	(3,667,457)	-	-	(3,772,291)	-	(3,772,291)
Total cash flows	**7,139,774**	**-**	**(3,667,457)**	**-**	**3,472,316**	**5,259,664**	**-**	**(3,772,291)**	**-**	**1,487,373**
Other movements	0	-	-	-	0	(0)	-	-	-	(0)
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	**1,786,941**	**-**	**1,847,259**	**612,853**	**4,247,052**	**1,190,012**	**-**	**2,859,776**	**435,926**	**4,485,714**
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(0)	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	(0)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	1,786,941	-	1,847,259	612,853	4,247,052	1,190,027	-	2,859,776	435,926	4,485,728
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	**1,786,941**	**-**	**1,847,259**	**612,853**	**4,247,052**	**1,190,027**	**-**	**2,859,776**	**435,926**	**4,485,728**

	COMPANY - 30 September 2024					COMPANY - 31 December 2023				
	Asset for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims			Asset for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	30-Sep-24	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	31-Dec-23
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	1,000,505	-	1,296,818	201,758	2,499,081	766,359	-	1,608,770	160,877	2,536,005
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) opening balance	**1,000,505**	**-**	**1,296,818**	**201,758**	**2,499,081**	**766,359**	**-**	**1,608,770**	**160,877**	**2,536,005**
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(5,870,697)	-	-	-	(5,870,697)	(3,961,484)	-	-	-	(3,961,484)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	**-**	**-**	**3,700,806**	**176,927**	**3,877,733**	**-**	**-**	**1,636,609**	**40,881**	**1,677,490**
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	-	5,273,800	-	5,273,800	-	-	3,476,916	-	3,476,916
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	(1,572,995)	176,927	(1,396,068)	-	-	(1,840,307)	40,881	(1,799,425)
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(5,870,697)**	**-**	**3,700,806**	**176,927**	**(1,992,964)**	**(3,961,484)**	**-**	**1,636,609**	**40,881**	**(2,283,994)**
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	(140,208)	-	(140,208)	-	-	208,425	-	208,425
Foreign Currency Movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	**(5,870,697)**	**-**	**3,560,598**	**176,927**	**(2,133,173)**	**(3,961,484)**	**-**	**1,845,034**	**40,881**	**(2,075,569)**
Cash flows										
Premiums paid	6,371,331	-	-	-	6,371,331	4,195,629	-	-	-	4,195,629
Amounts received	-	-	(2,664,824)	-	(2,664,824)	0	-	(2,156,985)	-	(2,156,985)
Total cash flows	**6,371,331**	**-**	**(2,664,824)**	**-**	**3,706,506**	**4,195,630**	**-**	**(2,156,985)**	**-**	**2,038,645**
Other movements	0	-	-	-	0	(0)	-	-	-	(0)
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	**1,501,138**	**-**	**2,192,591**	**378,685**	**4,072,415**	**1,000,505**	**-**	**1,296,818**	**201,758**	**2,499,081**
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	1,501,138	-	2,192,591	378,685	4,072,415	1,000,505	-	1,296,818	201,758	2,499,081
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	**1,501,138**	**-**	**2,192,591**	**378,685**	**4,072,415**	**1,000,505**	**-**	**1,296,818**	**201,758**	**2,499,081**

22.4 **Reconciliation of Assets for Remaining coverage and Assets for incurred claims-GMM- Entity level**

The following tables show the reconciliation of Reinsurance contract assets (On an aggregate level) from Opening to Closing for Contracts measured using GMM. The portfolio measured using GMM are bond and engineering.

	GROUP - 30 September 2024					GROUP - 31 December 2023				
	Asset for remaining coverage		Asset for incurred claims			Asset for remaining coverage		Asset for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss recovery component	**Loss recovery component**	**Present value of Future cash flows**	**Risk Adjustment**	**30-Sep-24**	**Excluding loss recovery component**	**Loss recovery component**	**Present value of Future cash flows**	**Risk Adjustment**	**31-Dec-23**
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	139,077	-	201,120	39,203	379,400	165,392	(0)	160,605	21,469	347,465
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) opening balance	**139,077**	**-**	**201,120**	**39,203**	**379,400**	**165,392**	**(0)**	**160,605**	**21,469**	**347,465**
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(504,804)	-	-	-	(504,804)	(535,184)	-	-	-	(535,184)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	**-**	**75,272**	**790,324**	**70,437**	**936,033**	**-**	**0**	**73,850**	**17,734**	**91,584**
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	(31,164)	1,082,905	-	1,051,741	-	(0)	143,420	-	143,420
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	(292,580)	70,437	(222,143)	-	-	(69,570)	17,734	(51,836)
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments	-	106,435	-	-	106,435	-	0	-	-	0
Reinsurance investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(504,804)**	**75,272**	**790,324**	**70,437**	**431,229**	**(535,184)**	**0**	**73,850**	**17,734**	**(443,600)**
Reinsurance finance income	3,176	-	(60,789)	-	(57,613)	36,825	(0)	20,108	-	56,933
Foreign Currency Movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	**(501,628)**	**75,272**	**729,535**	**70,437**	**373,616**	**(498,359)**	**0**	**93,958**	**17,734**	**(386,667)**
Cash flows										
Premiums paid	1,095,330	-	-	-	1,095,330	472,045	-	-	-	472,045
Amounts received	-	-	(371,175)	-	(371,175)	-	-	(53,443)	-	(53,443)
Total cash flows	**1,095,330**	**-**	**(371,175)**	**-**	**724,154**	**472,045**	**-**	**(53,443)**	**-**	**418,602**
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	**732,779**	**75,272**	**559,480**	**109,640**	**1,477,171**	**139,077**	**0**	**201,120**	**39,203**	**379,400**
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	732,779	75,272	559,480	109,640	1,477,171	139,077	-	201,120	39,203	379,400
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	**732,779**	**75,272**	**559,480**	**109,640**	**1,477,171**	**139,077**	**-**	**201,120**	**39,203**	**379,400**

	COMPANY - 30 September 2024					COMPANY - 31 December 2023				
	Asset for remaining coverage		Asset for incurred claims			Asset for remaining coverage		Asset for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss recovery component	**Loss recovery component**	**Present value of Future cash flows**	**Risk Adjustment**	**30-Sep-24**	**Excluding loss recovery component**	**Loss recovery component**	**Present value of Future cash flows**	**Risk Adjustment**	**31-Dec-23**
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	139,077	-	201,120	39,203	379,400	165,392	(0)	160,605	21,469	347,465
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) opening balance	**139,077**	**-**	**201,120**	**39,203**	**379,400**	**165,392**	**(0)**	**160,605**	**21,469**	**347,465**
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(504,804)	-	-	-	(504,804)	(535,184)	-	-	-	(535,184)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	**-**	**75,272**	**790,324**	**70,437**	**936,033**	**-**	**0**	**73,850**	**17,734**	**91,584**
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	(31,164)	1,082,905	-	1,051,741	-	(0)	143,420	-	143,420
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	(292,580)	70,437	(222,143)	-	-	(69,570)	17,734	(51,836)
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments	-	106,435	-	-	106,435	-	0	-	-	0
Reinsurance investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(504,804)**	**75,272**	**790,324**	**70,437**	**431,229**	**(535,184)**	**0**	**73,850**	**17,734**	**(443,600)**
Reinsurance finance income	3,176	-	(60,789)	-	(57,613)	36,825	(0)	20,108	-	56,933
Foreign Currency Movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	**(501,628)**	**75,272**	**729,535**	**70,437**	**373,616**	**(498,359)**	**0**	**93,958**	**17,734**	**(386,667)**
Cash flows										
Premiums paid	1,095,330	-	-	-	1,095,330	472,045	-	-	-	472,045
Amounts received	-	-	(371,175)	-	(371,175)	-	-	(53,443)	-	(53,443)
Total cash flows	**1,095,330**	**-**	**(371,175)**	**-**	**724,154**	**472,045**	**-**	**(53,443)**	**-**	**418,602**
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	**732,779**	**75,272**	**559,480**	**109,640**	**1,477,171**	**139,077**	**(0)**	**201,120**	**39,203**	**379,400**
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	732,779	75,272	559,480	109,640	1,477,171	139,077	-	201,120	39,203	379,400
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	**732,779**	**75,272**	**559,480**	**109,640**	**1,477,171**	**139,077**	**-**	**201,120**	**39,203**	**379,400**

23 **Trade receivables**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Trade receivables	23.1	5,036,715	1,424,006	3,150,426	579,330
Current		5,036,715	1,424,006	3,150,426	579,330
		5,036,715	**1,424,006**	**3,150,426**	**579,330**
		-	-	-	-

Trade receivables are not interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

23.1 *Analysis of insurance receivables by counter party*

Gross					
Due from insurance brokers		5,179,163	1,566,454	3,150,426	579,330
		5,179,163	**1,566,454**	**3,150,426**	**579,330**
Allowance for impairment					
Due from insurance brokers		(142,448)	(142,448)	-	-
		(142,448)	**(142,448)**	**-**	**-**
		5,036,715	**1,424,006**	**3,150,426**	**579,330**
		-	-	-	-

23.1.1 Analysis of movement in gross trade receivables

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Balance at 1 January		1,566,454	1,102,637	579,330	494,409
Gross premium written	31.3	59,447,680	45,188,821	33,353,719	23,844,496
Receipts during the period/year		(55,834,970)	(44,725,004)	(30,782,623)	(23,759,575)
		5,179,163	**1,566,454**	**3,150,426**	**579,330**

23.1.2 *The age analysis of gross trade receivables:*

Within 30 days		4,648,831	1,114,569	3,150,426	579,330
Above 30 days		530,333	451,885	-	-
		5,179,163	**1,566,454**	**3,150,426**	**579,330**
			-		-

24 **Other receivables and prepayments**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Prepayments	24.1	396,848	280,149	66,466	84,235
Advance commission		5,286	5,286	-	-
ATM Receivables		471	471	-	-
Other bank debtors	24.2	5,687	5,687	-	-
Deposit for shares in Mutual Benefits MFB Limited		-	-	78,000	78,000
Deposit for shares in Mutual Exploration and Production Ltd		7,238	7,238	7,238	7,238
Other receivables	24.3	3,299,864	2,741,851	348,676	292,501
		3,715,394	**3,040,682**	**500,380**	**461,974**
Allowance for impairment charges on other receivables	24.4	(1,868,483)	(1,868,483)	(210,347)	(210,347)
		1,846,911	**1,172,199**	**290,033**	**251,627**
Current		1,846,911	1,172,199	290,033	251,627
		1,846,911	**1,172,199**	**290,033**	**251,627**

24.1 Prepayments relate to prepaid expenses such as rent,maintenance agreements and other expenses.

24.2 This is made up of reversals in the bank statement of the Company by the Bank but with inadequate information to determine the reason for the reversal. The entry is corrected once the detailed information is obtained from the bank.

24.3 Analysis of other receivables is as shown below:

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Non-financial instruments					
Excess interest charges		6,390	6,390	-	-
WHT recoverable		261,910	208,923	-	-
VAT input recoverable on investment property		67,292	78,750	-	-
Other trade receivables		-	-	-	-
		335,592	294,063	-	-
Financial instruments					
Receivables from property buyers		131,784	156,911	-	-
Property development debtors		3,123	3,123	-	-
Rent receivables		358,500	393,700	-	-
Balance held in Polaris Bank Plc		2,533	2,533	2,533	2,533
Balance held in Guaranty Trust Bank Plc		61,067	61,067	61,067	61,067
Balance held in Unity Bank Plc		1	1	1	1
Investment placement with Flourish Securities Investments and Trust Limited		7,129	7,129	-	-
Investment placement with BGL Securities Limited		38,753	38,753	-	-
Investment placement with Profound Securities		16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757
Investment placement with Safe Trust Mortgage Bank		1,039,144	1,039,144	-	-
Title One Trading Limited		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Others *		1,205,481	628,670	168,318	112,143
		2,964,272	2,447,788	348,676	292,501
		3,299,864	**2,741,851**	**348,676**	**292,501**
		-	-	-	-

* These relate to staff housing upfront, receivable on disposal of Mutual Tulip Estate, etc.

24.4 The movement in expected credit loss on other receivables

(a) **Group**

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	30 Sep-2024 Total Impairment provision	31-Dec-23 Total Impairment provision
As at 1 January	8,821	1,859,662	1,868,483	956,430
Expected credit loss charge	-	-	-	912,053
Balance at period/year end	8,821	1,859,662	1,868,483	1,868,483

(b) **Company**

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	30 Sep-2024 Impairment provision	31-Dec-23 Impairment provision
As as at 1 January	839	209,508	210,347	270,347
Expected credit loss charge	-	0	0	(60,000)
Balance at period/year end	839	209,508	210,347	210,347

25 **Investment properties**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
At the beginning of the year		4,535,000	5,320,000	100,000	75,000
Disposal		(334,091)	(949,091)	-	-
Fair value gain on investment properties		-	164,091	-	25,000
		4,200,909	**4,535,000**	**100,000**	**100,000**

- - - -

The items of investment properties are as shown below:

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**
Mutual Tulip Estate	i	180,000	180,000	-	-
Property at Ikeja Alausa	ii	350,000	350,000	-	-
Property at Ikota	iii	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Property at Sango/Idiroko - Mogga	iv	80,000	80,000	-	-
Property at Sango/Idiroko - Caxtonjo	v	50,000	50,000	-	-
Property at Onireke,Ibadan	vi	325,000	325,000	-	-
Mutual Alpha Court duplex, Costain, Lagos	vii	1,450,909	1,785,000	-	-
Property at Asokoro, Abuja	viii	650,000	650,000	-	-
Property at Akure Plots (5,302 Square Meters)	ix	210,000	210,000	-	-
Property at Ado Ekiti Land	x	705,000	705,000	-	-
Property at Oyingbo, Lagos	xi	100,000	100,000	-	-
		4,200,909	**4,535,000**	**100,000**	**100,000**
		-	-	-	-

Movement in Investment properties is shown below:

	Bal as at 1.1.2024	Additions	Disposal	Fair value gain/(loss)	Bal as at 30.9.2024
Mutual Tulip Estate	180,000	-	-	-	180,000
Property at Ikeja Alausa	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
Property at Ikota	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Property at Sango/Idiroko - Mogga	80,000	-	-	-	80,000
Property at Sango/Idiroko - Caxtonjo	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Property at Onireke,Ibadan	325,000	-	-	-	325,000
Mutual Alpha Court duplex, Costain, Lagos	1,785,000	-	(334,091)	-	1,450,909
Property at Asokoro, Abuja	650,000	-	-	-	650,000
Property at Akure Plots (5,302 Square Meters)	210,000	-	-	-	210,000
Property at Ado Ekiti Land	705,000	-	-	-	705,000
Property at Oyingbo, Lagos	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Balance at the end of the year	**4,535,000**	**-**	**(334,091)**	**-**	**4,200,909**

Movement in Investment properties is shown below:

	Bal as at 1.1.2023	Additions	Disposal	Fair value gain/(loss)	Bal as at 31.12.2023
Mutual Tulip Estate	180,000	-	-	-	180,000
Property at Ikeja Alausa	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
Property at Ikota	75,000	-	-	25,000	100,000
Property at Sango/Idiroko - Mogga	80,000	-	-	-	80,000
Property at Sango/Idiroko - Caxtonjo	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Property at Onireke,Ibadan	325,000	-	-	-	325,000
Mutual Alpha Court duplex, Costain, Lagos	2,610,000	-	(949,091)	124,091	1,785,000
Property at Asokoro, Abuja	650,000	-	-	-	650,000
Property at Akure Plots (5,302 Square Meters)	200,000	-	-	10,000	210,000
Property at Ado Ekiti Land	700,000	-	-	5,000	705,000
Property at Oyingbo, Lagos	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Balance at the end of the year	**5,320,000**	**-**	**(949,091)**	**164,091**	**4,535,000**

26 **Investments in subsidiaries**

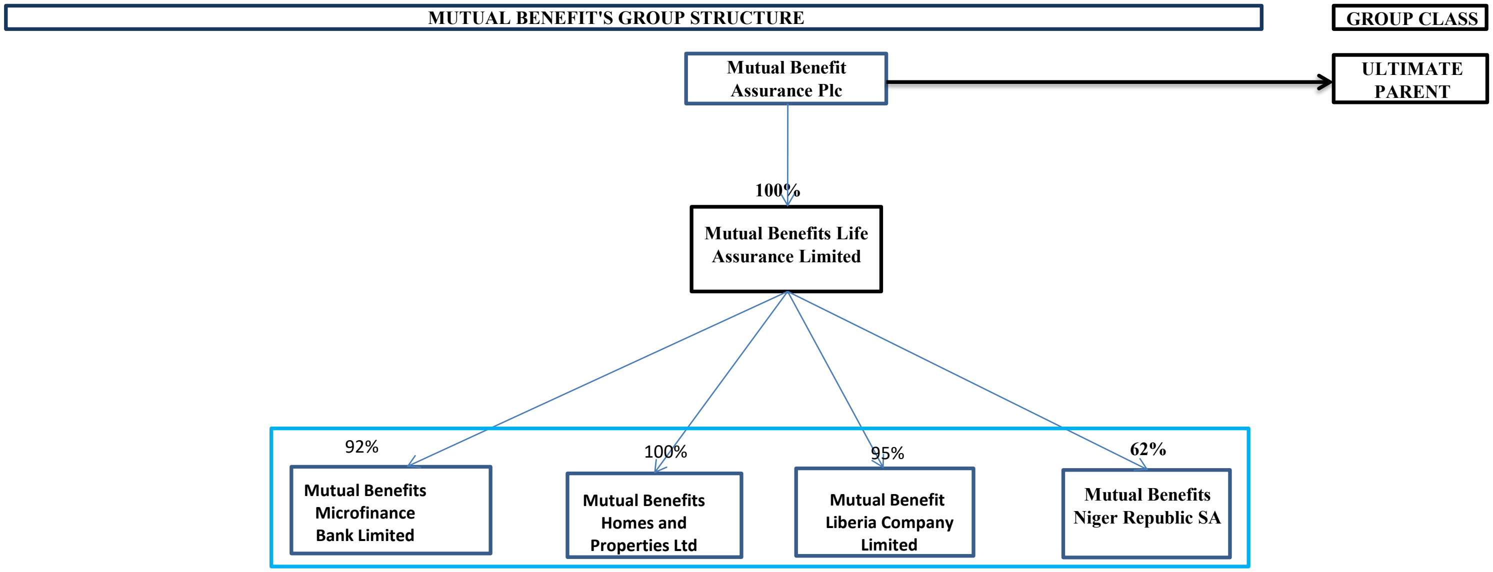
The Company’s investment in its subsidiaries is as stated below:

	COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**
Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited	6,000,000	6,000,000
Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Limited	142,000	142,000
	6,142,000	**6,142,000**

Movement in investment in subsidiaries:

At 1 January	6,142,000	6,120,000
Additional equity investment in Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Limited	-	22,000
At 31 December	**6,142,000**	**6,142,000**

26 **Investments in subsidiaries**



	Company name	Nature of business	Country of origin	Relationship	% of equity controlled	NCI	Status	Year of control
1	Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Ltd	Insurance	Nigeria	Direct - Subsidiary	100%	0%	Set up	Dec 2007
2	Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Ltd	Banking	Nigeria	Indirect - Subsidiary	92%	8%	Acquired	Jan 2009
3	Mutual Benefits Homes and Properties Ltd	Property development	Nigeria	Indirect - Subsidiary	100%	0%	Set up	Jan 2008
4	Mutual Benefits Assurance Company, Liberia	Insurance	Liberia	Indirect - Subsidiary	95%	5%	Set up	Jan 2008
5	Mutual Benefits Assurance, Niger Republic	Insurance	Niger Republic	Indirect - Subsidiary	62%	38%	Set up	Jan 2014

26 Investments in subsidiaries

Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited

Mutual Life Assurance Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc.The principal activity of the Company is the underwriting of life insurance policies.

Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank

Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank was incorporated in Nigeria in January 2008 and its principal activity involves the provision of retail banking services to both individual and corporate customers. Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited obtained control of the company with acquisition of 80% of the voting rights of the Company in January 2009. During the year 2020, Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc and its subsidiary, Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Ltd, increased total shareholding to 89.8% through the acquisition of additional 240 million units of ordinary shares in the Bank. The Group's shareholding in the Bank was further increased in 2023 to 91.83%through the acquisition of additional 122 million ordinary shares.

Mutual Benefits Homes and Properties Ltd

Mutual Benefits Homes and Properties Limited was incorporated in December 2007 to provide property development services to corporate and individual customers. The Company was established as a wholly owned subsidiary of Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited.

Mutual Benefits Assurance Company Liberia

Mutual Benefit Assurance Company Liberia was incorporated on 29 August 2007 and commenced operations on 2 January 2008. It is into underwriting of all classes of non-Life and life businesses. It is 95% owned by Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited.

Mutual Benefits Assurance, Niger Republic SA

Mutual Benefits Niger S.A commenced operations on 2 January 2014. It is into underwriting non-life and health/medical insurance businesses. It was 96% owned by Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited until 31 December 2019 when the Company issued additional 59,484 unit of shares at a price of 31942CFA totalling 1,900,000,000CFA (NGN965,010,000). The shares were taken up by other shareholders (Non controlling interest), thereby diluting the shareholding of Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited in the Company to 62.47%.

27 **Intangible assets: Software**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Note	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**
Cost:					
Balance at the beginning of the year		1,561,820	909,932	403,275	316,754
Additions		88,299	248,840	32,522	86,521
Foreign exchange difference		144,168	403,048	-	-
		1,794,287	1,561,820	435,797	403,275
Amortization:					
Balance at the beginning of the year		871,805	526,633	230,214	203,100
Amortisation charge	14.1	96,408	65,563	42,236	27,114
Foreign exchange difference		-	279,609	-	-
		968,213	871,805	272,450	230,214
Carrying amount at the end of the period		**826,074**	**690,015**	**163,347**	**173,061**

28 **Property, plant and equipments (Group)**

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Note	Land	Building	Leasehold Improvement	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Total
Cost/revaluation:								
1 January 2023		**1,374,547**	**2,864,982**	**729,867**	**203,806**	**1,539,001**	**2,202,719**	**8,914,921**
Additions		-	12,375	11,005	5,000	286,492	136,772	**451,644**
Disposal		-	-	-	(115)	(63,033)	(968)	**(64,116)**
Foreign exchange difference		-	1,254,429	-	20,700	214,161	404,212	**1,893,502**
31 December 2023		**1,374,547**	**4,131,785**	**740,872**	**229,391**	**1,976,621**	**2,742,735**	**11,195,952**
Additions		-	90,603	11,582	45,015	359,109	249,244	**755,553**
Disposal		-	-	-	-	(3,800)	-	**(3,800)**
Foreign exchange difference		-	1,436,456		27,471	249,596	502,364	**2,215,887**
30 September 2024		**1,374,547**	**5,658,844**	**752,454**	**301,877**	**2,581,526**	**3,494,343**	**14,163,592**
Accumulated depreciation:								
1 January 2023		**-**	**1,271,936**	**723,905**	**164,465**	**1,449,130**	**1,867,542**	**5,476,978**
Charge for the year		-	57,935	3,480	6,085	79,926	155,850	**303,276**
Disposal		-	-	-	(115)	(63,032)	(968)	**(64,115)**
Foreign exchange difference		-	193,199	-	18,903	205,704	362,237	**780,042**
31 December 2023		**-**	**1,523,069**	**727,385**	**189,338**	**1,671,727**	**2,384,661**	**6,496,182**
Charge for the year		-	56,124	5,156	5,309	118,348	92,291	**277,228**
Disposal		-	-	-	-	(3,800)	-	**(3,800)**
Foreign exchange difference		-	212,227	-	20,792	228,043	407,248	**868,310**
30 September 2024		**-**	**1,791,420**	**732,541**	**215,439**	**2,014,318**	**2,884,200**	**7,637,920**
Carrying amounts at:								
30 September 2024		**1,374,547**	**3,867,424**	**19,913**	**86,438**	**567,208**	**610,143**	**6,525,673**
31 December 2023		**1,374,547**	**2,608,716**	**13,487**	**40,053**	**304,893**	**358,074**	**4,699,770**

i. These exchange difference on PPE occured as a result of translation of balances relating to the foreign entities of the group as at reporting date.
ii. There were no impairment losses on any class of property and equipment during the period (2023: Nil).
iii. There were no capitalized borrowing cost related to acquisition of property and equipment during the period (2023: Nil).
iv. There were no liens or encumbrances on assets as at the period end. No assets have been pledged as security for borrowing (2023: Nil).
v. There were no capital commitments as at period end (2023: Nil).

28 **Property, plant and equipment (Company)**

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Land	Buildings	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Total
Cost/revaluation:							
1 January 2023	**960,000**	**1,457,870**	**729,867**	**95,944**	**960,597**	**1,247,539**	**5,451,817**
Additions	-	-	11,005	-	262,305	66,095	**339,405**
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(53,033)	(968)	**(54,001)**
Revaluation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
31 December 2023	**960,000**	**1,457,870**	**740,872**	**95,944**	**1,169,869**	**1,312,666**	**5,737,221**
Additions	-	-	11,582	43,066	236,727	38,809	**330,184**
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(3,800)	-	**(3,800)**
30 September 2024	**960,000**	**1,457,870**	**752,454**	**139,010**	**1,402,796**	**1,351,475**	**6,063,605**
Accumulated depreciation:							
1 January 2023	**-**	**487,870**	**723,905**	**86,407**	**925,915**	**1,077,578**	**3,301,675**
Charge for the year	-	43,157	3,480	4,919	39,889	55,442	**146,888**
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(53,033)	(968)	**(54,001)**
31 December 2023	**-**	**531,027**	**727,385**	**91,326**	**912,771**	**1,132,052**	**3,394,561**
Charge for the year	-	32,187	5,156	3,902	91,690	49,160	**182,095**
Disposal	-	-	-	-	(3,800)	-	**(3,800)**
30 September 2024	**-**	**563,213**	**732,541**	**95,228**	**1,000,661**	**1,181,212**	**3,572,856**
Carrying amounts at:							
30 September 2024	**960,000**	**894,657**	**19,913**	**43,782**	**402,135**	**170,263**	**2,490,749**
31 December 2023	**960,000**	**926,843**	**13,487**	**4,618**	**257,098**	**180,614**	**2,342,660**

i. These exchange difference on PPE occured as a result of translation of balances relating to the foreign entities of the group as at reporting date.
ii. There were no impairment losses on any class of property and equipment during the period (2023: Nil).
iii. There were no capitalized borrowing cost related to acquisition of property and equipment during the period(2023: Nil).
iv. There were no liens or encumbrances on assets as at the period end. No assets have been pledged as security for borrowing (2023: Nil).
v. There were no capital commitments as at period end (2023: Nil).

a) The Company's land and buildings were valued on 05 January 2023 by Alabi, Ojo & Makinde Estate Surveyors and Valuers (FRC/2015/NIESV/0000001080). The valuation which was based on open market value between a willing buyer and a willing seller produced a net surplus amount of ₦23,282,424.64 which has been credited to the property, plant and equipment revaluation account. As a result of the valuation, the revised value of the properties as at 1 January 2023 was ₦2,417,870,000.

The cost to date at the date of the initial revaluation in 2012 was ₦895,440,000. The property was valued in an open market by reference to the cost approach to value and the Income Approach to value was adopted to cross check the market value.

b) If land and buildings were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would be as follows:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	31 Mar-2024	31 Dec-2023	31 Mar-2024	31 Dec-2023
Cost	1,263,290	1,263,290	895,440	895,440
Accumulated depreciation	(210,428)	(196,997)	(210,428)	(196,997)
	1,052,861	1,066,293	685,012	698,443

29 Statutory deposit

This represents amounts deposited with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) pursuant to Section 10(3) of the Insurance Act, 2003. This amount is not available for the day-to-day use in the working capital of the Company and so it is excluded from the cash and cash equivalents. Interest earned on statutory deposits are included in investment income (Note 6).

The deposit has been tested for adequacy as at the period/year end and found to be adequate.

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**
Statutory deposit		500,000	500,000	300,000	300,000
		500,000	**500,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**
Non-current		500,000	500,000	300,000	300,000
		500,000	**500,000**	**300,000**	**300,000**

30 Deferred tax assets

Movement in Deferred tax assets:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**
Balance at the beginning of the year	693,998	576,269	195,911	161,321
(Charge)/credit in profit or loss for the year	-	117,729	-	34,590
Balance at the period/year end	**693,998**	**693,998**	**195,911**	**195,911**
	-	-	-	-

Deferred tax assets is attributable to the following:

	GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**
Property, plant and equipment	(579,807)	(579,807)	-	-
Expected credit losses	1,273,805	1,273,805	195,911	195,911
Balance, end of period/year	**693,998**	**693,998**	**195,911**	**195,911**

30.1 *Unrecognised deferred tax assets*

Deferred tax assets relating to the Group's life business have not been recognised in respect of the following items because of the uncertainty in the availability of future taxable profit against which the Group's life business can use the benefits therefrom.

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**
Property, plant and equipment		974,645	974,645	-	-
Tax losses		18,572,998	18,572,998	-	-
Balance, end of period/year		**19,547,644**	**19,547,644**	**-**	**-**

31 **Insurance contract liabilities**

31.1 The breakdown of groups of insurance contracts issued, and reinsurance contracts held, that are in an asset position and those in a liability position is set out in the table below:

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**
Liability for Remaining Coverage		28,601,537	16,956,622	13,796,276	8,023,310
Liability for Incurred claims		18,285,052	15,809,209	8,691,975	5,627,229
Total insurance contract liabilities		**46,886,589**	**32,765,831**	**22,488,251**	**13,650,538**
Asset for Remaining Coverage		(2,594,991)	(1,329,104)	(2,309,189)	(1,139,582)
Asset for Incurred claims		(3,129,232)	(3,536,025)	(3,240,397)	(1,738,899)
Total reinsurance contract assets		**(5,724,223)**	**(4,865,129)**	**(5,549,585)**	**(2,878,481)**
Net insurance contract liabilities		**41,162,366**	**27,900,702**	**16,938,666**	**10,772,057**

31.2 **Roll-forward of net liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims per measurement basis**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**	**30 Sep-2024**	**31 Dec-2023**
Contracts measured using PAA					
Excluding loss components		21,211,041	11,212,613	12,562,369	6,996,427
Loss components		(3,367)	193,539	5,166	109,366
Liability for Remaining coverage		**21,207,673**	**11,406,152**	**12,567,535**	**7,105,793**
Present value of future cash flows		15,461,145	13,441,291	6,838,779	4,213,176
Risk Adjustment		1,776,428	1,600,136	839,331	679,886
Liability for Incurred Claims		**17,237,573**	**15,041,427**	**7,678,111**	**4,893,062**
Total contracts measured using PAA	31.3.1	**38,445,246**	**26,447,580**	**20,245,646**	**11,998,855**
Contracts measured using GMM					
Excluding loss components		6,085,667	4,822,022	1,099,741	917,517
Loss components		1,308,196	728,447	129,000	0
Liability for Remaining coverage		**7,393,864**	**5,550,469**	**1,228,741**	**917,517**
Present value of future cash flows		887,318	653,901	853,703	620,286
Risk Adjustment		160,161	113,881	160,161	113,881
Liability for Incurred Claims		**1,047,479**	**767,782**	**1,013,864**	**734,167**
Total contracts measured using GMM	31.3.2	**8,441,343**	**6,318,251**	**2,242,605**	**1,651,683**
Total Insurance contract liability		**46,886,589**	**32,765,831**	**22,488,251**	**13,650,538**
		-	-	-	-

31.3 **Reconciliation of Liability for Remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims - All Segments - Entity level**

The following tables shows the reconciliation of insurance contract liabilities (On an aggregate level) from Opening to Closing for All Contracts.

	GROUP - 30 Sep-2024					**GROUP - 31 Dec-2023**				
	Liability for remaining coverage		**Liability for incurred claims**			**Liability for remaining coverage**		**Liability for incurred claims**		
	Excluding loss component	**Loss component**	**Present value of Future cash flows**	**Risk Adjustment**	**30-Sep-24**	**Excluding loss component**	**Loss component**	**Present value of Future cash flows**	**Risk Adjustment**	**31-Dec-23**
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	16,037,732	921,986	14,095,192	1,714,017	32,768,927	11,323,377	1,807,673	12,645,156	1,447,778	27,223,984
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	(3,096)	0	-	-	(3,096)	(0)	-	-	-	(0)
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities opening balance	**16,034,636**	**921,986**	**14,095,192**	**1,714,017**	**32,765,831**	**11,323,377**	**1,807,673**	**12,645,156**	**1,447,778**	**27,223,984**
Insurance revenue	**(44,343,941)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	(44,343,941)	**(39,921,850)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	(39,921,850)
Insurance service expenses	**7,521,942**	**411,932**	**33,940,273**	**148,046**	42,022,193	**7,871,415**	**(1,132,646)**	**25,795,252**	**181,217**	32,715,239
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	(261,344)	44,628,045	46,280	44,412,981	-	(645,200)	35,973,380	65,953	35,394,133
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(10,687,772)	101,765	(10,586,007)	-	-	(10,178,128)	115,264	(10,062,864)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	673,276	-	-	673,276	-	(487,445)	-	-	(487,445)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	7,521,942	-	-	-	7,521,942	7,871,415	-	-	-	7,871,415
Investment components	**(33,057)**	**-**	**33,057**	**-**	**-**	**(959,652)**	**-**	**959,652**	**-**	**-**
Net income or expense from insurance contracts held	**(36,855,056)**	**411,932**	**33,973,330**	**148,046**	**(2,321,748)**	**(33,010,088)**	**(1,132,646)**	**26,754,905**	**181,217**	**(7,206,611)**
Insurance finance expenses	(287,873)	(29,089)	(42,978)	74,527	(285,414)	703,083	245,630	1,232,142	85,021	2,265,877
Foreign Currency Movements	-	-	-	-	-	233,635	1,328	217,848	-	452,811
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	**(37,142,929)**	**382,843**	**33,930,352**	**222,573**	**(2,607,162)**	**(32,073,370)**	**(885,687)**	**28,204,895**	**266,239**	**(4,487,923)**
Cash flows										
Premiums received	59,447,680	-	-	-	59,447,680	45,188,821	-	-	-	45,188,821
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	(31,779,666)	-	(31,779,666)	-	-	(26,702,410)	-	(26,702,410)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(10,940,097)	-	-	-	(10,940,097)	(8,456,622)	-	-	-	(8,456,622)
Total cash flows	**48,507,583**	**-**	**(31,779,666)**	**-**	**16,727,917**	**36,732,199**	**-**	**(26,702,410)**	**-**	**10,029,789**
Other movements	(102,585)	-	102,585	-	-	52,449	-	(52,449)	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	**27,296,705**	**1,304,829**	**16,348,462**	**1,936,589**	**46,886,586**	**16,034,655**	**921,986**	**14,095,192**	**1,714,017**	**32,765,850**
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	27,300,717	1,304,103	16,348,462	1,936,589	46,889,871	16,037,732	921,986	14,095,192	1,714,017	32,768,927
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	(4,009)	726	-	-	(3,283)	(3,096)	0	-	-	(3,096)
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	**27,296,708**	**1,304,829**	**16,348,462**	**1,936,589**	**46,886,589**	**16,034,636**	**921,986**	**14,095,192**	**1,714,017**	**32,765,831**

	COMPANY - 30 Sep-2024					**COMPANY - 31 Dec-2023**				
	Liability for remaining coverage		**Liability for incurred claims**			**Liability for remaining coverage**		**Liability for incurred claims**		
	Excluding loss component	**Loss component**	**Present value of Future cash flows**	**Risk Adjustment**	**30-Sep-24**	**Excluding loss component**	**Loss component**	**Present value of Future cash flows**	**Risk Adjustment**	**31-Dec-23**
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	7,913,948	109,366	4,833,464	793,766	13,650,544	4,547,236	483,607	4,246,043	442,967	9,719,853
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities opening balance	**7,913,948**	**109,366**	**4,833,464**	**793,766**	**13,650,544**	**4,547,236**	**483,607**	**4,246,043**	**442,967**	**9,719,853**
Insurance revenue	(25,851,458)	-	-	-	(25,851,458)	(20,109,492)	-	-	-	(20,109,492)
Insurance service expenses	3,758,493	24,800	20,716,881	205,726	24,705,900	2,937,225	(374,241)	13,463,982	350,800	16,377,766
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	26,135,697	46,280	26,181,977	-	(468,139)	18,227,105	65,953	17,824,920
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(5,418,816)	159,446	(5,259,371)	-	-	(4,763,123)	284,846	(4,478,277)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	24,800	-	-	24,800	-	93,898	-	-	93,898
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	3,758,493	-	-	-	3,758,493	2,937,225	-	-	-	2,937,225
Investment components	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net income or expense from insurance contracts held	**(22,092,964)**	**24,800**	**20,716,881**	**205,726**	**(1,145,557)**	**(17,172,267)**	**(374,241)**	**13,463,982**	**350,800**	**(3,731,726)**
Insurance finance expenses	26,772	0	(379,909)	-	(353,138)	102,427	1	578,270	-	680,697
Foreign Currency Movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	**(22,066,193)**	**24,800**	**20,336,971**	**205,726**	**(1,498,695)**	**(17,069,840)**	**(374,241)**	**14,042,252**	**350,800**	**(3,051,029)**
Cash flows:										**-**
Premiums received	33,353,719	-	-	-	33,353,719	23,844,496	-	-	-	23,844,496
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	(17,580,538)	-	(17,580,538)	-	-	(13,402,382)	-	(13,402,382)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(5,436,779)	-	-	-	(5,436,779)	(3,460,393)	-	-	-	(3,460,393)
Total cash flows	**27,916,940**	**-**	**(17,580,538)**	**-**	**10,336,402**	**20,384,103**	**-**	**(13,402,382)**	**-**	**6,981,721**
Other movements	(102,585)	-	102,585	-	-	52,449	-	(52,449)	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	**13,662,110**	**134,166**	**7,692,482**	**999,492**	**22,488,251**	**7,913,948**	**109,366**	**4,833,464**	**793,766**	**13,650,544**
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	13,662,110	134,166	7,692,482	999,492	22,488,251	7,913,944	109,366	4,833,462	793,766	13,650,538
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	**13,662,110**	**134,166**	**7,692,482**	**999,492**	**22,488,251**	**7,913,944**	**109,366**	**4,833,462**	**793,766**	**13,650,538**
					0					(0)

31.3.1 **Reconciliation of Liability for Remianing coverage and liability for incurred claims-PAA- Entity level**

The following tables shows the reconciliation of insurance contract liabilities (On an aggregate level) from Opening to Closing for Contracts measured under PAA. These portfolio include Aviation, Bond, Engineering, Fire, General Accident, Marine, Motor, Oil & Gas, Group Life, Individual Life (contracts within one year) and Medical.

	GROUP - 30 Sep-2024					GROUP - 31 Dec-2023				
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims			Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	30-Sep-24	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	31-Dec-23
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	11,212,614	193,539	13,441,291	1,600,136	26,447,581	6,601,133	484,965	12,273,255	1,399,851	20,759,204
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	(0)	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	(0)
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities opening balance	**11,212,614**	**193,539**	**13,441,291**	**1,600,136**	**26,447,581**	**6,601,133**	**484,965**	**12,273,255**	**1,399,851**	**20,759,204**
Insurance revenue	**(42,164,142)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	(42,164,142)	**(36,116,993)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	(36,116,993)
Insurance service expenses	**7,161,723**	**(196,906)**	**30,807,070**	**101,765**	37,873,652	**7,398,666**	**(292,754)**	**23,554,803**	**115,264**	30,775,979
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	40,879,463	-	40,879,463	-	(468,121)	33,679,547	-	33,211,427
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(10,072,393)	101,765	(9,970,627)	-	-	(10,124,745)	115,264	(10,009,481)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	(196,906)	-	-	(196,906)	-	175,366	-	-	175,366
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	7,161,723	-	-	-	7,161,723	7,398,666	-	-	-	7,398,666
Investment components	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net income or expense from insurance contracts held	**(35,002,420)**	**(196,906)**	**30,807,070**	**101,765**	**(4,290,490)**	**(28,718,327)**	**(292,754)**	**23,554,803**	**115,264**	**(5,341,014)**
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	20,336	74,527	94,863	-	-	1,187,130	85,021	1,272,151
Foreign Currency Movements	-	-	-	-	-	233,635	1,328	217,848	-	452,811
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	**(35,002,420)**	**(196,906)**	**30,827,406**	**176,292**	**(4,195,628)**	**(28,484,692)**	**(291,426)**	**24,959,781**	**200,285**	**(3,616,052)**
Cash flows										
Premiums received	55,439,477	-	-	-	55,439,477	40,822,994	-	-	-	40,822,994
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	(28,910,137)	-	(28,910,137)	-	-	(23,739,296)	-	(23,739,296)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(10,336,047)	-	-	-	(10,336,047)	(7,779,254)	-	-	-	(7,779,254)
Total cash flows	**45,103,430**	**-**	**(28,910,137)**	**-**	**16,193,293**	**33,043,740**	**-**	**(23,739,296)**	**-**	**9,304,444**
Other movements	(102,585)	-	102,585	-	-	52,449	-	(52,449)	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	**21,211,041**	**(3,367)**	**15,461,145**	**1,776,428**	**38,445,246**	**11,212,630**	**193,539**	**13,441,291**	**1,600,136**	**26,447,597**
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	21,211,041	(3,367)	15,461,145	1,776,428	38,445,246	11,212,614	193,539	13,441,291	1,600,136	26,447,581
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	(0)
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	**21,211,041**	**(3,367)**	**15,461,145**	**1,776,428**	**38,445,246**	**11,212,614**	**193,539**	**13,441,291**	**1,600,136**	**26,447,581**

	COMPANY - 30 Sep-2024					COMPANY - 31 Dec-2023				
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims			Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	30-Sep-24	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	31-Dec-23
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	6,996,431	109,366	4,213,178	679,886	11,998,861	3,889,408	483,589	3,900,258	395,039	8,668,294
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities opening balance	**6,996,431**	**109,366**	**4,213,178**	**679,886**	**11,998,861**	**3,889,408**	**483,589**	**3,900,258**	**395,039**	**8,668,294**
Insurance revenue	(24,467,572)	-	-	-	(24,467,572)	(18,738,753)	-	-	-	(18,738,753)
Insurance service expenses	3,553,523	(104,199)	19,320,524	159,446	22,929,293	2,700,899	(374,223)	12,192,303	284,846	14,803,826
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	24,123,961	-	24,123,961	-	(468,121)	16,902,043	-	16,433,922
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(4,803,437)	159,446	(4,643,991)	-	-	(4,709,740)	284,846	(4,424,894)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	(104,199)	-	-	(104,199)	-	93,898	-	-	93,898
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	3,553,523	-	-	-	3,553,523	2,700,899	-	-	-	2,700,899
Investment components	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net income or expense from insurance contracts held	**(20,914,049)**	**(104,199)**	**19,320,524**	**159,446**	**(1,538,279)**	**(16,037,853)**	**(374,223)**	**12,192,303**	**284,846**	**(3,934,927)**
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(316,595)	-	(316,595)	-	-	533,258	-	533,258
Foreign Currency Movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	**(20,914,049)**	**(104,199)**	**19,003,928**	**159,446**	**(1,854,874)**	**(16,037,853)**	**(374,223)**	**12,725,561**	**284,846**	**(3,401,669)**
Cash flows:										-
Premiums received	31,704,518	-	-	-	31,704,518	22,259,662	-	-	-	22,259,662
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	(16,480,912)	-	(16,480,912)	-	-	(12,360,191)	-	(12,360,191)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(5,121,948)	-	-	-	(5,121,948)	(3,167,234)	-	-	-	(3,167,234)
Total cash flows	**26,582,571**	**-**	**(16,480,912)**	**-**	**10,101,659**	**19,092,428**	**-**	**(12,360,191)**	**-**	**6,732,237**
Other movements	(102,585)	-	102,585	-	-	52,449	-	(52,449)	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	**12,562,369**	**5,166**	**6,838,779**	**839,331**	**20,245,646**	**6,996,431**	**109,366**	**4,213,178**	**679,886**	**11,998,861**
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	12,562,369	5,166	6,838,779	839,331	20,245,646	6,996,427	109,366	4,213,176	679,886	11,998,855
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	**12,562,369**	**5,166**	**6,838,779**	**839,331**	**20,245,646**	**6,996,427**	**109,366**	**4,213,176**	**679,886**	**11,998,855**

Reconciliation of Liability for Remianing coverage and liability for incurred claims-GMM- Entity level

The following tables show the reconciliation of insurance contract liabilities (On an aggregate level) from Opening to Closing for Contracts measured under GMM. These Portfolio includes Bond, Engineering, Annuities (Deferred and Immediate), and Individual Life products over 1 year

	GROUP - 30 Sep-2024					GROUP - 31 Dec-2023				
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims			Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	30-Sep-24	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	31-Dec-23
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	4,825,121	728,447	653,901	113,881	6,321,349	4,722,244	1,322,708	371,900	47,927	6,464,780
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	(3,096)	0	-	-	(3,096)	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities opening balance	**4,822,024**	**728,447**	**653,901**	**113,881**	**6,318,253**	**4,722,244**	**1,322,708**	**371,900**	**47,927**	**6,464,780**
Insurance revenue	**(2,179,799)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	(2,179,799)	**(3,804,857)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	(3,804,857)
Insurance service expenses	**360,220**	**608,838**	**3,133,203**	**46,280**	4,148,541	**472,748**	**(839,891)**	**2,240,450**	**65,953**	1,939,260
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	(261,344)	3,748,582	46,280	3,533,518	-	(177,080)	2,293,833	65,953	2,182,707
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(615,379)	-	(615,379)	-	-	(53,383)	-	(53,383)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	870,183	-	-	870,183	-	(662,812)	-	-	(662,812)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	360,220	-	-	-	360,220	472,748	-	-	-	472,748
Investment components	**(33,057)**	**-**	**33,057**	**-**	**-**	**(959,652)**	**-**	**959,652**	**-**	**-**
Net income or expense from insurance contracts held	**(1,852,636)**	**608,838**	**3,166,260**	**46,280**	**1,968,742**	**(4,291,761)**	**(839,891)**	**3,200,102**	**65,953**	**(1,865,597)**
Insurance finance expenses	(287,873)	(29,089)	(63,314)	-	(380,276)	703,083	245,630	45,012	-	993,725
Foreign Currency Movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	**(2,140,509)**	**579,749**	**3,102,946**	**46,280**	**1,588,466**	**(3,588,678)**	**(594,261)**	**3,245,114**	**65,953**	**(871,872)**
Cash flows										
Premiums received	4,008,203	-	-	-	4,008,203	4,365,827	-	-	-	4,365,827
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	(2,869,529)	-	(2,869,529)	-	-	(2,963,114)	-	(2,963,114)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(604,050)	-	-	-	(604,050)	(677,368)	-	-	-	(677,368)
Total cash flows	**3,404,152**	**-**	**(2,869,529)**	**-**	**534,624**	**3,688,459**	**-**	**(2,963,114)**	**-**	**725,345**
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	**6,085,667**	**1,308,196**	**887,318**	**160,161**	**8,441,343**	**4,822,024**	**728,447**	**653,901**	**113,881**	**6,318,253**
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	6,089,676	1,307,470	887,318	160,161	8,444,625	4,825,121	728,447	653,901	113,881	6,321,349
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	(4,009)	726	-	-	(3,283)	(3,096)	0	-	-	(3,096)
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	**6,085,667**	**1,308,196**	**887,318**	**160,161**	**8,441,343**	**4,822,024**	**728,447**	**653,901**	**113,881**	**6,318,253**

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	COMPANY - 30 Sep-2024					COMPANY - 31 Dec-2023				
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims			Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	30-Sep-24	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	31-Dec-23
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	917,517	0	620,286	113,881	1,651,683	657,829	17	345,785	47,927	1,051,559
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities opening balance	**917,517**	**0**	**620,286**	**113,881**	**1,651,683**	**657,829**	**17**	**345,785**	**47,927**	**1,051,559**
Insurance revenue	(1,383,886)	-	-	-	(1,383,886)	(1,370,740)	-	-	-	(1,370,740)
Insurance service expenses	204,970	129,000	1,396,357	46,280	1,776,607	236,326	(18)	1,271,679	65,953	1,573,940
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	2,011,737	46,280	2,058,017	-	(18)	1,325,062	65,953	1,390,998
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(615,379)	-	(615,379)	-	-	(53,383)	-	(53,383)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	129,000	-	-	129,000	-	0	-	-	0
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	204,970	-	-	-	204,970	236,326	-	-	-	236,326
Investment components	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net income or expense from insurance contracts held	**(1,178,916)**	**129,000**	**1,396,357**	**46,280**	**392,721**	**(1,134,414)**	**(18)**	**1,271,679**	**65,953**	**203,201**
Insurance finance expenses	26,772	0	(63,314)	-	(36,543)	102,427	1	45,012	-	147,439
Foreign Currency Movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	**(1,152,144)**	**129,000**	**1,333,043**	**46,280**	**356,179**	**(1,031,987)**	**(17)**	**1,316,691**	**65,953**	**350,640**
Cash flows:										**-**
Premiums received	1,649,201	-	-	-	1,649,201	1,584,834	-	-	-	1,584,834
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	(1,099,626)	-	(1,099,626)	-	-	(1,042,191)	-	(1,042,191)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(314,832)	-	-	-	(314,832)	(293,159)	-	-	-	(293,159)
Total cash flows	**1,334,369**	**-**	**(1,099,626)**	**-**	**234,743**	**1,291,675**	**-**	**(1,042,191)**	**-**	**249,484**
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	**1,099,741**	**129,000**	**853,703**	**160,161**	**2,242,605**	**917,517**	**0**	**620,286**	**113,881**	**1,651,683**
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	1,099,741	129,000	853,703	160,161	2,242,605	917,517	0	620,286	113,881	1,651,683
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	**1,099,741**	**129,000**	**853,703**	**160,161**	**2,242,605**	**917,517**	**0**	**620,286**	**113,881**	**1,651,683**

32 **Investment contract liabilities**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Group deposit administration		1,074,115	1,118,009	-	-
Individual deposit administration		32,697,443	32,854,740	-	-
		33,771,558	33,972,749	-	-
Current		13,781,291	13,863,392	-	-
Non-current		19,990,267	20,109,357	-	-
		33,771,558	**33,972,749**	**-**	**-**
		-	-		
The movement in deposit administration funds					
Balance at the beginning of the year		33,972,749	33,610,339	-	-
Deposits received during the year		9,590,900	12,501,040	-	-
Guaranteed interest		1,684,392	3,223,163	-	-
Withdrawals during the year		(11,476,482)	(15,361,792)	-	-
Balance at the end of the period/year		**33,771,558**	**33,972,749**	**-**	**-**

33 **Trade payables**

	Notes	GROUP 30 Sep-2024	GROUP 31 Dec-2023	COMPANY 30 Sep-2024	COMPANY 31 Dec-2023
Reinsurance payables	33.1	3,991,442	1,606,259	3,210,388	1,371,607
Commission payable		230,217	244,071	221,763	83,016
Deposits for premium	33.2	1,371,255	1,704,718	1,214,668	921,958
		5,592,914	3,555,048	4,646,819	2,376,581
Current		5,592,914	3,555,048	4,646,819	2,376,581
		5,592,914	**3,555,048**	**4,646,819**	**2,376,581**

33.1 **The movement in reinsurance payables**

	Notes	GROUP 30 Sep-2024	GROUP 31 Dec-2023	COMPANY 30 Sep-2024	COMPANY 31 Dec-2023
Balance at the beginning of the year		1,606,259	1,247,024	1,371,607	283,702
Addition during the year	22.2	8,235,103	5,731,710	7,466,660	4,667,675
Payments during the year		(5,849,920)	(5,372,475)	(5,627,879)	(3,579,770)
Balance at the end of the period/year		**3,991,442**	**1,606,259**	**3,210,388**	**1,371,607**

33.2 **The movement in deposit for premium during the period/year is as follows:**

	GROUP 30 Sep-2024	GROUP 31 Dec-2023	COMPANY 30 Sep-2024	COMPANY 31 Dec-2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,704,718	1,363,199	921,958	518,111
Addition during the period/year	1,617,462	1,148,356	1,267,324	913,260
Reclassified to premium income	(974,614)	(509,413)	(974,614)	(509,413)
Reclassified as investment contract liabilities	(976,311)	(297,424)	-	-
Balance at the end of the period/year	**1,371,255**	**1,704,718**	**1,214,668**	**921,958**
		-		-

Deposit for premium represents premium received on general business, life insurance contracts and investment contracts for which the policy holders are yet to be identified at the reporting date. However, the Company employs all resources at its disposal to ensure prompt identification of the policy holders and subsequent reclassification to appropriate financial statement area as neccessary.

34 **Other liabilities**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Accruals		279,845	841,386	58,422	65,042
Rent received in advance		37,592	27,783	9,107	417
Dividend payable		24,798	24,798	24,798	24,798
Due to related companies		-	-	59,708	687,571
PAYE		17,586	3,029	12,967	-
VAT payable		108,131	296,535	48	-
WHT payable		160,284	191,565	101,321	120,230
Staff pension		23,716	27,403	8,332	-
ATM working capital	???	16,718	1,851	-	-
Amount due to Directors		-	-	-	-
National Housing Fund		2,261	438	1,831	-
Cooperative deductions		2,715	8,997	-	-
Provision for NAICOM levy		586,895	520,240	334,426	242,685
Deposit for facility management		16,818	15,958	-	-
Other Creditors	34.1	895,721	1,455,960	72,268	157,678
Land deduction		100	132	-	-
Deposit for properties by customers		179,317	149,317	-	-
		2,352,497	3,565,392	683,228	1,298,421
Current		2,352,497	3,565,392	683,228	1,298,421
		2,352,497	**3,565,392**	**683,228**	**1,298,421**

34.1 **Analysis of other creditors**

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Cheques for reissue	23,651	19,895	7,278	3,522
Deferred income	28,217	28,217	-	-
Rent collected on behalf of third parties	2,188	2,188	-	-
Amount refundable to third parties	257,560	257,560	-	-
Payable for goods & services	584,105	1,148,100	64,990	154,156
Balance at the end of the period/year	**895,721**	**1,455,960**	**72,268**	**157,678**

35 **Deposit liabilities**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Current		209,640	303,522	-	-
Time		1,693,516	1,244,177	-	-
Savings		122,980	121,638	-	-
		2,026,136	1,669,337	-	-
		-	-		
Current		2,026,136	1,669,337	-	-
Non-current		-	-	-	-
		2,026,136	**1,669,337**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	-	-

36 **Borrowings**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
GTBank margin facility	36.1	400,870	400,870	400,870	400,870
		400,870	400,870	400,870	400,870
Current		-	-	-	-
Non-current		400,870	400,870	400,870	400,870
		400,870	**400,870**	**400,870**	**400,870**
			-		-

36.1 ***GTBank margin facility***

The Company obtained a margin loan facility of ₦600 million from Guaranty Trust Bank Plc to finance working capital requirements for Margin trading at 16% per annum on the 19 June 2007 out of which ₦450 million was utilised. The facility was secured by lien on shares financed and an upfront 50% margin contribution (representing a 150% cover). The Bank was to dispose off the warehoused shares to liquidate the facility whenever the cover falls to 130%. Repayment of the facility was to be from proceeds of sale of shares financed.

There is however an on-going litigation on this facility arising from the rejection by the Company of the additional investment cover requested for by the Bank due to the fall in the value of the shares purchased against which the facility was initially secured. In the ensuing litigation, judgment was given in 2017 in favour of the Company at the Lagos High Court in the sum of N120,148,773.70 plus interest at 10% p.a. The total figure stood at N293,195,925.30 as at period end. The bank has appealed the judgment to the Court of Appeal.

The directors, having sought the advice of professional counsel, and are of the opinion that no significant liability other than the amount already recognised will crystalise from this litigation.

37 **Current income tax liabilities**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Balance at 1 January		865,924	769,870	592,029	586,884
Current income tax charge					
Company income tax		1,151,217	317,714	803,131	-
Education tax		106,885	-	86,577	-
Information technology tax		79,257	67,622	68,434	30,074
Police Trust Fund		396	338	342	150
Minimum tax		68,395	150,716	-	118,254
Naseni Levy		-	-	-	-
Prior year over provision		-	-	-	-
	17.1	**1,406,150**	**536,390**	**958,484**	**148,478**
Payments during the period/year		(577,475)	(440,336)	(186,170)	(143,333)
Balance at the end of the period/year		1,694,599	865,924	1,364,343	592,029
		-	-	-	-

38 **Deferred tax net liabilities**

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira		30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Deferred tax assets	30	693,998	693,998	195,911	195,911
Deferred tax liabilities	38.1	(3,662,554)	(3,662,554)	(628,646)	(628,646)
		(2,968,556)	(2,968,556)	(432,735)	(432,735)
		-	-	-	-

38.1 ***Movement in Deferred tax liabilities***

Balance, beginning of year		3,662,554	1,442,504	628,646	721,253
Charge/(credit) in profit or loss for the year	17.2	-	(25,574)	-	(92,607)
(Credit)/charge in other comprehensive income		-	2,245,624	-	-
Balance at the end of the period/year		**3,662,554**	**3,662,554**	**628,646**	**628,646**
		-	-		-

39 **Share capital**

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	-	-		
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
39.1 ***Issued and fully paid number of shares:***				
At period/year end: 20,061,622,397 (2023: 20,061,622,397) ordinary shares of 50k each	10,030,811	10,030,811	10,030,811	10,030,811

39.2 **Share premium**

	GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Balance, end of period/year	276,486	276,486	276,486	276,486
	-	-	-	-

40 **Treasury shares**

	GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Company's shares held (500,000 shares at ₦0.50 per share)	250	250	250	250

41 **Foreign currency translation reserve**

This comprises exchange differences resulting from the translation to Naira of the results and financial position of Group companies that have a functional currency other than Nigerian Naira. Mutual Benefits Assurance Company Liberia and Mutual Benefits Niger Republic SA have functional currencies other than Naira. See below and statement of changes in equity for movement in foreign currency translation reserve.

	GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Balance, beginning of the year	6,055,009	2,476,236	-	-
Other comprehensive income	5,686,939	3,578,773	-	-
Balance, end of period/year	**11,741,948**	**6,055,009**	**-**	**-**
	-			

42 **Contingency reserve**

In compliance with Section 21 (1) of Insurance Act 2003, the contingency reserve for non-life insurance business is credited with the greater of 3% of total premiums or 20% of the profits. This shall accumulate until it reaches the amount of greater of minimum paid-up capital or 50 percent of net premium. While for life business, the contingency reserves is credited with an amount equal to 1% of gross premium or 10% of net profit (whichever is greater) and accumulated until it reached the amount of minimum paid up capital.

	GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Balance, beginning of the year	6,341,331	5,362,165	4,730,900	4,004,353
Transfer from retained earnings	1,132,141	979,166	1,000,611	726,547
Balance, end of period/year	**7,473,472**	**6,341,331**	**5,731,511**	**4,730,900**
	-		-	

43 **Fair value reserve**

The fair value reserve includes the net cumulative change in the fair value of fair value through other comprehensive income investments until the investment is derecognised or impaired. See below and statement of changes in equity for movement in fair value reserve.

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Balance, beginning of the year		(469,009)	(601,668)	25,749	(111,570)
Net revaluation gains/(losses) on equity instrument at FVOCI		169,897	132,659	169,898	137,319
Balance, end of period/year		**(299,112)**	**(469,009)**	**195,647**	**25,749**
		-			

44 **Revaluation reserve**

This reserve is the accumulation of revaluation gain on the land and buildings in line with the Company's accounting policies. See statement of changes in equity for movement in revaluation reserve.

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Balance, end of period/year		1,536,429	1,536,429	1,355,693	1,355,693
		-	-	-	-

45 **Insurance finance reserves**

This reserve is the accumulation of finance income (expenses) from insurance/reinsurance contracts held during the period/year.

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Balance, beginning of the year		660,385	837,942	129,915	224,391
Net finance income (expenses) from insurance/reinsurance contracts held during the period/year		1,323,042	(177,557)	485,349	(94,476)
Balance, end of period/year		**1,983,427**	**660,385**	**615,264**	**129,915**
		-		-	

46 **Retained Earnings/(accumulated losses)**

Retained earnings represents the amount available for dividend distribution to the equity shareholders of the Company, while accumulated losses represents the loss retained in the business over the periods. See below and statement of changes in equity for movement in retained earnings/(accumulated losses).

		GROUP		COMPANY	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Balance, beginning of the year		3,147,575	(1,720,699)	609,384	(1,650,184)
Profit/(loss) for the year		4,568,451	5,847,439	4,384,868	2,986,115
Transfer to contingency reserve	42	(1,132,141)	(979,165)	(1,000,611)	(726,547)
Balance, end of period/year		**6,583,886**	**3,147,575**	**3,993,641**	**609,384**

47 **Non-controlling interests in equity**

		GROUP	
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Opening balance		2,422,163	745,860
Share from total comprehensive income		2,542,090	1,676,303
Balance, end of period/year		**4,964,253**	**2,422,163**

48 **Material related party transactions**

Parent
Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc (incorporated in Nigeria) is the ultimate parent of the group.

Transactions between Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc and the subsidiaries also meet the definition of related party transactions. Where these are eliminated on consolidation, they are not disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

The material related party transactions, outstanding balances at the period/year end, and related expense and income for the period/year are as follows:

Name of related party	**Nature of relationship**	**Type of Transaction**		
in thousands of Nigerian Naira			30 Sep-2024	31 Dec-2023
Receivables/ (Payables)				
Mutual Homes & Properties Ltd	Subsidiary	Loan	200,140	200,140
Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Ltd	Subsidiary	Current account	797,278	499,249
Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Ltd	Subsidiary	Fixed deposit	1,737,599	1,067,550
Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Ltd	Subsidiary	Intercompany	59,708	687,571
Prime Exploration and Production Limited	Directors	Loan	11,806,010	11,872,812
Interest income				
Prime Exploration and Production Limited	Directors	Interest on loan	1,335,691	1,693,261

49 **Contingent liabilities**

Litigation and claims

i

The Company is presently involved in sixteen (16) litigations as defendants with estimated claims of ₦1,947,121,283 (2023: ₦1,649,181,757). In the directors' opinion, after taking appropriate legal advice, the outcome of these legal claims will not give rise to any significant loss at 30 September 2024.

In 2012, Mutual Benefits Assurance Company Liberia (MBACL) issued a performance bond in favour of Bea Mountain Mining Corporation (BMMC) in connection with a contract undertaken for BMMC by International Construction Engineering (ICE). In 2014, dispute arose between the parties (BMMC & ICE), resulting in arbitration proceedings in the UK. ICE was adjudged liable for US$ 6,990,626 and GBP2,700,000 in damages. The Commercial Court in Liberia estimated this judgment, plus accumulated interest, at approximately US$ 12,000,000(NGN10,885,320,000) at the end 2023. Based on an analysis of the facts of the case by MBAL's external legal counsel and an independent counsel, the limit of the liability of MBACL is no more than $1,072,727 (NGN 1,725,728,107) being the estimate of liability as quantified by BMMC and on which MBACL was sued by BMMC at the Commercial Court Liberia in 2015. The Company's external legal counsel and the independent legal counsel are of the opinion that the extent of MBACL's potential liability in respect of this matter would not be more than US$1,072,727 (NGN 1,725,728,107) . A claim provision of US$1,072,727 (NGN 1,725,728,107) has been made in the financial statements as at 30 September 2024 (Dec 2023:US$1,072,727 (NGN 973,081,552)), pending final determination of the matter by the Supreme Court of Liberia.

ii ***Capital commitments***

The Directors are of the opinion that all known liabilities and commitments which are relevant in assessing the Group's and the Company's state of financial affairs have been taken into account in the preparation of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

50 **Contravention**

There were no contraventions of laws and regulations for the period to 30 September 2024.

51 **Event after the reporting date**

There were no events after the reporting date that requires disclosure or adjustment in the consolidated and separate financial statements that has not been disclosed or adjusted.

52 **Securities Trading Policy**

In compliance with Rule 17.15 Disclosure of Dealings in Issuers' Shares, Rulebook of the Exchange 2015 (Issuers Rule) Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc maintains a Security Trading Policy which guides Directors, Audit Committee members, employees and all individuals categorized as insiders as to their dealing in the Company's shares. The Policy is regularly reviewed and updated by the Board. The Company has made specific inquiries of all the directors and other insiders and is not aware of any infringement of the policy during the period.

53 **Statement of Investor Relation**
Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc has a dedicated investors' portal on its corporate website which can be accessed via this link https://www.mutualng.com/plc/about-investor The Company's Investors' Relations officer can be reached through electronic mail at investor.relations@mutualng.com or telephone on; +2349054644444 for any investment relation enquiry.