



MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC

**UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
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FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Directors	<p>Dr. Akin Ogunbiyi Mr. Olufemi Asenuga Mr. Adebisi Ashiru-Mobolaji Mr. Joseph Oladokun Mr. Adesoye Olatunji Mr. Akinboye Oyewumi Mr Abidemi Sonoiki Alh Lateef Bakare Mrs Omowunmi Eniola-Jegede Alh Lamis Sheu Dikko Mrs Asia El-Rufai</p>	<p>Chairman Managing Director/CEO Managing Director, Mutual Benefit Life Assurance Limited Executive Director, Technical Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director (Independent) Non-Executive Director (Independent) Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director (Independent) (Appointed wef 01/01/2025) Non-Executive Director (Appointed wef 01/01/2025)</p>
Registered Office	<p>Aret Adams House 233 Ikorodu Road, Ilupeju, Lagos</p>	
Auditor	<p>KPMG Professional Services KPMG Tower Bishop Aboyade Cole Street Victoria Island Lagos</p>	
Company Secretary	<p>Babajide Ibitayo (Esq) FRC/2013/PRO/00000003123</p>	
Bankers	<p>Access Bank Plc Fidelity Bank Plc First City Monument Bank Plc First Bank of Nigeria Limited Keystone Bank Limited Sterling Bank Plc Zenith Bank Plc</p>	<p>Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Limited Ecobank Nigeria Limited Stanbic IBTC Bank Nigeria Plc Unity Bank Plc United Bank for Africa Plc Wema Bank Plc Polaris Bank Limited</p>
Re-insurers	<p>African Reinsurance Corporation Continental Reinsurance Plc FBS Reinsurance Plc WAICA Reinsurance Corporation Plc Aveni Reinsurance Limited Nigerian Reinsurance Corporation Market International Company Limited Gallagher Re.</p>	<p>Atrium Underwriting Group Limited Active Capital Reinsurance Limited. Korean Re Liberty Specialty Markets Market International Insurance Company Limited. Novata The Hartford</p>
Actuaries	<p>Zamara Consulting Actuaries Nigeria Limited FRC/2021/004/00000023786</p>	
Registrar	<p>Apel Capital Registrars Limited FRC/2021/00000014019</p>	
Estate Surveyors & Valuers	<p>Bamiji Makinde Consulting FRC/2015/NIESV/0000001080</p> <p>Arigbede & Co Estate Surveyors and Valuers FRC/2014/NIESV/00000004634</p>	
RC No	<p>269837</p>	
Tax Identification Number	<p>00171272-0001</p>	

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the period ended 31 March 2026

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	GROUP			COMPANY		
	31 MAR-2026	31 MAR-2025	%	31 MAR-2026	31 MAR-2025	%
	YTD	YTD		YTD	YTD	
Insurance revenue	20,393,217	19,329,759	6	12,243,316	11,117,062	10
Insurance service expense	(20,523,830)	(19,740,453)	4	(13,938,740)	(13,386,529)	4
Net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held	2,824,540	3,146,224	(10)	2,605,768	3,007,924	(13)
Insurance service result	2,693,927	2,735,530	(2)	910,344	738,457	23
Net investment income	3,020,505	3,319,804	(9)	1,378,190	1,235,221	12
Net insurance and investment results	5,051,982	5,864,902	(14)	2,157,893	1,978,608	9
Profit before income tax	4,536,987	4,456,090	2	1,941,710	1,828,227	6
Profit for the period	4,021,809	4,135,529	(3)	1,665,281	1,744,887	(5)
Total other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	(1,451,447)	(387,171)	(275)	(161,696)	(382,771)	58
Total comprehensive Income for the period, net of tax	2,570,362	3,748,358	(31)	1,503,585	1,362,116	10
Earnings per share: Basic and diluted	18	20		8	9	

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March 2026

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	31 MAR-2026	31 DEC-2025	%	31 MAR-2026	31 DEC-2025	%
Total assets	196,517,236	176,247,935	12	73,430,274	65,957,768	11
Reinsurance contract assets	18,878,744	15,253,422	24	12,895,967	9,248,296	39
Insurance contract liabilities	68,558,564	58,063,651	18	35,167,344	27,091,515	30
Investment contract liabilities	36,560,346	36,781,660	(1)	-	-	-
Total liabilities	116,155,926	106,522,634	9	38,055,144	32,086,225	19
Shareholders' fund	67,757,827	65,002,767	4	35,375,130	33,871,543	4

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

SHAREHOLDING STRUCTURE AND FREE FLOAT STATUS

Share Price at end of reporting period: N4.09 (31 December 2025: N3.10)

Description	31 Mar 26		31 Dec 25	
	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	4,403,012,633	21.95%	4,409,119,444	21.98%
Ogunbiyi Akinade Akanmu	1,099,150,020	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	611,991,529	3.05%	611,991,462	3.05%
Total Substantial Shareholdings	15,411,723,930	76.82%	15,418,680,654	76.86%
Directors' Shareholdings (direct and indirect), excluding directors with substantial interests				
Joseph Oladokun	1,000,000	0.00%	1,000,000	0.00%
Olufemi Asenuga	21,593,150	0.11%	21,593,150	0.11%
Adebisi Ashiru-Mobolaji	8,012,654	0.04%	8,012,654	0.04%
Abidemi Sonoiki	100,000	0.00%	100,000	0.00%
Total Directors' Shareholdings	30,705,804	0.15%	30,705,804	0.15%
Other Influential Shareholdings				
Charks Investment Limited	67,222,285	0.34%	67,222,285	0.34%
Total Influential Shareholdings	67,222,285	0.34%	67,222,285	0.34%
Free Floats in Units and Percentage	4,551,970,378	22.69%	4,545,013,654	22.66%
Free Float in Value	18,617,558,846		14,089,542,327	

Declaration:

Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc with a free float percentage of 22.69% and value of N18,617,558,846 as at 31 March 2026, 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 22.66% and value of N14,089,542,327 as at 31 December 2025, is compliant with The Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.



Jide Ibitayo
Company Secretary

FRC/2013/PRO/00000003123
Aret Adams House
233 Ikoro Road
Ilupeju, Lagos

Date: 7 May 2026

**MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 60(2) OF INVESTMENT AND SECURITIES ACT NO.29 OF 2007

We the undersigned, hereby certify the following with regards to our unaudited financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2026 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/PRO/00000011225 □
Chief Financial Officer

Date: 7 May 2026



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

Date: 7 May 2026

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD	31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD
Insurance revenue	4.1	20,393,217	19,329,759	12,243,316	11,117,062
Insurance service expense	4.2	(20,523,830)	(19,740,453)	(13,938,740)	(13,386,529)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held		(130,613)	(410,694)	(1,695,424)	(2,269,467)
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	4.3.1	2,824,540	3,146,224	2,605,768	3,007,924
Insurance service result		2,693,927	2,735,530	910,344	738,457
Profit on investment contracts	5	551,723	961,776	-	-
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	6	2,742,060	2,447,444	1,651,468	1,294,408
Net fair value gain on assets at FVTPL	7	204,469	39,715	204,469	39,715
Impairment loss on financial assets	8	-	(30,229)	-	-
Net foreign exchange (losses)/gains	9	(478,210)	(98,902)	(478,210)	(98,902)
Other investment income	10	463	-	463	-
Net investment income		3,020,505	3,319,804	1,378,190	1,235,221
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	11.1	(917,237)	(406,187)	(321,470)	(210,825)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts held	11.2	254,788	215,755	190,829	215,755
Net insurance finance expenses		(662,450)	(190,432)	(130,641)	4,930
Net insurance and investment results		5,051,982	5,864,902	2,157,893	1,978,608
Other income	12	105,152	61,478	17,705	14,473
Other employee benefit expenses	13	(281,767)	(495,870)	(104,051)	(86,979)
Other operating expenses	14	(471,677)	(1,110,825)	(129,837)	(77,875)
Other finance costs	15	(6,494)	(65,367)	-	-
Other finance income	16	139,792	201,772	-	-
Profit before income tax		4,536,987	4,456,090	1,941,710	1,828,227
Income tax expense	17	(515,178)	(320,560)	(276,429)	(83,340)
Profit for the period		4,021,809	4,135,529	1,665,281	1,744,887
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		3,677,909	3,980,189	1,665,281	1,744,887
Non-controlling interests		343,900	155,341	-	-
		4,021,809	4,135,529	1,665,281	1,744,887
Earnings per share:					
Earnings per share for profit attributable to equity holders of parent					
Basic and diluted (kobo)	18	18	20	8	9

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

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
 UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD	31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD
Profit for the period		4,021,809	4,135,529	1,665,281	1,744,887
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		(1,141,843)	(63,371)	-	-
Finance income / (expenses) from insurance contracts issued	11.1	(432,146)	679,510	(278,747)	620,551
Finance income / (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	11.2	139,057	(971,132)	139,057	(971,144)
		(1,434,932)	(354,993)	(139,690)	(350,593)
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)					
Net revaluation (losses)/gains on equity instrument at FVOCI	20.1.1.1	(16,515)	(32,178)	(22,006)	(32,178)
		(16,515)	(32,178)	(22,006)	(32,178)
Total other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		(1,451,447)	(387,171)	(161,696)	(382,771)
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		2,570,362	3,748,358	1,503,585	1,362,116
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		2,689,413	3,485,926	1,503,585	1,362,116
Non-controlling interests	47	(119,051)	262,433	-	-
		2,570,362	3,748,358	1,503,585	1,362,116

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

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 MAR-2026	31 DEC-2025	31 MAR-2026	31 DEC-2025
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	19	46,156,468	38,353,365	18,423,360	12,885,374
Financial assets					
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	20.1.1	1,028,695	741,207	628,658	650,664
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20.2	521,020	4,092,056	521,020	4,092,056
Financial assets at amortised cost	20.3	87,721,687	86,989,796	25,563,469	26,824,386
Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	21	824,301	652,802	824,301	652,802
Insurance contract assets	22	4,215	19	-	-
Reinsurance contract Assets	22.1	18,878,744	15,253,422	12,895,967	9,248,296
Trade receivables	23	4,245,004	2,162,302	2,327,535	418,907
Other receivables and prepayments	24	2,900,986	2,683,044	626,427	646,449
Restricted Cash – Recapitalisation Escrow (CBN)		8,000,000	-	-	-
Investment properties	25	4,350,000	4,350,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Investments in subsidiaries	26	-	-	6,227,238	6,227,238
Intangible assets	27	12,843,370	12,859,408	179,016	188,446
Property, plant and equipment	28	6,918,827	7,112,206	2,450,692	2,485,231
Statutory deposit	29	1,700,000	500,000	1,500,000	300,000
Deferred tax assets	30	423,919	498,308	162,591	237,919
Total assets		196,517,236	176,247,935	73,430,274	65,957,768
LIABILITIES					
Insurance contract liabilities	31	68,558,564	58,063,651	35,167,344	27,091,515
Reinsurance contract liabilities	22.2	1,487,808	3,452,267	115,098	2,447,676
Investment contract liabilities	32	36,560,346	36,781,660	-	-
Trade payables	33	1,564,929	1,605,589	683,000	514,407
Other liabilities	34	4,078,477	4,123,934	611,987	641,001
Deposit liabilities	35	1,845,748	656,705	-	-
Borrowings	36	400,870	400,870	400,870	400,870
Current income tax liabilities	37	1,310,755	1,079,418	729,396	632,216
Deferred tax liabilities	38	348,430	358,540	347,449	358,540
Total liabilities		116,155,926	106,522,634	38,055,144	32,086,225
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	15,412,963	16,032,044	-	-
Contingency reserve	42	7,984,617	7,984,617	5,979,068	5,979,068
Fair value reserve	43	(91,563)	(75,048)	434,750	456,756
Revaluation reserve	44	1,536,429	1,536,429	1,355,693	1,355,693
Insurance finance reserves	45	844,328	1,131,581	183,945	323,634
Retained Earnings	46	31,764,006	28,086,097	17,114,627	15,449,345
Total ordinary shareholders' equity		67,757,827	65,002,767	35,375,130	33,871,543
Owners of the parent		67,757,827	65,002,767	35,375,130	33,871,543
Non-controlling interests in equity	47	12,603,483	4,722,534	-	-
Total equity		80,361,310	69,725,301	35,375,130	33,871,543
Total liabilities and equity		196,517,236	176,247,935	73,430,274	65,957,768

The consolidated and separate financial statements and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 7 May 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:



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



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



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

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

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY- GROUP

For the period ended 31 March 2026

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	Attributable to equity holders of the Company										Non - controlling interests	Total equity
		Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Foreign currency translation reserve	Contingency reserve	Fair value reserve	Revaluation reserve	Insurance finance reserve	Retained earnings	Total		
As at 1 January 2025		10,030,811	276,486	(250)	15,588,183	7,984,617	(196,323)	1,536,429	2,795,915	12,255,565	50,271,433	4,514,164	54,785,597
Total comprehensive income for the three months ended 31 March 2025:													
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,980,189	3,980,189	155,341	4,135,529
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	(148,102)	-	(32,178)	-	(291,622)	-	(471,902)	107,092	(364,810)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	(148,102)	-	(32,178)	-	(291,622)	3,980,189	3,508,286	262,433	3,770,719
Transactions with owners of equity													
Transfer to contingency reserve		-	-	-	-	698,144	-	-	-	(698,144)	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners of equity		-	-	-	-	698,144	-	-	-	(698,144)	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2025		10,030,811	276,486	(250)	15,440,081	8,682,761	(228,501)	1,536,429	2,504,293	15,537,610	53,779,719	4,776,596	58,556,316
Total comprehensive income for the nine months ended 31 December 2025:													
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,251,577	12,251,577	28,345	12,279,922
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	591,963	-	153,453	-	(1,372,712)	-	(627,296)	(82,408)	(709,704)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	591,963	-	153,453	-	(1,372,712)	12,251,577	11,624,281	(54,062)	11,570,218
Transactions with owners of equity													
Dividend paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(401,233)	(401,233)	-	(401,233)
Transfer to contingency reserve		-	-	-	-	(698,144)	-	-	-	698,144	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners of equity		-	-	-	-	(698,144)	-	-	-	296,911	(401,233)	-	(401,233)
As at 31 December 2025		10,030,811	276,486	(250)	16,032,044	7,984,617	(75,048)	1,536,429	1,131,581	28,086,097	65,002,767	4,722,534	69,725,301
As at 1 January 2025		10,030,811	276,486	(250)	16,032,044	7,984,617	(75,048)	1,536,429	1,131,581	28,086,097	65,002,767	4,722,534	69,725,301
Total comprehensive income for the three months ended 31 March 2026:													
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,677,909	3,677,909	343,900	4,021,809
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	(619,081)	-	(16,515)	-	(287,253)	-	(922,849)	(462,952)	(1,385,800)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	(619,081)	-	(16,515)	-	(287,253)	3,677,909	2,755,060	(119,051)	2,636,008
Transactions with owners of equity													
Issue of shares	47.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,818,182	1,818,182
Share premium	47.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,181,818	6,181,818
Total transactions with owners of equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000,000	8,000,000
As at 31 March 2026		10,030,811	276,486	(250)	15,412,963	7,984,617	(91,563)	1,536,429	844,328	31,764,005	67,757,825	12,603,483	80,361,309

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

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY- COMPANY

For the period ended 31 March 2026

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	<i>Notes</i>	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Contingency reserve	Fair value reserve	Revaluation reserve	Insurance finance reserve	Retained earnings/ (Accumulated losses)	Total
<i>As at 1 January 2025</i>		10,030,811	276,486	(250)	5,979,068	242,108	1,355,693	994,304	5,007,707	23,885,927
Total comprehensive income for the three months ended 31 March 2025:										-
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,744,887	1,744,887
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(32,178)	-	(350,593)	-	(382,771)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	-	(32,178)	-	(350,593)	1,744,887	1,362,116
<i>Transactions with owners of equity</i>										
Transfer to contingency reserve		-	-	-	546,721	-	-	-	(546,721)	-
Total transactions with owners of equity		-	-	-	546,721	-	-	-	(546,721)	-
<i>As at 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2025</i>		10,030,811	276,486	(250)	6,525,789	209,930	1,355,693	643,711	6,205,873	25,248,043
Total comprehensive income for the nine months ended 31 December 2025:										
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,097,984	9,097,984
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	246,826	-	(320,077)	-	(73,251)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	246,826	-	(320,077)	9,097,984	9,024,733
<i>Transactions with owners of equity</i>										
Dividend paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(401,233)	(401,233)
Transfer to contingency reserve		-	-	-	(546,721)	-	-	-	546,721	-
Total transactions with owners of equity		-	-	-	(546,721)	-	-	-	145,488	(401,233)
<i>As at 31 December 2025</i>		10,030,811	276,486	(250)	5,979,068	456,756	1,355,693	323,634	15,449,345	33,871,543
<i>As at 1 January 2026</i>		10,030,811	276,486	(250)	5,979,068	456,756	1,355,693	323,634	15,449,345	33,871,543
Total comprehensive income for the year:										
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,665,281	1,665,281
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	(22,006)	-	(139,690)	-	(161,696)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	(22,006)	-	(139,690)	1,665,281	1,503,585
<i>Transactions with owners of equity</i>										
Total transactions with owners of equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>As at 31 March 2026</i>		10,030,811	276,486	(250)	5,979,068	434,750	1,355,693	183,945	17,114,627	35,375,130

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

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CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD	31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>					
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash premium received from insurance contract	23.1.1	28,190,536	27,905,323	16,030,227	15,032,849
Cash received from investment contract policy holders	32	4,082,713	3,582,711	-	-
Cash withdrawal by investment contract policy holders	32	(6,049,918)	(4,613,245)	-	-
Additions to deposit for premium	33.1	1,564,929	2,544,776	683,000	1,879,461
Reinsurance premium paid	22.3	(5,744,605)	(8,534,471)	(982,897)	(7,232,120)
Claim recoveries from reinsurers	22.3	158,652	2,797,033	127,973	1,979,895
Claims paid	31.3.3	(9,033,786)	(8,373,666)	(6,460,952)	(3,899,130)
Other directly attributable expenses	31.3.3	(3,415,782)	(5,132,247)	(3,430,718)	(3,190,197)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	31.3	(6,388,229)	(6,663,913)	(2,781,403)	(2,878,232)
Ceding commission received	22.3	195,390	2,047,139	142,908	1,583,802
Payments to non-attributable employees	13	(281,767)	(495,870)	(104,051)	(86,979)
Net other operating cash (paid)/received		(3,510,159)	(892,183)	(3,383,656)	432,560
Income tax paid	37	(219,604)	(249,315)	(115,012)	(47,122)
Net cash flows from operating activities		(451,630)	3,922,072	(274,582)	3,574,787
Investing activities:					
Purchase of investment properties					
Purchase of intangible assets	27	(16,047)	(23,248)	(6,419)	(23,248)
Purchase of property, plants and equipments	28	(155,923)	(28,993)	(44,371)	(20,986)
Proceeds from sale of properties, plant and equipment		22,500	558	17,500	558
Restricted Cash – Recapitalisation Escrow (CBN)		(8,000,000)	-	-	-
Investment income received	6.3	2,379,169	1,279,006	231,449	494,372
Redemption of quoted bonds	20.2.1.1	3,604,005	-	3,604,005	-
Loans and receivables granted	20.3.1.1	(5,262,490)	(3,657,906)	(30,452)	(111,569)
Receipts on loans and receivables	20.3.1.1	3,995,977	3,548,045	41,856	89,181
Purchase of Placements - Maturity above 90 days at amortised cost	20.3.2.1	(1,065,366)	-	(135,637)	-
Redemption of Placements - Maturity above 90 days at amortised cost	20.3.2.1	1,097,928	223,874	134,600	-
Purchase of treasury bills at amortised cost	20.3.3.1	(6,450,931)	(10,940,091)	(6,450,931)	(10,377,303)
Redemption of treasury bills at amortised cost	20.3.3.1	9,418,510	8,255,851	8,578,302	6,713,578
Purchase of commercial papers at amortised cost	20.3.4.1	(446,484)	(348,364)	(152,265)	(198,403)
Redemption of commercial papers at amortised cost	20.3.4.1	1,612,096	94,705	503,139	46,999
Net cash flows from investing activities		732,943	(1,596,563)	6,290,778	(3,386,821)
Financing activities					
Increase in non-controlling interest	47	8,000,000	-	-	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		8,000,000	-	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		8,281,314	2,325,509	6,016,196	187,966
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(478,210)	(98,887)	(478,210)	(98,902)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		38,353,365	49,164,513	12,885,374	19,781,495
Cash and cash equivalents as at period end	19	46,156,469	51,391,135	18,423,360	19,870,559

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

**MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE 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 the Nigerian Insurance Industry Reform Act (NIIRA) 2025 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 50.

The consolidated and separate financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 7 May 2026.

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.

2.1 Basis of presentation

Statement of compliance with IFRS

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) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act, 2011 (as amended), the Nigeria Insurance Industry Reform Act, 2025 and relevant National Insurance Commission of Nigeria ("NAICOM") Circulars.

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:

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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 policy and disclosures

2.2.1 Changes in material accounting policies

The Group does not have changes in material accounting policies in the current annual reporting period.

2.2.2 New and Revised Standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements of the Group (and/or Company) for the year ended 31 December 2025, the following IFRS Accounting Standards, Amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards and Interpretations were in issue but not yet effective.

Except for those IFRS Accounting Standards, Amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards and Interpretations that are not applicable to the entity, all IFRS Accounting Standards, Amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards and Interpretations will be adopted at their effective date unless otherwise indicated.

i. IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

The new standard introduces the following key new requirements:

- It promotes a more structured income statement, in particular, it introduces a newly defined ‘operating profit’ subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be classified into three new distinct categories, operating, investing, and financing, based on a company’s main business activities.
- All companies are required to report the newly defined ‘operating profit’ subtotal – an important measure for investors’ understanding of a company’s operating results – i.e. investing and financing results are specifically excluded. This means that the results of equity-accounted investees are no longer part of operating profit and are presented in the ‘investing’ category.
- Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.
- Enhance guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes. Companies are discouraged from labelling items as ‘other’ and will now be required to disclose more information if they continue to do so.
Entities are required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the statement of cash flows when presenting operating cash flows under the indirect method.
- It also requires Companies to analyse their operating expenses directly on the face of the income

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statement – either by nature, by function or using a mixed presentation. If any items are presented by function on the face of the income statement (e.g. cost of sales), then a company provides more detailed disclosures about their nature

The Group is still in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the Group's statement of profit or loss, the statement of cash flows and the additional disclosures required for MPMs. The Group is also assessing the impact on how information is grouped in the financial statements, including for items currently labelled as 'other'.

The directors are of the opinion that the application of the following IFRS Accounting Standards, Amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards and Interpretations will not have a material impact on the financial statements:

- i. Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)
- ii. Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity
- iii. Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7)
- iv. Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19)

2.3. Material accounting policies

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 31 December 2025. 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).

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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.

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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 (SOI). On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of SOI 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 four reportable operating segments; assurance business, real estate, microfinance bank, and oil and gas exploration and production.

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.

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2.3.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises insurance revenue, insurance finance income, income from reinsurance contracts, 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

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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

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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.

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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.

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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

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised under other investment (expenses)/income in the Statement of Profit or Loss

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.

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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. Dividend income are recognised in the financial statements net of withholding tax.

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).

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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 (12month ECL): 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 12month ECL 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

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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.

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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.

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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) represent those for which credit notes issued by brokers are within 30 days, in conformity with the "no premium, no cover" policy. Trade receivables 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.

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Premium receivables are assessed for impairment using a 12-month expected credit loss model, reflecting the credit risk and ageing profile of outstanding balances. Impairment allowances are determined based on an expected credit loss framework that considers the loss given default for each customer, the probability of default associated with the sectors in which customers operate, and an emergence period, which acts as a trigger for impairment based on the ageing of the receivable.

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.

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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.

As part of the incorporation of a subsidiary engaged in oil exploration during the reporting period, the Group recognised exploration and evaluation assets in respect of oil exploration licences in accordance with IFRS 6 – Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources. Exploration licence costs are capitalised as intangible exploration and evaluation assets once the legal right to explore has been obtained. These costs are initially recognised at cost and include expenditures directly attributable to acquiring exploration rights.

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Exploration and evaluation assets are not amortised during the exploration phase. Instead, they are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may exceed the recoverable amount.

At each reporting date, the Group reviews exploration licence costs for indicators of impairment. Such indicators include, but are not limited to The expiry or planned expiry of the right to explore in the specific area, the absence of substantive expenditure on further exploration and evaluation activities, the lack of discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources, sufficient data indicating that the carrying amount is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale. Where impairment indicators exist, the assets are tested for impairment, and any impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If no future exploration or evaluation activity is planned, or the licence has been relinquished or has expired, the carrying amount of the exploration licence is written off to profit or loss. Once technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, the related exploration and evaluation assets are reclassified to development or production assets and subsequently accounted for in accordance with the applicable IFRS standards

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;

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Leasehold 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 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 Nigerian Insurance Industry Reform Act (NIIRA) 2025 has updated the minimum capital requirements for insurance companies, thereby, driving the Statutory Deposit for non-life businesses and life businesses to N1.5 billion and N1 billion respectively. However, NAICOM guidelines permits existing companies to carry Statutory Deposit at the rate minimum capital rates up till 30 July 2026, when the new MCR is expected to be finalised.

The Group is already in the process of finalising and updating this before the 30 July 2026 deadline.

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

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:

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(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 deferral 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.

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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 Benefits 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

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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 2.3.24 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

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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 contracts 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.

2.3.23.3.3 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

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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.

2.3.23.3.4 Recognition

2.3.23.3.4.1 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

2.3.23.3.4.2 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.

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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.

Non-Performance Risk (NPR) For Reinsurers

Non-Performance Risk (NPR)—this is the risk that a reinsurer may default or otherwise fail to fulfil its contractual obligations, including potential recovery shortfalls, delays, or litigation costs— that is **not included** in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. Instead, IFRS 17 requires that NPR be incorporated directly into the **expected future cash flows** of reinsurance contracts held.

In accordance with IFRS 17 paragraph 63, estimates of reinsurance recoveries must reflect the reinsurer’s non-performance risk, after taking into account collateral, trusts, letters of credit, or any other credit-enhancement mechanisms.

Methodology for Measuring Non-Performance Risk

The reinsurer’s default risk is incorporated by reducing the present value of expected reinsurance recoveries based on a credit-risk loss estimate. This is often expressed as:

$$\text{NPR} = \text{PD} \times \text{LGD} \times \text{EAD}$$

Where:

- **Probability of Default (PD):** The likelihood that the reinsurer will default over the expected recovery horizon, typically sourced from credit-rating agency default tables or market-implied measures.
- **Loss Given Default (LGD):** The proportion of the exposure not recoverable in the event of default, after allowing for collateral, security arrangements, or contractual protections.
- **Exposure at Default (EAD):** The expected value of reinsurance recoveries (i.e., claims recoveries or CSM offsets) that would be outstanding at the point of default.

PDs are based on reinsurer credit ratings, using publicly available default statistics from recognized credit-rating agencies.

2.3.23.3.4.3 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 centres (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

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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.

2.3.23.3.4.4 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.

2.3.23.3.4.5 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

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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).

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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) framework 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.

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Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)

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 lossOR
 - 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.

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- 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.

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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 Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) permitted by IFRS 17 to measure the liability for remaining coverage for insurance contracts that meet the eligibility criteria in IFRS 17.64–69.

Annual Eligibility Assessment

At initial recognition of a group of contracts, the Group assesses PAA eligibility as follows:

- The coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less; or
- For contracts with a coverage period exceeding one year, the Group assesses whether the PAA would produce a liability for remaining coverage that does not differ materially from the liability that would arise under the General Measurement Model (GMM). The Group considers differences to be immaterial if they are less than 5% of the GMM liability.

Measurement under the PAA

- On initial recognition, the liability for remaining coverage is measured as premiums received less any insurance acquisition cash flows paid (or an amount equal to acquisition cash flows expected to be paid if they are not paid at inception), because the Group has elected not to expense acquisition cash flows as incurred (IFRS 17.59(a)).
- The Group has concluded that its insurance contracts do not contain a significant financing component. Consequently, for contracts with a coverage period of one year or less, the Group does not discount the liability for remaining coverage or accrete interest.
- At subsequent measurement, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is increased by premiums received in the period, reduced by insurance acquisition cash flows paid, reduced by the amount recognized as insurance revenue for services provided in the period, and increased for interest accretion where a financing component exists.

Acquisition cash flows are not presented as a separate asset on the balance sheet; instead they are included within the insurance contract liability.

Premium experience adjustments and similar items that relate to current or past service are recognized immediately in insurance revenue and insurance service expenses in profit or loss.

The liability for incurred claims is measured under the General Measurement Model (i.e., fulfilment cash flows comprising discounted probability-weighted cash flows and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk).

Reinsurance Contracts Held

For reinsurance contracts held that are eligible for the PAA, the Group applies the same principles. The asset for remaining coverage on initial recognition is measured as premiums paid less acquisition cash flows (if the Group elects to recognize them immediately). The Group has determined that there is no significant financing component in its reinsurance contracts held with a coverage period of one year or less.

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.

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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.

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:

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- 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.

2.3.24 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.

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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.

Profit from investment contracts is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss. It represents the income generated from assets backing investment contract funds, net of finance costs arising on investment contract liabilities, which are calculated using the effective interest rate method

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 Minimum tax

In accordance with the provisions of the Company Income Tax Act, Cap C21, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004 (CITA), minimum tax is computed where the income tax based on taxable profit is lower than the statutory minimum tax determined on the prescribed basis.

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, the applicability of minimum tax for its Nigerian entities by comparing the tax computed on taxable profits with the minimum tax computed in line with the CITA and recognises the higher of the two amounts.

Minimum tax which is based on a gross amount is outside the scope of IAS 12 and therefore, are not presented as part of income tax expense in the profit or loss but recognized in the profit or loss presented above the income tax line as Minimum tax.

2.3.26.3 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

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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.

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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

Under the Nigerian Insurance Industry Reform Act, 2025 (NIIRA 2025), the treatment of contingency (statutory) reserves is retained as a mandatory prudential requirement, but with an important structural shift: the Act itself sets the obligation, while the detailed percentages and thresholds are to be prescribed and updated by NAICOM through regulations and guidelines rather than being rigidly hard-coded in the statute.

Current guidelines from NAICOM states that the business does not need to raise additional transfers to contingency reserves going forward, as it is now taken care of by the minimum capital requirements in the NIIRA 2025.

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.

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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

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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 based on the Group's outlook of long-term inflation derived from the Consumer Price Index in Nigeria.

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 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

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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. 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

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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 of 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.

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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.

2.3.32.7 Recoverability of Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based on the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies. In determining the timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies, the Group assessed the probability of expected future taxable profits.

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3 Segment information

3.1 The segment information provided by the Management Underwriting Investment Committee (MUIC) for the reporting segments as at 31 March 2026 is as follows:

Group <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Assurance business				Real estate	Microfinance	Oil & Gas	Elimination adjustment	Total
	Mutual Plc Nigeria	Mutual Ltd Nigeria	Mutual Niger	Mutual Liberia	Mutual Homes	Mutual Microfinance	Mutual Exp. & Prod. Ltd		
		LIFE	MBN	MBL	MHP	MFB	MEPL		
Cash and cash equivalents	18,423,360	7,184,672	17,635,957	1,390,218	286	1,665,820	67,677	(211,523)	46,156,468
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	628,658	400,037	-	48,678	-	-	-	(48,678)	1,028,695
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	521,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	521,020
Financial assets at amortised cost	25,563,469	55,939,332	775,871	3,901,047	-	1,543,902	-	(1,934)	87,721,687
Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	824,301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	824,301
Trade receivables	2,327,535	434,107	1,438,985	44,377	-	-	-	-	4,245,004
Reinsurance contract Assets	12,895,967	2,597,923	3,384,854	-	-	-	-	-	18,878,744
Other receivables and prepayments	626,427	1,404,801	1,087,919	77,471	-	55,794	681	(352,108)	2,900,986
Insurance contract assets	-	4,215	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,215
Restricted Cash – Recapitalisation Escrow (CBN)	-	8,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000,000
Investment properties	1,100,000	3,250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,350,000
Intangible assets	179,016	142,816	20,884	-	-	2,003	12,498,652	-	12,843,370
Property, plant and equipment	2,450,692	359,804	2,761,847	1,241,228	-	100,222	5,034	-	6,918,827
Investments in subsidiaries	6,227,238	13,636,172	-	-	-	-	-	(19,863,410)	-
Statutory deposit	1,500,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700,000
Deferred tax assets	162,591	258,949	-	-	-	1,447	932	-	423,919
Total assets	73,430,274	93,812,828	27,106,317	6,703,020	286	3,369,188	12,572,976	(20,477,653)	196,517,236
Insurance contract liabilities	35,167,344	20,119,186	7,170,026	6,102,008	-	-	-	-	68,558,564
Reinsurance contract liabilities	115,098	1,215,884	-	156,826	-	-	-	-	1,487,808
Investment contract liabilities	-	36,560,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,560,346
Trade payables	683,000	448,417	433,512	-	-	-	-	-	1,564,929
Other liabilities	611,987	2,088,082	780,817	640,438	203,328	78,456	27,476	(352,108)	4,078,477
Deposit liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	2,057,271	-	(211,523)	1,845,748
Borrowings	400,870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,870
Current income tax liabilities	729,396	177,352	156,559	83,702	50,782	112,898	66	-	1,310,755
Deferred tax liabilities	347,449	-	-	-	8	-	973	-	348,430
Total liabilities	38,055,144	60,609,267	8,540,915	6,982,973	254,117	2,248,625	28,515	(563,631)	116,155,926
Share capital	10,030,811	9,820,682	1,295,010	488,421	20,000	690,000	100,000	(12,414,113)	10,030,811
Treasury shares	(250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(250)
Share premium	276,486	6,181,818	-	-	-	-	12,447,613	(18,629,431)	276,486
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	14,406,948	4,052,556	-	-	-	(3,046,541)	15,412,963
Contingency reserve	5,979,068	2,005,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,984,617
Fair value reserve	434,750	(417,114)	-	(87,020)	-	-	-	(22,179)	(91,563)
Revaluation reserve	1,355,693	-	139,140	74,003	-	-	-	(32,407)	1,536,429
Insurance finance reserves	183,945	747,227	142,191	(9,193)	-	-	-	(219,842)	844,328
Retained Earnings	17,114,627	14,766,757	2,804,341	(4,797,876)	(273,831)	425,183	(3,152)	1,727,957	31,764,006
Shareholders fund	35,375,130	33,104,919	18,787,630	(279,108)	(253,831)	1,115,183	12,544,461	(32,636,556)	67,757,827
Owners of the parent	35,375,130	33,104,919	18,787,630	(279,108)	(253,831)	1,115,183	12,544,461	(32,636,556)	67,757,827
Non-controlling interests in equity	-	98,643	(222,228)	(846)	-	5,380	-	12,722,534	12,603,483
Total equity	35,375,130	33,203,561	18,565,402	(279,954)	(253,831)	1,120,563	12,544,461	(19,914,022)	80,361,310
Total liabilities and equity	73,430,274	93,812,828	27,106,317	6,703,020	286	3,369,188	12,572,976	(20,477,653)	196,517,236

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3.2 Segment information - Continued

The segment information provided by the Management Underwriting Investment Committee (MUIC) for the reporting segments for the period ended 31 March 2026 is as follows:

Group <i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Assurance business				Real estate Mutual Homes	Microfinance Mutual Microfinance	Oil & Gas Mutual Exp. & Prod. Ltd	Elimination adjustment	Total
	Mutual Plc Nigeria	Mutual Ltd Nigeria	Mutual Niger	Mutual Liberia					
Insurance revenue	12,243,316	4,662,027	3,055,426	432,448	-	-	-	-	20,393,217
Insurance service expense	(13,938,740)	(3,159,872)	(3,047,928)	(377,290)	-	-	-	-	(20,523,830)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	(1,695,424)	1,502,155	7,498	55,158	-	-	-	-	(130,613)
Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	2,605,768	(603,391)	885,339	(63,177)	-	-	-	-	2,824,540
Net income / (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	2,605,768	(603,391)	885,339	(63,177)	-	-	-	-	2,824,540
Insurance service result	910,344	898,764	892,837	(8,019)	-	-	-	-	2,693,927
Profit/(loss) on investment contracts	-	551,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	551,723
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	1,651,468	848,475	201,501	40,616	-	-	-	-	2,742,060
Net fair value gain on assets at FVTPL	204,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204,469
Impairment loss on financial assets	-	-	1,138	796	-	-	-	(1,934)	-
Net foreign exchange (losses)/gains	(478,210)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(478,210)
Other investment income	463	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	463
Net investment income	1,378,190	1,400,198	202,639	41,412	-	-	-	(1,934)	3,020,505
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(321,470)	(506,220)	(55,180)	(34,368)	-	-	-	-	(917,237)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts held	190,829	63,835	-	124	-	-	-	-	254,788
Net insurance finance expenses	(130,641)	(442,385)	(55,180)	(34,244)	-	-	-	-	(662,450)
Net insurance and Investment results	2,157,893	1,856,577	1,040,296	(850)	-	-	-	(1,934)	5,051,982
Other income	17,705	35,539	17,216	-	556	29,951	4,186	-	105,152
Other employee benefit expenses	(104,051)	(47,517)	(84,768)	(4,345)	(280)	(36,459)	(4,347)	-	(281,767)
Other operating expenses	(129,837)	(79,782)	(196,873)	(9,112)	(301)	(52,584)	(3,189)	-	(471,677)
Other finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	(6,494)	-	-	(6,494)
Other finance income	-	-	-	-	-	139,792	-	-	139,792
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	1,941,710	1,764,817	775,871	(14,308)	(25)	74,206	(3,350)	(1,934)	4,536,987
Income tax expense	(276,429)	(70,593)	(156,559)	(11,593)	(4)	-	-	-	(515,178)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	1,665,281	1,694,224	619,311	(25,901)	(29)	74,206	(3,350)	(1,934)	4,021,809
Profit attributable to:									
Owners of the parent	1,665,281	1,589,747	383,973	(24,606)	(29)	68,826	(3,350)	(1,934)	3,677,909
Non-controlling interests	-	104,477	235,338	(1,295)	-	5,380	-	-	343,900
	1,665,281	1,694,224	619,311	(25,901)	(29)	74,206	(3,350)	(1,934)	4,021,809
Other comprehensive (loss)/income (net of tax):									
Items that may be reclassified to the profit or loss in subsequent period:									
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	(1,150,829)	8,986	-	-	-	-	(1,141,843)
Finance income / (expenses) from insurance contracts issued	(278,747)	(100,106)	(53,293)	-	-	-	-	-	(432,146)
Finance income / (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	139,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139,057
	(139,690)	(100,106)	(1,204,122)	8,986	-	-	-	-	(1,434,932)
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods									
Net revaluation (losses)/gains on equity instrument at FVOCI	(22,006)	5,491	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,515)
	(22,006)	5,491	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,515)
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income for the period, net of tax	(161,696)	(94,615)	(1,204,122)	8,986	-	-	-	-	(1,451,447)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period, net of tax	1,503,585	1,599,609	(584,810)	(16,915)	(29)	74,206	(3,350)	(1,934)	2,570,362
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:									
Owners of the parent	1,503,585	1,500,967	(362,582)	(16,070)	(29)	68,826	(3,350)	(1,934)	2,689,413
Non-controlling interests	-	98,643	(222,228)	(846)	-	5,380	-	-	(119,051)
	1,503,585	1,599,609	(584,810)	(16,915)	(29)	74,206	(3,350)	(1,934)	2,570,362

4 Insurance Service Result

4.1 Insurance Revenue

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD	31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>				
Notes				
Contracts not measured under the PAA				
Amounts relating to the changes in the LRC:				
Expected incurred claims and other expenses after loss component allocation		41,059	365,650	(420)
Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired after loss component allocation		5,898	71,072	-
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided		178,762	208,267	1,405
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery		62,512	135,362	2,345
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA		288,231	780,351	3,330
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA		20,104,986	18,549,408	12,239,986
Total Insurance Revenue		20,393,217	19,329,759	12,243,316

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

Group	Notes	31 MAR-2026YTD													Total
		Agrie	Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Non-Life Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil & Gas	Group Life	Individual Life	Annuity	Medical	
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		-	-	(0)	(420)	-	-	-	-	-	41,022	457	-	41,059	
Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired after loss component allocation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,877	21	-	5,898	
CSM recognised for the services provided		-	-	49	1,356	-	-	-	-	-	177,270	87	-	178,762	
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery		-	-	4	2,341	-	-	-	-	-	60,166	-	-	62,512	
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA				53	3,277						284,335	565		288,231	
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA		5,967	98,897	26,278	631,207	2,724,631	1,217,049	1,390,597	6,578,772	1,883,381	3,512,337	53,212	-	1,982,658	
Total Insurance Revenue		5,967	98,897	26,331	634,484	2,724,631	1,217,049	1,390,597	6,578,772	1,883,381	3,512,337	337,547	565	1,982,658	

Group	Notes	31 MAR-2025YTD													Total
		Agrie	Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil & Gas	Group Life	Individual Life	Annuity	Medical	
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		-	-	7,803	316,048	-	-	-	-	-	41,338	461	-	365,650	
Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired after loss component allocation		-	-	847	64,282	-	-	-	-	-	5,922	22	-	71,072	
CSM recognised for the services provided		-	-	16,612	12,931	-	-	-	-	-	178,636	88	-	208,267	
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery		-	-	1,749	72,983	-	-	-	-	-	60,630	-	-	74,732	
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA				27,011	466,244						286,526	570		780,351	
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA		-	503,955	-	31,931	2,199,684	1,038,662	1,853,101	5,595,285	1,735,834	3,539,401	53,622	-	1,997,935	
Total Insurance Revenue		-	503,955	27,011	498,175	2,199,684	1,038,662	1,853,101	5,595,285	1,735,834	3,539,401	340,148	570	1,997,935	

Company	Notes	31 MAR-2026YTD													Total
		Agrie	Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil & Gas	Group Life	Individual Life	Annuity	Medical	
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		-	-	(0)	(420)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(420)	
Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired after loss component allocation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided		-	-	49	1,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,405	
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery		-	-	4	2,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,345	
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA				53	3,277									3,330	
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA		5,967	98,897	26,278	599,520	2,615,930	963,165	1,378,640	4,668,208	1,883,381	-	-	-	12,239,986	
Total Insurance Revenue		5,967	98,897	26,331	602,797	2,615,930	963,165	1,378,640	4,668,208	1,883,381	-	-	-	12,243,316	

Company	Notes	31 MAR-2025YTD													Total
		Agrie	Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil & Gas	Group Life	Individual Life	Annuity	Medical	
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		-	-	7,803	316,048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323,851	
Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired after loss component allocation		-	-	847	64,282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,129	
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided		-	-	16,612	12,931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,544	
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery		-	-	1,749	72,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,732	
Insurance revenue from contracts not measured under the PAA				27,011	466,244									493,256	
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the PAA		-	503,955	-	-	2,090,145	782,823	1,841,051	3,669,999	1,735,834	-	-	-	10,623,806	
Total Insurance Revenue		-	503,955	27,011	466,244	2,090,145	782,823	1,841,051	3,669,999	1,735,834	-	-	-	11,117,062	

4.2 Insurance Service Expense

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD	31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD
Incurring claims		28,716,891	26,880,934	22,134,803	20,254,706
Other directly attributable expenses		3,715,782	-	3,430,718	-
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC		32,432,673	26,880,934	25,565,520	20,254,706
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of the losses		(16,011,458)	(11,142,828)	(13,412,735)	(8,635,332)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation		157,942	183,622	(6,650)	24,941
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation		3,944,672	3,818,724	1,792,605	1,742,214
Total Insurance Service Expenses		20,523,830	19,740,453	13,938,740	13,386,529

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

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	31 MAR-2026YTD													Total
		Agrie	Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil & Gas	Group Life	Individual Life	Annuity	Medical	
Incurring claims		15,878	1,414,077	433,769	976,635	2,948,011	5,025,544	2,710,094	3,713,994	6,103,973	3,448,842	61,452	2	1,864,621	28,716,891
Other directly attributable expenses		17,337	134,205	24,849	125,316	478,317	185,726	423,879	1,722,421	374,622	73,250	108,408	114	47,338	3,715,782
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC		(16,516)	(529,250)	(459,537)	(843,862)	(1,666,734)	(4,839,227)	(2,361,528)	(1,517,792)	(1,786,705)	(1,525,474)	(38,399)	-	(426,433)	(16,011,458)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of the losses		(4,344)	-	(1,248)	(420)	146	(248)	(553)	(225)	-	26,141	176,341	(7,017)	(30,719)	157,942
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation		877	19,620	2,686	93,166	515,344	205,563	248,400	683,138	291,628	1,609,820	56,050	-	218,380	3,944,672
Total Insurance Service Expenses		13,233	1,038,652	519	350,834	2,275,082	577,356	1,020,292	4,562,535	4,983,517	3,632,580	363,942	(6,900)	1,673,187	20,523,830

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	31 MAR-2025YTD													Total
		Agrie	Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil & Gas	Group Life	Individual Life	Annuity	Medical	
Incurring claims and other directly attributable expenses		-	870,991	369,986	313,438	2,733,546	6,632,509	1,655,353	4,480,009	4,444,257	3,381,857	156,947	112	1,841,930	26,880,934
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC		-	(74,168)	(372,349)	(24,921)	(305,851)	(1,463,591)	(518,333)	(550,243)	(5,912,935)	(1,471,923)	(37,051)	-	(411,463)	(11,142,828)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of the losses		-	8,383	(0)	12,825	17,382	(13,640)	-	(244)	-	25,140	170,203	(6,771)	(29,655)	183,622
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation		-	105,615	1,749	76,170	418,268	174,950	295,951	632,844	295,081	1,553,302	54,080	-	210,713	3,818,724
Total Insurance Service Expenses		-	910,821	(614)	377,512	2,863,346	5,330,229	1,432,971	4,562,365	(1,173,598)	3,488,376	344,179	(6,659)	1,611,525	19,740,453

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	31 MAR-2026YTD													Total
		Agrie	Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil & Gas	Group Life	Individual Life	Annuity	Medical	
Incurring claims		15,878	1,414,077	83,151	976,635	2,946,783	5,009,991	2,694,241	2,890,075	6,103,973	-	-	-	-	22,134,803
Other directly attributable expenses		17,337	134,205	24,849	125,316	475,787	179,643	418,064	1,680,895	374,622	-	-	-	-	3,430,718
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC		(16,516)	(529,250)	(81,353)	(843,862)	(1,666,734)	(4,838,992)	(2,361,528)	(1,287,795)	(1,786,705)	-	-	-	-	(13,412,735)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of the losses		(4,344)	-	(1,248)	(420)	146	(248)	(553)	18	-	-	-	-	(6,650)	
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation		877	19,620	2,686	89,864	503,957	177,730	247,172	459,070	291,628	-	-	-	1,792,605	
Total Insurance Service Expenses		13,233	1,038,652	28,085	347,532	2,259,939	528,123	997,396	3,742,264	4,983,517	-	-	-	13,938,740	

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	31 MAR-2025YTD													Total
		Agrie	Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil & Gas	Group Life	Individual Life	Annuity	Medical	
Incurring claims and other directly attributable expenses		-	870,991	31,676	313,438	2,729,921	6,611,633	1,634,445	3,618,346	4,444,257	-	-	-	-	20,254,706
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC		-	(74,168)	(7,441)	(24,921)	(305,851)	(1,463,364)	(518,333)	(328,319)	(5,912,935)	-	-	-	-	(8,635,332)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of the losses		-	8,383	0	12,825	17,382	(13,640)	-	(9)	-	-	-	-	24,941	
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation		-	105,615	1,749	72,983	407,282	148,095	294,767	416,642	295,081	-	-	-	1,742,214	
Total Insurance Service Expenses		-	910,821	25,985	374,326	2,848,734	5,282,723	1,410,878	3,706,659	(1,173,598)	-	-	-	13,386,529	

4.3 Net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD	31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD
Allocation of reinsurance premiums		(3,703,846)	(1,617,193)	(3,148,134)	(1,057,200)
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses		1,144,969	(1,034,001)	12,249,090	(2,404,434)
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims		5,383,416	5,881,098	(6,495,188)	6,553,238
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments		-	-	(83,680)	-
Total net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held		2,824,540	3,146,224	2,605,768	3,007,924

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

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD	31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD
Reinsurance income/(expenses) - contracts not measured under the PAA:					
Amounts relating to changes in the remaining coverage:					
Expected claims and other expenses recovery		-	(21,333)	-	(21,333)
Changes in the risk adjustment recognised for the risk expired		-	(3,081)	-	(3,081)
CSM recognised for the services received		(6,029)	(36,520)	(6,029)	(36,520)
Reinsurance expenses from contracts not measured under the PAA		(6,029)	(60,934)	(6,029)	(60,934)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims:					
Claims recovered		(147,336)	82,327	(147,336)	82,327
Movement in Loss Recovery Component adjustment to Reinsurance CSM/ARC (PAA)		-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to incurred claims		366,296	5,741	366,296	5,741
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims		218,959	88,068	218,959	88,068
Reinsurance income/(expenses) - contracts not measured under the PAA		212,931	27,134	212,931	27,134
Reinsurance income/(expenses) - contracts measured under the PAA:					
Allocation of reinsurance premiums					
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims:		(3,697,817)	(1,556,259)	(3,142,106)	(996,266)
Claims recovered		926,010	(1,116,328)	(593,949)	(2,486,761)
Movement in Loss Recovery Component adjustment to Reinsurance CSM/ARC (PAA)		-	(83,680)	-	(83,680)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to incurred claims		5,383,416	5,875,357	6,128,892	6,547,497
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims		6,309,427	4,675,349	5,534,943	3,977,056
Reinsurance income/(expenses) - contracts measured under the PAA		2,611,609	3,119,090	2,392,838	2,980,790
Total net (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held		2,824,540	3,146,224	2,605,768	3,007,924

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

in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	31 MAR-2026YTD													Total
		Agrie	Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil & Gas	Group Life	Individual Life	Annuity	Medical	
Amounts relating to changes in the remaining coverage - for contracts not measured under the PAA:															
Expected claims and other expenses recovery		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Changes in the risk adjustment recognised for the risk expired		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CSM recognised for the services received		-	-	-	(6,029)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,029)	
Reinsurance expenses from contracts not measured under the PAA		-	-	-	(6,029)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,029)	
Allocation of reinsurance premiums - contracts measured under the PAA															
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims:		(2,685)	1,371	(980)	(347,174)	(1,038,456)	(599,084)	(670,527)	(161,436)	(571,864)	(303,199)	(3,783)	-	(3,697,817)	
Claims recovered		(2,685)	1,371	(980)	(353,203)	(1,038,456)	(599,084)	(670,527)	(161,436)	(571,864)	(303,199)	(3,783)	-	(3,703,846)	
Movement in Loss Recovery Component adjustment to Reinsurance CSM/ARC (PAA)		(10,224)	173,116	2,973	(147,336)	(232,906)	(2,757,407)	(1,688,608)	463,791	3,588,673	1,088,922	-	297,681	778,674	
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to incurred claims		9,844	18,977	-	366,296	617,032	3,043,603	1,733,741	153,293	552,403	(745,476)	-	-	5,749,712	
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims		(380)	192,092	2,973	218,959	384,126	286,196	45,133	617,084	4,141,076	343,446	-	297,681	6,528,386	
Total net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		(3,066)	193,464	1,992	(134,244)	(654,329)	(312,888)	(625,394)	455,648	3,569,212	40,247	(3,783)	-	2,824,540	
31 MAR-2025YTD															
in thousands of Nigerian Naira	Notes	Agrie	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		-	-	48	(21,381)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,333)
Changes in the risk adjustment recognised for the risk expired		-	-	2	(3,083)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,081)
CSM recognised for the services received		-	-	(281)	(36,240)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36,520)
Reinsurance expenses from contracts not measured under the PAA		-	-	(231)	(60,703)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(60,934)
Allocation of reinsurance premiums - contracts measured under the PAA															
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims:		-	(52,302)	-	(6,031)	(379,734)	(210,984)	(228,747)	(151,731)	(217,383)	(305,535)	(3,812)	-	-	(1,556,259)
Claims recovered		-	(52,302)	(231)	(66,734)	(379,734)	(210,984)	(228,747)	(151,731)	(217,383)	(305,535)	(3,812)	-	-	(1,617,193)
Movement in Loss Recovery Component adjustment to Reinsurance CSM/ARC (PAA)		-	(722,834)	-	82,327	433,537	3,311,925	(589,907)	843,426	(5,642,670)	981,799	-	-	268,396	(1,034,001)
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to incurred claims		-	(29,136)	-	2,905	(18,450)	(39,004)	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	(83,680)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims		-	288,533	9,989	(4,248)	623,613	491,309	124,163	(185,309)	5,205,187	(672,140)	-	-	-	5,881,098
Total net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		-	(463,436)	9,989	80,984	1,038,700	3,764,231	(465,745)	658,121	(437,483)	309,659	-	-	268,396	4,763,417
Total net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held		-	(515,738)	9,758	14,250	658,966	3,553,247	(694,491)	506,390	(654,866)	4,124	(3,812)	-	268,396	3,146,224

Company		31 MAR-2026YTD													
		Notes	Agrie	Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil & Gas	Group Life	Individual Life	Annuity	Medical
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>															
Amounts relating to changes in the remaining coverage - for contracts not measured under the PAA:															
	Expected claims and other expenses recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Changes in the risk adjustment recognised for the risk expired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CSM recognised for the services received	-	-	-	(6,029)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,029)
	Reinsurance expenses from contracts not measured under the PAA	-	-	-	(6,029)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,029)
	Allocation of reinsurance premiums - contracts measured under the PAA	(2,685)	1,371	(980)	(341,190)	(1,005,258)	(540,841)	(669,407)	(11,251)	(571,864)	-	-	-	-	(3,142,106)
	Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(2,685)	1,371	(980)	(347,218)	(1,005,258)	(540,841)	(669,407)	(11,251)	(571,864)	-	-	-	-	(3,148,134)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims:															
	Claims recovered	(10,224)	173,116	2,973	(147,336)	(232,906)	(2,758,817)	(1,707,247)	350,483	3,588,673	-	-	-	-	(741,286)
	Movement in Loss Recovery Component adjustment to Reinsurance CSM/ARC (PAA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to incurred claims	9,844	18,977	-	366,296	617,032	3,043,603	1,733,741	153,293	552,403	-	-	-	-	6,495,188
	Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	(380)	192,092	2,973	218,959	384,126	284,787	26,494	503,775	4,141,076	-	-	-	-	5,753,903
	Total net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	(3,066)	193,464	1,992	(128,259)	(621,132)	(256,055)	(642,913)	492,524	3,569,212	-	-	-	-	2,605,768
		31 MAR-2025YTD													
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>															
Amounts relating to changes in the remaining coverage - for contracts not measured under the PAA:															
	Expected claims and other expenses recovery	-	-	48	(21,381)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,333)
	Changes in the risk adjustment recognised for the risk expired	-	-	2	(3,083)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,081)
	CSM recognised for the services received	-	-	(281)	(36,240)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36,520)
	Reinsurance expenses from contracts not measured under the PAA	-	-	(231)	(60,703)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(60,934)
	Allocation of reinsurance premiums - contracts measured under the PAA	-	(52,302)	-	-	(346,281)	(152,292)	(227,618)	(390)	(217,383)	-	-	-	-	(996,266)
	Allocation of reinsurance premiums	-	(52,302)	(231)	(60,703)	(346,281)	(152,292)	(227,618)	(390)	(217,383)	-	-	-	-	(1,057,200)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims:															
	Claims recovered	-	(722,834)	-	82,327	433,537	3,310,654	(606,713)	741,264	(5,642,670)	-	-	-	-	(2,404,434)
	Movement in Loss Recovery Component adjustment to Reinsurance CSM/ARC (PAA)	-	(29,136)	-	2,905	(18,450)	(39,004)	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	(83,680)
	Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to incurred claims	-	288,533	9,989	(4,248)	623,613	491,309	124,163	(185,309)	5,205,187	-	-	-	-	6,553,238
	Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	-	(463,436)	9,989	80,984	1,038,700	3,762,960	(482,550)	555,959	(437,483)	-	-	-	-	4,065,124
	Total net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held	-	(515,738)	9,758	20,281	692,419	3,610,668	(710,168)	555,570	(654,866)	-	-	-	-	3,007,924

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5 Profit on investment contracts

	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD	31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>					
Interest income		1,683,824	1,673,832	-	-
Surrender fee		126,752	200,138	-	-
Net rental (expense)/income derived from investment properties		(24,570)	10,450	-	-
Income earned on Investment contracts funds		1,786,006	1,884,420	-	-
Acquisition cost on investment policies		(574,968)	(213,558)	-	-
Guaranteed interest		(659,315)	(709,086)	-	-
		551,723	961,776	-	-

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		107	310	107	272
Interest income on fixed term deposits		589,799	682,540	344,831	276,229
Interest from current accounts with banks		9,181	4,386	9,181	38
Interest income from treasury bills		1,822,309	1,434,536	1,161,244	729,189
Interest income from commercial papers		17,714	33,324	17,714	33,324
		2,439,110	2,155,096	1,533,077	1,039,052

6.2 Interest income from Shareholders funds:

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method:

Interest income on fixed term deposits		132,807	224,349	85,164	223,416
Interest income on statutory deposit		53,900	48,623	32,340	29,174
Interest income from treasury bills		116,243	16,610	887	-
Interest income from commercial papers		-	2,766	-	2,766
		302,950	292,348	118,391	255,356
		2,742,060	2,447,444	1,651,468	1,294,408

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

	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD	31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>					
Fair value gains/(losses) on quoted equity shares	20.2.2	58,832	11,772	58,832	11,772
Fair value gains/(losses) on financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral	21	171,500	27,943	171,500	27,943
Fair value gains/(losses) on Quoted Bonds	20.2.1.1	(25,863)	-	(25,863)	-
		204,469	39,715	204,469	39,715

8 Impairment loss/(reversal) on financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost - Loans and receivables	20.3.1.3	-	13,742	-	-
Other receivables	24.5	-	16,487	-	-
		-	30,229	-	-

9 Net foreign exchange gains

	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD	31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>					
Net foreign exchange gain on bank balances		(478,210)	(98,887)	(478,210)	(98,902)
		(478,210)	(98,902)	(478,210)	(98,902)

10 Other investment income

Rental income		463	-	463	-
		463	-	463	-

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11 Insurance finance income and expenses

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 MAR-2026	31 MAR-2025	31 MAR-2026	31 MAR-2025
		YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD
11.1 Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued:					
Interest accreted		(1,272,534)	683,752	(575,396)	266,455
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		(94,703)	90,937	(24,820)	133,962
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates		17,855	(501,366)	-	9,309
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued:		(1,349,383)	273,323	(600,216)	409,726
<i>Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss</i>		(917,237)	(406,187)	(321,470)	(210,825)
<i>Summary of the amounts recognised in OCI</i>		(432,146)	679,510	(278,747)	620,551
		(1,349,383)	273,323	(600,216)	409,726
11.2 Finance (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held:					
Interest accreted		377,937	(607,595)	313,290	(607,565)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		15,908	(153,618)	16,596	(153,632)
Change of risk of non-performance of reinsurer		-	29	-	-
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates		-	5,807	-	5,807
Finance (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held:		393,845	(755,377)	329,886	(755,389)
<i>Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss</i>		254,788	215,755	190,829	215,755
<i>Summary of the amounts recognised in OCI</i>		139,057	(971,131)	139,057	(971,144)
		393,845	(755,377)	329,886	(755,389)

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

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	31 MAR-2026YTD													Total
		Agric	Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil & Gas	Group Life	Individual Life	Annuity	Medical	
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued:															
Interest accreted		(649)	(26,248)	(3,155)	(37,901)	(54,924)	(203,472)	(105,916)	(198,935)	(87,037)	(287,145)	(255,014)	(12,138)	-	(1,272,534)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		6	239	7	(9,206)	(447)	(1,152)	(15,422)	2,879	(1,726)	3,061	(65,314)	(7,630)	-	(94,703)
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,721	134	-	17,855
Finance (expenses)/income from insurance contracts issued:		(643)	(26,009)	(3,148)	(47,106)	(55,371)	(204,624)	(121,338)	(196,056)	(88,763)	(284,084)	(302,608)	(19,634)	-	(1,349,383)
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held:															
Interest accreted		387	1,255	(5)	19,846	28,747	136,281	78,997	6,424	41,481	64,523	-	-	-	377,937
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		(4)	(9)	-	3,996	236	756	11,322	(343)	641	(688)	-	-	-	15,908
Change of risk of non-performance of reinsurer		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held:		383	1,247	(5)	23,842	28,984	137,037	90,320	6,081	42,122	63,835	-	-	-	393,845
Net insurance finance (expenses)/income		(260)	(24,763)	(3,153)	(23,264)	(26,387)	(67,587)	(31,018)	(189,975)	(46,641)	(220,249)	(302,608)	(19,634)	-	(955,538)

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 from insurance contracts issued	(410)	(13,966)	(2,013)	(21,497)	(30,418)	(120,447)	(60,181)	(390,178)	(39,157)	(284,084)	(212,107)	(10,029)	-	(917,237)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts held	267	596	-	11,760	18,948	86,240	52,374	(149,355)	15,980	63,835	-	-	-	254,788
Net insurance finance income/(expenses)	(142)	(13,370)	(2,013)	(9,736)	(11,470)	(34,208)	(7,808)	(539,533)	(23,177)	(220,249)	(212,107)	(10,029)	-	(662,450)

Summary of the amounts recognised in OCI

Finance (expenses)/income from insurance contracts issued	(233)	(12,043)	(1,134)	(25,610)	(24,952)	(84,176)	(61,156)	(73,129)	(49,606)	-	(90,501)	(9,605)	-	(432,146)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	116	651	(5)	12,082	10,036	50,797	37,946	1,293	26,142	-	-	-	-	139,057
Other comprehensive (expense)/income	(118)	(11,392)	(1,139)	(13,528)	(14,917)	(33,379)	(23,210)	(71,835)	(23,464)	-	(90,501)	(9,605)	-	(293,089)

31 MAR-2025YTD

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	Agric	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	-	33,538	50,031	(47,854)	9,650	(5,085)	(6,552)	(10,521)	280,788	89,096	300,963	16,281	(26,584)		683,752
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	-	5,608	1,843	35,222	12,336	15,879	26,808	8,321	27,988	(46,420)	544	-	2,808		90,937
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates	-	-	47	9,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	(514,612)	3,938	-		(501,366)
Finance (expenses)/income from insurance contracts issued:	-	39,146	51,920	(3,370)	21,986	10,795	20,255	(2,200)	308,776	42,676	(213,105)	20,219	(23,777)		273,323
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held:															
Interest accreted	-	(10,772)	180	56,429	(1,250)	(810)	(60,651)	(737)	(589,953)	(31)	-	-	-		(607,595)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	-	(5,829)	(285)	(69,249)	(18,315)	(14,784)	(17,415)	(3,615)	(24,139)	14	-	-	-		(153,618)
Change of risk of non-performance of reinsurer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-		29
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates	-	-	(0)	5,807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5,807
Finance (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held	-	(16,602)	(105)	(7,014)	(19,565)	(15,594)	(78,066)	(4,352)	(614,092)	12	-	-	-		(755,377)
Net insurance finance (expenses)/income	-	22,545	51,815	(10,384)	2,422	(4,799)	(57,811)	(6,552)	(305,316)	42,689	(213,105)	20,219	(23,777)		(482,054)
The breakdown of finance income or expenses & OCI per portfolio is presented below:															
<i>Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss</i>															
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	(8,876)	(23,441)	(51,777)	(22,147)	(28,366)	(49,963)	(34,827)	(24,684)	(15,772)	(123,931)	(8,665)	(13,738)		(406,187)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts held	-	10,311	206	59,872	40,367	30,126	39,763	11,596	23,514	-	-	-	-		215,755
Net insurance finance (expenses)/income	-	1,434	(23,235)	8,095	18,219	1,760	(10,200)	(23,231)	(1,170)	(15,772)	(123,931)	(8,665)	(13,738)		(190,432)
<i>Summary of the amounts recognised in OCI</i>															
Finance (expenses)/income from insurance contracts issued	-	48,023	75,361	48,407	44,134	39,160	70,218	32,627	333,460	58,448	(89,174)	28,884	(10,039)		679,510
Finance (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held	-	(26,912)	(312)	(66,886)	(59,931)	(45,720)	(117,829)	(15,948)	(637,606)	12	-	-	-		(971,131)
Other comprehensive (expense)/income	-	21,110	75,050	(18,479)	(15,798)	(6,560)	(47,611)	16,679	(304,145)	58,461	(89,174)	28,884	(10,039)		(291,622)

(ii) *Company*

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<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	Agric	Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil Gas	Total
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued:											
Change in the value of underlying assets of contracts measured under the VFA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accreted	(649)	(26,248)	(3,155)	(37,901)	(54,924)	(203,472)	(105,916)	(56,094)	(87,037)	-	(575,396)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	6	239	7	(9,206)	(447)	(1,152)	(15,422)	2,879	(1,726)	-	(24,820)
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(643)	(26,009)	(3,148)	(47,106)	(55,371)	(204,624)	(121,338)	(53,215)	(88,763)	-	(600,216)
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held:											
Interest accreted	387	1,255	(5)	19,846	28,747	136,281	78,997	6,300	41,481	-	313,290
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(4)	(9)	-	3,996	236	756	11,322	(343)	641	-	16,596
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	383	1,247	(5)	23,842	28,984	137,037	90,320	5,958	42,122	-	329,886
Net insurance finance (expenses)	(260)	(24,763)	(3,153)	(23,264)	(26,387)	(67,587)	(31,018)	(47,258)	(46,641)	-	(270,330)
The breakdown of finance income or expenses & OCI per portfolio is presented below:											
<i>Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss</i>											
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(410)	(13,966)	(2,013)	(21,497)	(30,418)	(120,447)	(60,181)	(33,380)	(39,157)	-	(321,470)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts held	267	596	-	11,760	18,948	86,240	52,374	4,664	15,980	-	190,829
Net insurance finance expenses	(142)	(13,370)	(2,013)	(9,736)	(11,470)	(34,208)	(7,808)	(28,716)	(23,177)	-	(130,640)
<i>Summary of the amounts recognised in OCI</i>											
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(233)	(12,043)	(1,134)	(25,610)	(24,952)	(84,176)	(61,156)	(19,835)	(49,606)	-	(278,747)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	116	651	(5)	12,082	10,036	50,797	37,946	1,293	26,142	-	139,057
Other comprehensive expense	(118)	(11,392)	(1,139)	(13,528)	(14,917)	(33,379)	(23,210)	(18,542)	(23,464)	-	(139,690)

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in thousands of Nigerian Naira

Notes	Agric	Aviation	Bond	Engineering	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Motor	Oil Gas	Total
Finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued:										
Interest accreted	-	33,538	(3,394)	(47,854)	9,650	(5,168)	(6,552)	5,447	280,788	266,455
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	-	5,608	1,843	35,222	12,336	15,879	26,808	8,278	27,988	133,962
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates	-	-	47	9,262	-	-	-	-	-	9,309
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	39,146	(1,505)	(3,370)	21,986	10,712	20,255	13,725	308,776	409,726
Finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held:										
Interest accreted	-	(10,772)	180	56,429	(1,250)	(810)	(60,651)	(737)	(589,953)	(607,565)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	-	(5,829)	(285)	(69,249)	(18,315)	(14,784)	(17,415)	(3,615)	(24,139)	(153,632)
Effect of changes in FCF at current rates when CSM is unlocked at locked in rates	-	-	(0)	5,807	-	-	-	-	-	5,807
Finance (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held	-	(16,602)	(105)	(7,014)	(19,565)	(15,594)	(78,066)	(4,352)	(614,092)	(755,389)
Net insurance finance expenses	-	22,545	(1,610)	(10,384)	2,422	(4,882)	(57,811)	9,373	(305,316)	(345,663)
The breakdown of finance income or expenses & OCI per portfolio is presented below:										
<i>Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss</i>										
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	(8,876)	(3,666)	(51,777)	(22,147)	(28,304)	(49,963)	(21,408)	(24,684)	(210,825)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts held	-	10,311	206	59,872	40,367	30,126	39,763	11,596	23,514	215,755
Net insurance finance expenses	-	1,434	(3,459)	8,095	18,219	1,822	(10,200)	(9,812)	(1,170)	4,930
<i>Summary of the amounts recognised in OCI</i>										
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	48,023	2,161	48,407	44,134	39,016	70,218	35,133	333,460	620,551
Finance (expenses)/income from reinsurance contracts held	-	(26,912)	(312)	(66,886)	(59,931)	(45,720)	(117,829)	(15,948)	(637,606)	(971,144)
Other comprehensive expense	-	21,110	1,849	(18,479)	(15,798)	(6,704)	(47,611)	19,185	(304,145)	(350,593)

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 NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

12 Other income

	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD	31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment		22,500	558	17,500	558
Management fees		52,497	30,589	1	13,635
Micro finance fees and commission		29,951	30,051	-	-
Insurance claim received		204	280	204	280
		105,152	61,478	17,705	14,473

13 Other employee benefit expenses

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD	31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD
Wages and salaries		268,806	483,077	101,021	84,065
Defined contribution pension costs	13.1	12,961	12,793	3,030	2,914
		281,767	495,870	104,051	86,979

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

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD	31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD
Amortisation of intangible assets	14.1	4,579	14,096	-	-
Repairs and maintenance		31,681	142,064	-	-
Directors fee and allowances		23,531	85,063	-	-
Legal and consultancy fees		33,538	77,862	-	-
Training and recruitment		19,764	36,729	9,453	20,680
Rents and Rates		8,607	28,402	-	-
Transport and travelling		32,291	92,721	-	-
NAICOM supervisory fee		33,410	83,280	-	-
Bank charges		16,320	48,631	-	-
Public relations and advertising		25,253	79,886	7,681	8,174
Medical expenses		17,074	24,359	10,422	-
Motor vehicle running expenses		9,232	31,057	-	-
Telecommunication expenses		17,347	47,563	-	-
Other expenses		10,937	43,446	-	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	14.1	21,285	23,564	-	-
Business promotion expenses		59,586	65,755	41,101	26,189
Utilities		7,675	33,731	-	-
Printing and stationery		12,242	50,957	-	-
Marketing and donations		6,589	21,718	-	-
Auditors' remuneration		4,810	15,625	-	-
Insurance		2,611	10,200	-	-
Security expenses		13,962	24,779	8,387	4,278
Subscriptions		57,274	29,147	50,762	18,477
Conference and seminar expenses		1,935	-	1,935	-
Newspapers and periodicals		146	190	96	77
		471,677	1,110,825	129,837	77,875

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

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 MAR-2026	31 MAR-2025	31 MAR-2026	31 MAR-2025
		YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD
Amortisation of intangible assets (attributable)		25,832	74,918	15,849	15,260
Amortisation of intangible assets (non-attributable)	14	4,579	34,785	-	-
	27	30,411	109,703	15,849	15,260
Depreciation of PPE (attributable)		86,370	339,125	78,910	64,332
Depreciation of PPE (non-attributable)	14	21,285	221,998	-	-
	28	107,655	561,123	78,910	64,332

15 **Other finance costs**

Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 MAR-2026	31 MAR-2025	31 MAR-2026	31 MAR-2025
		YTD	YTD	YTD	YTD
Interest charge on deposits		5,343	65,265	-	-
Other charges		1,151	102	-	-
		6,494	65,367	-	-

16 **Other finance income**

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method:

Interest income on Micro loans		108,327	199,577	-	-
Interest income on overdraft		-	905	-	-
Interest income on treasury bills		31,465	1,290	-	-
		139,792	201,772	-	-

17 **Income tax expense**

17.1 **Current income tax charge**

Minimum tax		145,990	82,797	145,990	68,416
Company income tax		238,749	205,994	-	-
Development Levy		66,202	31,611	66,202	14,850
Police Trust Fund		-	158	-	74
Total current income tax expense		450,942	320,561	212,192	83,340

17.2 **Deferred tax**

Origination and reversal of temporary differences - DTL	38.1	(10,152)	-	(11,091)	-
Origination and reversal of temporary differences - DTA	30	74,389	-	75,328	-
Total deferred tax expense/(credit)		64,237	-	64,237	-
Total income tax expense		515,179	320,561	276,429	83,340

17.2 **Reconciliation of income tax charge**

Profit before income tax		4,536,987	4,456,090	1,941,710	1,828,227
Tax at Nigerian's statutory income tax rate of 30% (2024: 30%)		1,361,096	1,336,827	582,513	548,468
Effect of:					
Net tax exempt income/expenses		(1,122,347)	(1,130,832)	(582,513)	(548,468)
Change in deferred tax assets		74,389	-	75,328	-
Change in deferred tax liabilities		(10,152)	-	(11,091)	-
Information technology tax		66,202	31,611	66,202	14,850
Minimum tax		145,990	82,797	145,990	68,416
Police Trust Fund		-	158	-	74
		515,179	320,561	276,429	83,340
Effective Tax Rate		11%	7%	14%	5%

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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 period, excluding ordinary shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares.

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD	31 MAR-2026 YTD	31 MAR-2025 YTD
Profit attributable to equity holders		3,677,909	3,980,189	1,665,281	1,744,887
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)		18	20	8	9

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)
As at period end	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 (2025: 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.

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19 Cash and cash equivalents

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Cash on hand		53,150	144,832	53,150	89,596
Cash in banks	19.1	27,624,331	17,845,809	5,502,621	1,292,931
Short-term deposits	19.1	18,598,396	20,482,133	12,913,597	11,548,855
		46,275,877	38,472,774	18,469,368	12,931,382
Expected credit loss allowance		(119,409)	(119,409)	(46,008)	(46,008)
		46,156,468	38,353,365	18,423,360	12,885,374
Current		46,156,468	38,353,365	18,423,360	12,885,374
		46,156,468	38,353,365	18,423,360	12,885,374

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:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	20.1	1,028,695	741,207	628,658	650,664
Financial assets at FVTPL	20.2	521,020	4,092,056	521,020	4,092,056
Financial assets at amortised cost	20.3	87,721,687	86,989,796	25,563,469	26,824,386
		89,271,402	91,823,059	26,713,147	31,567,106
Current		87,652,205	90,477,663	25,512,331	30,397,771
Non-current		1,619,197	1,345,396	1,200,816	1,169,335
		89,271,402	91,823,059	26,713,147	31,567,106

20.1 Financial assets at fair value through OCI

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Equity instruments at fair value through OCI	20.1.1	628,658	650,664	628,658	650,664
Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	20.1.2	400,037	90,543	-	-
		1,028,695	741,207	628,658	650,664

20.1.1 Equity instruments at fair value through OCI

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Avanage Nigeria Ltd.		-	-	-	-
WAICA Reinsurance Corporation Plc		628,658	650,664	628,658	650,664
		628,658	650,664	628,658	650,664
Non-current		628,658	650,664	628,658	650,664
		628,658	650,664	628,658	650,664

20.1.2 Debt instruments at fair value through OCI

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Federal Government of Nigeria Bonds		400,036	90,543	-	-
		400,036	90,543	-	-
Current		-	-	-	-
Non-current		400,036	90,543	-	-
		400,036	90,543	-	-
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
<i>The movement in Quoted Bonds</i>					
Balance at 1 January		90,543	-	-	-
Additions during the year		304,002	90,543	-	-
Fair value gain		5,491	-	-	-
		400,036	90,543	-	-

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

Group

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Balance as at 1 January 2026	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	Fair value Movement	Balance as at 31 March 2026
WAICA Reinsurance Corporation Plc	650,664	-	-	(22,006)	628,658
	650,664	-	-	(22,006)	628,658

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Balance as at 1 January 2025	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	Fair value Movement	Balance as at 31 December 2025
Avanage Nigeria Ltd.	93,373	-	-	(93,373)	-
WAICA Reinsurance Corporation Plc	436,016	-	-	214,648	650,664
	529,389	-	-	121,275	650,664

Company

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Balance as at 1 January 2026	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	Fair value Movement	Balance as at 31 March 2026
WAICA Reinsurance Corporation Plc	650,664	-	-	(22,006)	628,658
	650,664	-	-	(22,006)	628,658

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Balance as at 1 January 2025	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	Fair value Movement	Balance as at 31 December 2025
WAICA Reinsurance Corporation Plc	436,016	-	-	214,648	650,664
	436,016	-	-	214,648	650,664

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20.2 Financial assets at FVTPL

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>		GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Quoted Bonds	20.2.1	-	3,629,868	-	3,629,868
Quoted equity shares	20.2.2	521,020	462,188	521,020	462,188
		521,020	4,092,056	521,020	4,092,056

20.2.1 Quoted Bonds

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>		GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
FGN Eurobond Feb. 2030		-	3,596,139	-	3,596,139
Fair value adjustment		-	33,729	-	33,729
		-	3,629,868	-	3,629,868
Current		-	3,629,868	-	3,629,868
Non-current		-	-	-	-
		-	3,629,868	-	3,629,868

20.2.1.1 The movement in Quoted Bonds

		GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
At 1 January		3,629,868	-	3,629,868	-
Additions during the year		-	3,589,488	-	3,589,488
Interest earned at effective interest rate method		-	6,651	-	6,651
Redemption at maturity or disposal		(3,604,005)	-	(3,604,005)	-
Fair value adjustments through profit or loss	7	(25,863)	33,729	(25,863)	33,729
At end of the period		-	3,629,868	-	3,629,868

For all listed bonds with tenor over 365 days from origination. These instruments were assessed to fall within a business model where objective is achieved neither by collecting contractual cash flows nor selling the financial assets. These instruments are still presented in the statement of financial position as Financial Assets and classified as financial assets at FVPL in the notes.

20.2.2 Quoted Equity Shares

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Quoted shares		521,020	462,188	521,020	462,188

20.2.2 Movement in quoted equity shares

At 1 January		462,188	348,636	462,188	348,636
Fair value gains	7	58,832	113,552	58,832	113,552
Balance as at period/year end		521,020	462,188	521,020	462,188
Non-current		521,020	462,188	521,020	462,188
		521,020	462,188	521,020	462,188

20.2.3 Analysis of investments in listed entities

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Africa Prudential Registrars Plc		2,712	2,544	2,712	2,544
Access Bank of Nigeria Plc		11,552	9,330	11,552	9,330
Cadbury Plc		8,858	8,213	8,858	8,213
Ecobank Transnational Inc		792	722	792	722
First Bank Holdings Plc		106,592	100,113	106,592	100,113
First City Monument Bank Plc		1,632	1,666	1,632	1,666
Guaranty Trust Bank Plc		26,064	20,985	26,064	20,985
Sterling Bank Plc		56,610	53,213	56,610	53,213
United Bank for Africa Plc		132,615	118,148	132,615	118,148
UBA Capital Plc		18,928	19,289	18,928	19,289
Unity Bank Plc		82	82	82	82
Universal Insurance Company Plc		6,100	6,050	6,100	6,050
Wema Bank Plc		3,577	2,720	3,577	2,720
Lafarge WAPCO Plc		35,285	21,901	35,285	21,901
Coronation Insurance Plc		61	62	61	62
FTN Cocoa Processors Plc		2,960	2,500	2,960	2,500
Fidelity Bank Plc		75,335	75,335	75,335	75,335
Zenith International Bank Plc		31,266	19,313	31,266	19,313
		521,020	462,188	521,020	462,188

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20.3 Financial assets at amortised cost

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Loans and receivables	20.3.1	6,751,737	5,471,557	116,775	128,072
Placements - Maturity above 90 days	20.3.2	9,194,588	8,852,469	967,262	922,633
Treasury bills	20.3.3	71,320,927	71,112,761	24,324,590	25,285,678
Commercial Papers	20.3.4	454,435	1,553,009	154,842	488,003
		87,721,686	86,989,796	25,563,469	26,824,386

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 year end are as presented below:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Term loans	20.3.1.2	6,671,845	5,307,657	5,115	6,000
Overdrafts		66,150	5,398	-	-
Staff loans		176,951	321,711	140,264	150,676
Gross loans and advances		6,914,946	5,634,766	145,379	156,676
Expected credit loss allowance	20.3.1.3	(163,209)	(163,209)	(28,604)	(28,604)
		6,751,737	5,471,557	116,775	128,072
Current		6,682,255	5,329,556	65,637	71,589
Non-current		69,482	142,001	51,138	56,483
		6,751,737	5,471,557	116,775	128,072

20.3.1.1 The movement in gross loans and receivables:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Balance as at 1 January		5,634,766	17,277,540	156,676	129,609
Additions during the year		5,262,490	6,289,747	30,452	192,301
Accrued interest on loan		13,666	14,571	107	864
Conversion to intangible assets	20.3.1.3	-	(12,498,652)	-	-
Payments received		(3,995,977)	(5,448,441)	(41,856)	(166,098)
Balance as at period/year end		6,914,946	5,634,766	145,379	156,676

20.3.1.2 Term loans

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

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Prime Exploration and Production Limited	20.3.1.3	-	-	-	-
Staff mortgage loan		5,115	6,000	5,115	6,000
Other loans to corporates and individuals*		6,666,730	5,301,657	-	-
Gross term loans		6,671,845	5,307,657	5,115	6,000

20.3.1.3 Loan to Prime Exploration and Production Limited

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Balance as at 1 January		-	11,493,013	-	-
Interest Accreted		-	1,005,639	-	-
Conversion to intangible assets		-	(12,498,652)	-	-
Balance as at period/year end		-	-	-	-

*Other loans to corporate and individuals include micro and SME loans granted by Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank and various loans within the investment portfolios of Mutual Benefits Assurance Company Liberia and Mutual Benefits Assurance Niger SA.

20.3.1.3 Impairment on loans and receivables

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Balance as at 1 January		163,209	331,742	28,604	28,727
Expected credit loss charge/(reversal)	8	-	(168,533)	-	(123)
Balance as at period/year end		163,209	163,209	28,604	28,604

20.3.1.4 Loans concentration

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

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	GROUP		
	Individuals	Loans to corporate	Total
31 March 2026			
Gross	307,055	6,607,891	6,914,946
Expected credit loss allowance	(28,604)	(134,605)	(163,209)
Net Balance	278,451	6,473,286	6,751,737
31 December 2025			
Gross	1,194,880	4,439,886	5,634,766
Expected credit loss allowance	(28,604)	(134,605)	(163,209)
Net Balance	1,166,276	4,305,281	5,471,557

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	COMPANY		
	Individuals	Loans to corporate	Total
31 March 2026			
Gross	145,379	-	145,379
Expected credit loss allowance	(28,604)	-	(28,604)
Net Balance	116,775	-	116,775
31 December 2025			
Gross	156,676	-	156,676
Expected credit loss allowance	(28,604)	-	(28,604)
Net Balance	128,072	-	128,072

20.3.2 Placements - Maturity above 90 days

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Fidelity Bank Limited	676,299	676,299	-	-
Abbey Mortgage Bank Plc	115,830	115,830	-	-
Eco Bank	305,126	305,126	-	-
FCMB Plc	1,632,288	1,632,288	-	-
Providus Bank Plc	28,064	28,064	-	-
Radix	2,000,822	2,000,822	-	-
Sterling Bank Plc	1,020,586	1,045,296	-	-
Wema Bank Plc	1,902,134	1,908,525	-	-
First Bank of Nigeria Ltd	139,428	136,196	139,428	136,196
Greenwich Merchant Bank Ltd	817,916	483,498	188,202	182,374
Guaranty Trust Bank Ltd.	59,798	58,470	59,798	58,470
Kayvee Microfinance Bank Ltd	617,876	583,634	617,876	583,634
	9,316,166	8,974,046	1,005,303	960,674
Expected credit loss allowance	(121,578)	(121,578)	(38,041)	(38,041)
	9,194,588	8,852,468	967,262	922,633
Current	9,194,588	8,852,468	967,262	922,633
	9,194,588	8,852,468	967,262	922,633

20.3.2.1 The movement in placements - maturity above 90 days

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Balance as at 1 January		8,852,468	1,203,572	922,633	896,688
Additions during the period		1,065,366	16,478,464	135,637	923,118
Interest earned in the period		374,682	704,440	43,593	37,555
Redemption at maturity		(1,097,928)	(9,645,590)	(134,600)	(1,112,858)
Expected credit loss charge		-	111,582	-	178,130
Balance as at period/year end		9,194,588	8,852,468	967,262	922,633

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20.3.3 Treasury bills

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	GROUP		COMPANY		
	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	
Federal Government of Nigeria Treasury Bills	71,340,660	71,132,494	24,336,702	25,297,790	
	71,340,660	71,132,494	24,336,702	25,297,790	
Expected credit loss (ECL) allowance	(19,733)	(19,733)	(12,112)	(12,112)	
	20.3.3.1	71,320,927	71,112,761	24,324,590	25,285,678
Current	71,320,927	71,112,761	24,324,590	25,285,678	
		71,320,927	71,112,761	24,324,590	25,285,678

20.3.3.1 The movement in treasury bills

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Balance as at 1 January		71,112,761	48,545,900	25,285,678	12,496,193
Additions during the year		6,450,931	107,667,191	6,450,931	37,816,082
Interest earned in the year		3,175,745	6,290,474	1,166,283	1,321,432
Redemption at maturity		(9,418,510)	(91,398,357)	(8,578,302)	(26,343,054)
Expected credit loss reversal/(charge)		-	7,553	-	(4,976)
Balance as at period/year end		71,320,927	71,112,761	24,324,590	25,285,678

20.3.4 Commercial papers

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Coleman Technical Industries Ltd		359,108	-	155,299	-
Dangote Cement Plc.		-	425,098	-	123,041
Dangote Sugar Refinery		-	100,393	-	100,393
Stanbic Ipte Bank Plc		-	98,805	-	98,805
First City Monument Bank (FCMB) Ltd		-	386,501	-	43,498
Providus Bank Plc		-	239,459	-	122,722
Mecure Industries		96,166	303,591	-	-
		455,274	1,553,848	155,299	488,460
Expected credit loss (ECL) allowance		(839)	(839)	(457)	(457)
		454,435	1,553,009	154,842	488,003
Current		454,435	1,553,009	154,842	488,003
		454,435	1,553,009	154,842	488,003

20.3.4.1 The movement in commercial papers

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Balance as at 1 January		1,553,009	697,360	488,003	480,621
Additions during the year		446,484	2,013,332	152,265	727,499
Interest earned in the year		67,037	281,389	17,714	62,717
Redemption at maturity		(1,612,096)	(1,441,464)	(503,139)	(784,508)
Expected credit loss reversal/(charge)		-	2,393	-	1,674
Balance as at period/year end		454,435	1,553,009	154,842	488,003

21 Financial assets held for trading pledged as collateral

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Listed equity instrument balance at 1 January		652,802	363,988	652,802	363,988
Fair value gains	7	171,499	288,814	171,499	288,814
Balance as at period/year end		824,301	652,802	824,301	652,802
Non-current		824,301	652,802	824,301	652,802

These are quoted financial instruments held on lien by the Guaranty Trust Bank, the provider of short-term borrowings, for the purpose of securing the debt. The debt provider maintains possession of the quoted instruments but does not have ownership unless there is a default. Pledged assets are measured at fair value as at year-end.

Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc purchased quoted shares of ₦400 million with a Margin facility granted by 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 crystallise 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 year end.

22 Reinsurance contracts

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Assets for Remaining Coverage		4,974,338	3,128,362	(99,062)	2,208,476
Assets for Incurred Claims		13,904,405	12,125,060	12,995,029	7,039,820
Total reinsurance contract assets	22.1	18,878,743	15,253,422	12,895,967	9,248,296
Liabilities for Remaining Coverage (LRC)	22.2	(1,487,808)	(3,452,267)	(115,098)	(2,447,676)
Net reinsurance contract assets		17,390,936	11,801,155	12,780,869	6,800,620

22.1 Roll-forward of reinsurance contract assets showing the Assets for Remaining Coverage (ARC) and the Assets for Incurred Claims (AIC) per measurement basis

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Contracts measured using PAA					
Excluding loss recovery components		4,563,712	2,712,315	(509,688)	1,792,428
Loss recovery components		0	0	0	0
Assets for Remaining Coverage (ARC)		4,563,712	2,712,315	(509,688)	1,792,428
Present value of future cash flows		12,398,543	10,738,187	11,282,870	5,863,637
Risk Adjustment		1,086,616	967,627	1,292,913	756,937
Assets for Incurred Claims (AIC)		13,485,159	11,705,814	12,575,783	6,620,574
Total contracts measured using PAA		18,048,872	14,418,128	12,066,095	8,413,003
Contracts measured using GMM					
Excluding loss recovery components		410,626	416,047	410,626	416,047
Loss recovery components		0	0	0	0
Assets for Remaining Coverage (ARC)		410,626	416,048	410,626	416,048
AIC for contracts not measured under PAA		419,246	419,246	419,246	419,246
Assets for Incurred Claims (AIC)		419,246	419,246	419,246	419,246
Total contracts measured using GMM		829,872	835,293	829,872	835,293
Total Reinsurance contract assets	22.3	18,878,743	15,253,422	12,895,967	9,248,296

22.2 Roll-forward of reinsurance contract liabilities showing the Liabilities for Remaining Coverage (LRC) per measurement basis

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Liabilities for remaining coverage - contracts measured using PAA		(1,476,298)	(3,452,155)	(103,588)	(2,447,564)
Liabilities for remaining coverage - contracts measured using GMM		(11,510)	(112)	(11,510)	(112)
Total reinsurance contract liabilities		(1,487,808)	(3,452,267)	(115,098)	(2,447,676)

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22.3 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 - 31 March 2026						GROUP - 31 December 2025					
	Asset for remaining coverage		AIC for contracts not measured under PAA	AIC - measured under PAA		31 Mar 26	Asset for remaining coverage		AIC for contracts not measured under PAA	AIC - measured under PAA		31 Dec 25
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component		Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment		Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component		Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(3,452,267)	-	-	-	-	(3,452,267)	(2,147,782)	-	-	-	(2,147,782)	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	3,128,362	0	419,246	10,738,187	967,627	15,253,422	2,674,799	67,519	737,275	7,480,199	938,923	11,898,715
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) opening balance	(323,905)	0	419,246	10,738,187	967,627	11,801,155	527,017	67,519	737,275	7,480,199	938,923	9,750,933
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(3,703,846)	-	-	-	-	(3,703,846)	(14,402,497)	-	-	-	-	(14,402,497)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	-	-	-	6,409,396	118,990	6,528,386	-	(67,519)	627,776	13,459,340	(43,051)	13,976,546
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	-	-	1,144,969	-	1,144,969	-	(47,360)	1,518,841	20,095,571	-	21,567,052
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	-	5,264,426	118,990	5,383,416	-	-	(891,065)	(6,636,231)	(43,051)	(7,570,347)
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,158)	-	-	-	(20,158)
Reinsurance investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(3,703,846)	-	-	6,409,396	118,990	2,824,540	(14,402,497)	(67,519)	627,776	13,459,340	(43,051)	(425,951)
Reinsurance finance income	607	-	-	393,237	-	393,845	19,554	-	157,857	1,729,800	71,755	1,978,966
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(3,703,239)	-	-	6,802,633	118,990	3,218,384	(14,382,944)	(67,519)	785,633	15,189,140	28,704	1,553,015
Cash flows												
Reinsurance premiums paid	5,744,605	-	-	-	-	5,744,605	19,392,345	-	-	-	-	19,392,345
Ceding commission received	(195,390)	-	-	-	-	(195,390)	(4,555,564)	-	-	-	-	(4,555,564)
Claim recoveries from reinsurers	-	-	-	(158,652)	-	(158,652)	-	-	(1,103,662)	(11,912,794)	-	(13,016,456)
Total cash flows	5,549,215	-	-	(158,652)	-	5,390,563	14,836,781	-	(1,103,662)	(11,912,794)	-	1,820,324
Non-cash flow items												
Reinsurance premiums payable	1,964,459	-	-	-	-	1,964,459	(1,077,191)	-	-	(615)	-	(1,077,806)
Total non-cash flows	1,964,459	-	-	(4,983,625)	-	(3,019,166)	(1,077,191)	-	-	(615)	-	(1,077,806)
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	3,486,530	0	419,246	12,398,543	1,086,617	17,390,937	(96,338)	0	419,246	10,755,930	967,627	12,076,483
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(1,487,808)	-	-	-	-	(1,487,808)	(3,452,267)	-	-	-	-	(3,452,267)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	4,974,338	0	419,246	12,398,543	1,086,616	18,878,743	3,128,362	0	419,246	10,738,187	967,627	15,253,422
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	3,486,530	0	419,246	12,398,543	1,086,616	17,390,936	(323,905)	0	419,246	10,738,187	967,627	11,801,155

	COMPANY - 31 March 2026						COMPANY - 31 December 2025					
	Asset for remaining coverage		AIC for contracts not measured under PAA	AIC - measured under PAA		31 Mar 26	Asset for remaining coverage		AIC for contracts not measured under PAA	AIC - measured under PAA		31 Dec 25
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component		Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment		Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component		Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(2,447,676)	-	-	-	-	(2,447,676)	(1,643,580)	-	-	-	-	(1,643,580)
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	2,208,476	0	419,246	5,863,637	756,937	9,248,296	2,049,181	67,519	737,275	6,035,822	700,491	9,590,288
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) opening balance	(239,200)	0	419,246	5,863,637	756,937	6,800,620	405,601	67,519	737,275	6,035,822	700,491	7,946,708
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(3,148,134)	-	-	-	-	(3,148,134)	(10,882,493)	-	-	-	-	(10,882,493)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	-	-	-	5,217,926	535,976	5,753,902	-	(67,519)	627,776	7,932,564	56,446	8,549,267
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	-	-	12,249,090	-	12,249,090	-	(47,360)	1,518,841	15,659,053	-	17,130,533
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	-	(7,031,164)	535,976	(6,495,188)	-	-	(891,065)	(7,726,489)	56,446	(8,561,108)
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,158)	-	-	-	(20,158)
Reinsurance investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(3,148,134)	-	-	5,217,926	535,976	2,605,768	(10,882,493)	(67,519)	627,776	7,932,564	56,446	(2,333,226)
Reinsurance finance income	607	-	-	329,279	-	329,886	19,554	-	157,857	1,504,421	-	1,681,832
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(3,147,527)	-	-	5,547,205	535,976	2,935,654	(10,862,940)	(67,519)	785,633	9,436,985	56,446	(651,394)
Cash flows												
Reinsurance premiums paid	982,897	-	-	-	-	982,897	14,485,337	-	-	-	-	14,485,337
Ceding commission received	(142,908)	-	-	-	-	(142,908)	(3,463,102)	-	-	-	-	(3,463,102)
Claim recoveries from reinsurers	-	-	-	(127,973)	-	(127,973)	-	-	(1,103,662)	(9,609,170)	-	(10,712,833)
Total cash flows	839,990	-	-	(127,973)	-	712,017	11,022,235	-	(1,103,662)	(9,609,170)	-	309,402
Non-cash flow items												
Reinsurance premiums payable	2,332,578	-	-	-	-	2,332,578	(804,096)	-	-	-	-	(804,096)
Total non-cash flows	2,332,578	-	-	-	-	2,332,578	(804,096)	-	-	-	-	(804,096)
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	(214,160)	0	419,246	11,282,870	1,292,913	12,780,869	(239,200)	0	419,246	5,863,637	756,937	6,800,637
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(115,098)	-	-	-	-	(115,098)	(2,447,676)	-	-	-	-	(2,447,676)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	(99,062)	0	419,246	11,282,870	1,292,913	12,895,967	2,208,476	0	419,246	5,863,637	756,937	9,248,296
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	(214,160)	0	419,246	11,282,870	1,292,913	12,780,869	(239,200)	0	419,246	5,863,637	756,937	6,800,620

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22.4 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 (with coverage of one year or less at the subsidiary companies), engineering (with coverage of one year or less at the subsidiary companies), fire, general accident, marine, motor, oil & gas, group life, individual life and medical.

	GROUP - 31 March 2026					GROUP - 31 December 2025				
	Asset for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims		31 Mar 26	Asset for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims		31 Dec 25
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment		Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(3,452,155)	-	-	-	(3,452,155)	(2,147,707)	-	-	-	(2,147,707)
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	2,712,315	0	10,738,187	967,627	14,418,128	2,598,221	67,519	7,480,199	938,923	11,084,862
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) opening balance	(739,840)	0	10,738,187	967,627	10,965,973	450,514	67,519	7,480,199	938,923	8,937,155
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(3,697,817)	-	-	-	(3,697,817)	(13,571,417)	-	-	-	(13,571,417)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	-	-	6,409,396	118,990	6,528,386	-	(67,519)	13,459,340	(43,051)	13,348,771
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	-	1,144,969	-	1,144,969	-	(47,360)	20,095,571	-	20,048,211
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	5,264,426	118,990	5,383,416	-	-	(6,636,231)	(43,051)	(6,679,282)
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,158)	-	-	(20,158)
Reinsurance investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(3,697,817)	-	6,409,396	118,990	2,830,568	(13,571,417)	(67,519)	13,459,340	(43,051)	(222,646)
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	393,237	-	393,237	-	-	1,729,800	71,755	1,801,555
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(3,697,817)	-	6,802,633	118,990	3,223,806	(13,571,417)	(67,519)	15,189,140	28,704	1,578,909
Cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance premiums paid	5,744,605	-	-	-	5,744,605	17,752,993	-	-	-	17,752,993
Ceding commission received	(195,390)	-	-	-	(195,390)	(4,067,209)	-	-	-	(4,067,209)
Claim recoveries from reinsurers	-	-	(158,652)	-	(158,652)	-	-	(11,912,794)	-	(11,912,794)
Total cash flows	5,549,215	-	(158,652)	-	5,390,563	13,685,784	-	(11,912,794)	-	1,772,989
Non-cash flow items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance premiums payable	1,975,857	-	-	-	1,975,857	(1,077,154)	-	(615)	-	(1,077,769)
Total non-cash flows	1,975,857	-	(4,983,625)	-	(3,007,768)	(1,077,154)	-	(615)	-	(1,077,769)
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	3,087,414	0	12,398,543	1,086,617	16,572,575	(512,273)	0	10,755,930	967,627	11,211,285
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(1,476,298)	-	-	-	(1,476,298)	(3,452,155)	-	-	-	(3,452,155)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	4,563,712	0	12,398,543	1,086,616	18,048,872	2,712,315	0	10,738,187	967,627	14,418,128
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	3,087,414	0	12,398,543	1,086,616	16,572,574	(739,840)	0	10,738,187	967,627	10,965,973

	COMPANY - 31 March 2026					COMPANY - 31 December 2025				
	Asset for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims		31 Mar 26	Asset for remaining coverage		Assets for incurred claims		31 Dec 25
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment		Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(2,447,564)	-	-	-	(2,447,564)	(1,643,505)	-	-	-	(1,643,505)
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	1,792,428	0	5,863,637	756,937	8,413,003	1,972,603	67,519	6,035,822	700,491	8,776,436
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) opening balance	(655,136)	0	5,863,637	756,937	5,965,439	329,098	67,519	6,035,822	700,491	7,132,931
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(3,142,106)	-	-	-	(3,142,106)	(10,051,413)	-	-	-	(10,051,413)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	-	-	5,217,926	535,976	5,753,902	-	(67,519)	7,932,564	56,446	7,921,491
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	-	12,249,090	-	12,249,090	-	(47,360)	15,659,053	-	15,611,692
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	(7,031,164)	535,976	(6,495,188)	-	-	(7,726,489)	56,446	(7,670,043)
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,158)	-	-	(20,158)
Reinsurance investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(3,142,106)	-	5,217,926	535,976	2,611,796	(10,051,413)	(67,519)	7,932,564	56,446	(2,129,921)
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	329,279	-	329,279	-	-	1,504,421	-	1,504,421
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(3,142,106)	-	5,547,205	535,976	2,941,076	(10,051,413)	(67,519)	9,436,985	56,446	(625,500)
Cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance premiums paid	982,897	-	-	-	982,897	12,845,985	-	-	-	12,845,985
Ceding commission received	(142,908)	-	-	-	(142,908)	(2,974,747)	-	-	-	(2,974,747)
Claim recoveries from reinsurers	-	-	(127,973)	-	(127,973)	-	-	(9,609,170)	-	(9,609,170)
Total cash flows	839,990	-	(127,973)	-	712,017	9,871,238	-	(9,609,170)	-	262,067
Non-cash flow items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance premiums payable	2,343,976	-	-	-	2,343,976	(804,059)	-	-	-	(804,059)
Total non-cash flows	2,343,976	-	-	-	2,343,976	(804,059)	-	-	-	(804,059)
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	(613,276)	0	11,282,870	1,292,913	11,962,507	(655,136)	0	5,863,637	756,937	5,965,439
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(103,588)	-	-	-	(103,588)	(2,447,564)	-	-	-	(2,447,564)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	(509,688)	0	11,282,870	1,292,913	12,066,095	1,792,428	0	5,863,637	756,937	8,413,003
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	(613,276)	0	11,282,870	1,292,913	11,962,507	(655,136)	0	5,863,637	756,937	5,965,439

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22.5 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 - 31 March 2026					GROUP - 31 December 2025				
	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	31 Mar 26	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	31 Dec 25
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(112)	-	-	-	(112)	(75)	-	-	-	(75)
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	416,047	0	350,221	69,025	835,293	76,577	0	606,418	130,857	813,853
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) opening balance	415,935	0	350,221	69,025	835,181	76,502	0	606,418	130,857	813,778
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(6,029)	-	-	-	(6,029)	(831,081)	-	-	-	(831,081)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	689,608	(61,832)	627,776
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,518,841	-	1,518,841
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(829,233)	(61,832)	(891,065)
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(6,029)	-	-	-	(6,029)	(831,081)	-	689,608	(61,832)	(203,305)
Reinsurance finance income	607	-	-	-	607	19,554	-	157,857	-	177,411
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(5,422)	-	-	-	(5,422)	(811,527)	-	847,465	(61,832)	(25,894)
Cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance premiums paid	-	-	-	-	-	1,639,352	-	-	-	1,639,352
Claim recoveries from reinsurers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,103,662)	-	(1,103,662)
Total cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	1,150,997	-	(1,103,662)	-	47,335
Non-cash flow items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance premiums payable	(11,398)	-	-	-	(11,398)	(37)	-	-	-	(37)
Total non-cash flows	(11,398)	-	-	-	(11,398)	(37)	-	-	-	(37)
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	399,116	0	350,221	69,025	818,362	415,935	0	350,221	69,025	835,181
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(11,510)	-	-	-	(11,510)	(112)	-	-	-	(112)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	410,626	0	350,221	69,025	829,872	416,047	0	350,221	69,025	835,293
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	399,116	0	350,221	69,025	818,362	415,935	0	350,221	69,025	835,181

	COMPANY - 31 March 2026					COMPANY - 31 December 2025				
	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	31 Mar 26	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	31 Dec 25
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(112)	-	-	-	(112)	(75)	-	-	-	(75)
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	416,047	0	350,221	69,025	835,293	76,577	0	606,418	130,857	813,853
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) opening balance	415,935	0	350,221	69,025	835,181	76,502	0	606,418	130,857	813,778
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(6,029)	-	-	-	(6,029)	(831,081)	-	-	-	(831,081)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	689,608	(61,832)	627,776
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,518,841	-	1,518,841
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(829,233)	(61,832)	(891,065)
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(6,029)	-	-	-	(6,029)	(831,081)	-	689,608	(61,832)	(203,305)
Reinsurance finance income	607	-	-	-	607	19,554	-	157,857	-	177,411
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(5,422)	-	-	-	(5,422)	(811,527)	-	847,465	(61,832)	(25,894)
Cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance premiums paid	-	-	-	-	-	1,639,352	-	-	-	1,639,352
Ceding commission received	-	-	-	-	-	(488,355)	-	-	-	(488,355)
Claim recoveries from reinsurers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,103,662)	-	(1,103,662)
Total cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	1,150,997	-	(1,103,662)	-	47,335
Non-cash flow items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance premiums payable	(11,398)	-	-	-	(11,398)	(37)	-	-	-	(37)
Total non-cash flows	(11,398)	-	-	-	(11,398)	(37)	-	-	-	(37)
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	399,116	0	350,221	69,025	818,362	415,935	0	350,221	69,025	835,181
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(11,510)	-	-	-	(11,510)	(112)	-	-	-	(112)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	410,626	0	350,221	69,025	829,872	416,047	0	350,221	69,025	835,293
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	399,116	0	350,221	69,025	818,362	415,935	0	350,221	69,025	835,181

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23 Trade receivables	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>					
Premium receivables	23.1	4,245,004	2,162,302	2,327,535	418,907
Current		4,245,004	2,162,302	2,327,535	418,907
		4,245,004	2,162,302	2,327,535	418,907

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		4,958,842	2,876,140	2,355,284	446,656
		4,958,842	2,876,140	2,355,284	446,656
Allowance for impairment					
Due from insurance brokers		(713,838)	(713,838)	(27,749)	(27,749)
		(713,838)	(713,838)	(27,749)	(27,749)
		4,245,004	2,162,302	2,327,535	418,907

23.1.1 Analysis of movement in gross trade receivables

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Balance at 1 January		2,876,140	1,956,405	446,656	382,090
Premiums billed that increase the liability for remaining coverage (Gross premium written)		30,787,645	84,603,567	18,453,262	52,698,582
Allocation from deposits for premium	33.1	(514,407)	(1,766,233)	(514,407)	(1,766,233)
Cash premium receipts during the year		(28,190,536)	(81,917,599)	(16,030,227)	(50,867,783)
		4,958,842	2,876,140	2,355,284	446,656

23.1.2 Analysis of movement in ECL as at 31 March 2026

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Balance at 1 January		713,838	689,482	27,749	-
Additions during the year		-	24,356	-	27,749
		713,838	713,838	27,749	27,749

23.1.3 The age analysis of gross insurance receivables as at the end of the year are as follows:

Within 30 days		3,021,029	446,656	2,355,284	446,656
Above 30 days		1,937,812	2,429,484	-	-
		4,958,842	2,876,140	2,355,284	446,656

24 Other receivables and prepayments

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Prepayments	24.1	281,237	444,982	162,985	214,176
Advance commission		5,786	5,780	-	-
ATM Receivables		362	362	-	-
Other bank debtors	24.2	6,241	6,171	-	-
Due from related companies		-	-	645	119,089
Other receivables	24.3	4,500,573	4,118,962	675,468	525,855
		4,794,199	4,576,257	839,098	859,120
Allowance for impairment charges on other receivables	24.4	(1,893,213)	(1,893,213)	(212,671)	(212,671)
		2,900,986	2,683,044	626,427	646,449
Current		2,900,986	2,683,044	626,427	646,449
		2,900,986	2,683,044	626,427	646,449

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.

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24.3 Analysis of other receivables is as shown below:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Non-financial instruments					
Excess interest charges		6,390	6,390	-	-
WHT recoverable		931,928	807,040	406,250	251,152
VAT input recoverable on investment property		15,000	15,000	-	-
Staff advance		485,673	381,712	-	-
Other trade receivables		682,483	847,799	76,498	86,242
		2,121,474	2,057,941	482,748	337,394
Financial instruments					
Receivables from property buyers		131,832	35,947	-	-
Property development debtors		-	3,123	-	-
Rent receivables		419,981	412,831	-	-
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 **		561,901	343,736	12,362	8,103
		2,379,099	2,061,021	192,720	188,461
		4,500,573	4,118,962	675,468	525,855

* In year 2023, the Group reclassified an amount of N1,039,144,000 from Cash and Cash Equivalent balance to Other Receivables and Prepayments. The reclassified amount represents the fixed-term investments held with Safetrust Mortgage Bank at various times. On 23 May 2023, the operating license of Safetrust Mortgage Bank Limited (the Bank) was revoked vide a Federal Republic of Nigeria Gazette, thereby necessitating the reclassification. Following the revocation, the entire balance held with the Bank of N1,039,144,000 was impaired. However, the Group has filed a claim with the Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC) to recover the funds.

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

24.4 **Expected credit loss on other receivables**

Set out below is the information about the credit exposure on the Group's other receivables items using a provision matrix. The loss allowance provision as at 31 March 2026 has also incorporated forward looking information.

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Expected ratio	GROUP		COMPANY	
		Carrying amount at	Expected credit loss	Carrying amount at default	Expected credit loss
31 Mar-2026					
Current	1%	2,633,697	26,337	467,472	4,675
Individual impairment:					
Receivables from property buyers	100%	131,832	131,832	-	-
Rent Receivables	100%	419,981	419,981	-	-
Florish Securities Investments and Trust Limited	100%	7,129	7,129	-	-
BGL Securities Limited	100%	38,753	38,753	-	-
Title One Trading Limited	100%	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Balance held in Polaris Bank Plc	100%	2,533	2,533	2,533	2,533
Balance held in Guaranty Trust Bank Plc	100%	61,067	61,067	61,067	61,067
Balance held in Unity Bank Plc	100%	1	1	1	1
Investment placement with Profound Securities	100%	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757
Investment placement with Safe Trust Mortgage Bank Ltd.	100%	1,039,144	1,039,144	-	-
Other receivables	100%	49,679	49,679	27,638	27,638
Total		4,500,573	1,893,213	675,468	212,671

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31 Dec-2025	GROUP			COMPANY	
	Expected ratio	Carrying amount at default	Expected credit loss	Carrying amount at default	Expected credit loss
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>					
Current	1%	2,248,234	22,483	316,347	3,163
Individual impairment:					
WHT recoverable	100%	101,080	101,080	-	-
Receivables from property buyers	100%	25,127	25,127	-	-
Property development debtors	100%	3,123	3,123	-	-
Excess interest charges	100%	6,390	6,390	-	-
Rent Receivables	100%	350,500	350,500	-	-
VAT input recoverable on investment property	100%	15,000	15,000	-	-
Florish Securities Investments and Trust Limited	100%	7,129	7,129	-	-
BGL Securities Limited	100%	38,753	38,753	-	-
Title One Trading Limited	100%	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Balance held in Polaris Bank Plc	100%	2,533	2,533	2,533	2,533
Balance held in Guaranty Trust Bank Plc	100%	61,067	61,067	61,067	61,067
Balance held in Unity Bank Plc	100%	1	1	1	1
Investment placement with Profound Securities	100%	16,757	16,757	16,757	16,757
Investment placement with Safe Trust Mortgage Bank Ltd.	100%	1,039,144	1,039,144	-	-
Other receivables	100%	104,124	104,124	29,150	29,150
Total		4,118,962	1,893,213	525,855	212,671

24.5 The movement in expected credit loss on other receivables

(a) Group	31 Mar 26			31 Mar 26	31 Dec 25
		Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total Impairment provision	Total Impairment provision
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>					
As at 1 January		22,483	1,870,730	1,893,213	1,931,717
Expected credit loss charge/(reversal)	8	3,854	(3,854)	-	(38,504)
Balance as at period/year end		26,337	1,866,876	1,893,213	1,893,213

(b) Company	31 Mar 26			31 Mar 26	31 Dec 25
		Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total Impairment provision	Total Impairment provision
<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>					
As as at 1 January		3,163	209,508	212,671	211,427
Expected credit loss charge/(reversal)	8	1,512	(1,512)	-	1,245
Balance as at period/year end		4,675	207,996	212,671	212,671

25 Investment properties

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
At the beginning of the year		4,350,000	5,845,000	1,100,000	100,000
Additions		-	931,784	-	800,000
Disposal		-	(2,871,750)	-	-
Fair value gain on investment properties		-	444,966	-	200,000
		4,350,000	4,350,000	1,100,000	1,100,000

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The items of investment properties are as shown below:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Mutual Tulip Estate	i	135,000	135,000	-	-
Property at Ikota	iii	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Property at Sango/Idiroko - Mogga	iv	120,000	120,000	-	-
Property at Sango/Idiroko - Caxtonjo	v	80,000	80,000	-	-
Property at Onireke,Ibadan	vi	475,000	475,000	-	-
Mutual Alpha Court duplex, Costain, Lagos	vii	540,000	540,000	-	-
Property at Asokoro, Abuja	viii	800,000	800,000	-	-
Property at Ado Ekiti Land	x	850,000	850,000	-	-
Property at Oyingbo, Lagos	xi	250,000	250,000	-	-
Property at Alausa, Lagos	xii	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000
		4,350,000	4,350,000	1,100,000	1,100,000

25 **Investment properties - Continued**

Movement in Investment properties is shown below:

	Bal as at 1.1.2026	Additions	Disposal	Fair value gain/(loss)	Bal as at 31.03.2026
Mutual Tulip Estate	135,000	-	-	-	135,000
Property at Ikota	250,000	-	-	-	250,000
Property at Sango/Idiroko - Mogga	120,000	-	-	-	120,000
Property at Sango/Idiroko - Caxtonjo	80,000	-	-	-	80,000
Property at Onireke,Ibadan	475,000	-	-	-	475,000
Mutual Alpha Court duplex, Costain, Lagos	540,000	-	-	-	540,000
Property at Asokoro, Abuja	800,000	-	-	-	800,000
Property at Ado Ekiti Land	850,000	-	-	-	850,000
Property at Oyingbo, Lagos	250,000	-	-	-	250,000
Property at Alausa, Lagos	850,000	-	-	-	850,000
Balance at the end of the year	4,350,000	-	-	-	4,350,000

Movement in Investment properties is shown below:

	Bal as at 1.1.2025	Additions	Disposal	Fair value gain/(loss)	Bal as at 31.12.2025
Mutual Tulip Estate	200,000	131,784	(200,000)	3,216	135,000
Property at Ikeja, Lagos	450,000	-	(450,000)	-	-
Property at Ikota	100,000	-	-	150,000	250,000
Property at Sango/Idiroko - Mogga	100,000	-	-	20,000	120,000
Property at Sango/Idiroko - Caxtonjo	80,000	-	-	-	80,000
Property at Onireke,Ibadan	400,000	-	-	75,000	475,000
Mutual Alpha Court duplex, Costain, Lagos	2,380,000	-	(1,911,750)	71,750	540,000
Property at Asokoro, Abuja	750,000	-	-	50,000	800,000
Property at Akure Plots (5,302 Square Meters)	310,000	-	(310,000)	-	-
Property at Ado Ekiti Land	850,000	-	-	-	850,000
Property at Oyingbo, Lagos	225,000	-	-	25,000	250,000
Property at Alausa, Lagos	-	800,000	-	50,000	850,000
Balance at the end of the year	5,845,000	931,784	(2,871,750)	444,966	4,350,000

Investment properties are stated at fair value, which has been determined based on valuations performed by Messr Bamiji Makinde Consulting , signed by ESV Otunba Saheed Makinde (FRC/2015/NIESV/00000010800 and Messr Arigbede & Co Estate Surveyors and Valuers (FRC/2014/00000004634), accredited independent valuers as at 31 December 2025. The valuers are specialists in valuing these types of investment properties. The determination of fair value of the investment property was supported by market evidence. The modalities and process of valuation utilized extensive analysis of market data and other sectors specific peculiarities corroborated with available data derived from previous experiences.

Valuations are performed on an annual basis and the fair value gains and losses were recorded within the profit or loss.

There are no restrictions on the realisability of investment property or remittance of income and proceeds of disposal. The Company has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs or enhancement.

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Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation on investment properties:

i *Mutual Tulip Estate*

Landed property of 11.40 hectares (28.5 acres) with industrial development potential lying, situate and being at Isheri Oke Village, off Lagos/Ibadan Expressway, Ifo Local Government Area, Ogun State in Nigeria was purchased at a cost of ₦747million. Forty percent or 4.56 hectares (11.4 acres) and 4.37 hectares (10.92 acres) of this land were sold as part of the disposal of investment properties in 2018 and 2021 respectively while additional 1.73 acres was acquired in 2025. The remaining 3.2 hectares (7.91 acres) was revalued to ₦135 million by Messrs Bamiji Makinde Consulting Estate Surveyors and Valuers as at 31 December 2025. The subsisting title to the subject property is a Deed of Assignment.

ii *Property at Ikeja Alausa*

Landed property of 1,515.601 square metres of land located at Alausa central business district Lagos state in Nigeria was purchased at a cost of ₦177million. The landed property was revalued to ₦450 million by Messrs Bamiji Makinde Consulting Estate Surveyors and Valuers as at 31 December 2024. The property was sold in 2025.

iii *Property at Ikota*

The property is situated at Olori Bolaji Akinloye Street, Ikota Villa Estate, Off Lekki-Epe express way, Lagos State. The property has a registered title and there is an executed Deed of Assignment in favour of the Company. The property is a 5-bedroom detached house. It measures a gross floor area of approximately 148.84 square meters. It is a building on two floors. The ground floor is provided with a sitting room, kitchen, store, a guest bedroom en-suite with toilet and bathroom. It was valued at N250million by Messr Bamiji Makinde Consulting Estate Surveyors and Valuers as at 31 December 2025. Perfection of title is on-going.

iv *Property at Sango/Idiroko - Mogga*

Landed property of 4040 square metres of land located at Sango/Idiroko road, opposite Mogga Petroleum, Onibukun village, Ota Atan, Ogun state in Nigeria was purchased at a cost of ₦90million. The landed property was valued to ₦120 million by Messrs Bamiji Makinde Consulting Estate Surveyors and Valuers as at 31 December 2025. The subsisting title to the subject property is a Deed of Assignment in favour of Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited.

v *Property at Sango/Idiroko - Caxtonjo*

Landed property of 3665.6 square metres of land located at Sango/Idiroko road, opposite Caxtonjo Oil Onibukun village, Ota Atan, Ogun state in Nigeria was purchased at a cost of ₦60million. The landed property was valued to N80 million by Messrs Bamiji Makinde Consulting Estate Surveyors and Valuers as at 31 December 2025. The subsisting title to the subject property is a Deed of Assignment in favour of Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited.

vi *Property at Onireke, Ibadan*

The property occupying 6808.179 square meters of land located at kudeti Avenue, Commercial Reservation Onireke, Ibadan, Oyo State in Nigeria was transferred from Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc to Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited in 2014. The property was transferred at a cost of ₦543,791,845. Portions of the property representing 3361.353 square meters and 946.826 square metres of the land were sold in 2020 and 2021 respectively. The remaining portion of (2500 square meters) consisting of Land and building was revalued to ₦475 million by Messrs Bamiji Makinde Consulting as at 31 December 2025. The subsisting title to the subject is a certificate of occupancy in favour of the Company.

vii *Mutual Alpha Court duplex, Costain, Lagos*

This represents 4 unsold units of the 60 units Terrace Triplex housing scheme located at Costain Iporin, Lagos. The property was constructed by Mutual Benefits Homes and Properties Limited and was transferred to the Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited in 2014 as part settlement of loan. As at 31 December 2025, the 4 units were revalued at ₦720,000,000 by Messr Bamiji Makinde Consulting Estate Surveyors and Valuers. The subsisting title is vested in Deed of Assignment between Mutual Benefits Homes and Properties Limited and Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited.

viii *Property At Abuja (Asokoro District, Abuja)*

This is a six bedroom detached house (207.12 square meters) on a rectangular shaped site covering and approximately land area of 800 square meters, situated at 78 Yakubu Gowon Crescent, Asokoro, Abuja, The property was purchased at a cost of ₦666.25million. The property was valued at ₦800million by Messr Bamiji Makinde Consulting Estate Surveyors and Valuers as at 31 December 2025. The subsisting title to the subject land is a deed of assignment in favour of the Company.

ix *Property at Akure, Ondo State*

Landed property of 5,302 square meters of land located at Akure, Ondo State, Nigeria was transferred to the Company from Mutual Homes and Properties Limited at a fair value of ₦350million. The valuation was done by Messrs Arigbede & Co. Estate Surveyors and Valuers. The subsisting title to the subject property is a Deed of Assignment between Mutual Benefits Home and Properties Limited and Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited. The property was valued at ₦310million by Messrs Arigbede & Co. Estate Surveyors and Valuers as at 31 December 2024. The property was sold in 2025.

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x **Property at Ado Ekiti Land**

Landed property consisting of 27,658 Hectares of land located at Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State Nigeria was transferred to the Company from Mutual Homes and Properties Limited at a fair value of ₦700million. The property was valued at ₦850million by Messrs Arigbede & Co. Estate Surveyors and Valuers as at 31 December 2025. The subsisting title to the subject property is a deed of assignment in favour of the Company.

xi **Property at Oyingbo, Lagos**

Property of 461 square meters of land and building located at Apapa Road, Ebute-Metta, Lagos State, Nigeria was transferred at a value of ₦180million. Deed of Assignment in favour of the Company is awaiting registration. Approximately 62.2 square meters of the land has been affected by the Lagos Rail Mass Transit Red line Project. The unaffected portion of the property (land and building) was valued at ₦250million by Messrs Bamiji Makinde Consulting, Estate Surveyors and Valuers as at 31 December 2025. The subsisting title to the subject is vested in a Land Certificate registered at the Land Registry Office in Lagos State.

xii **Property at Alausa, Lagos**

Landed property of 1,515.601 square metres of land located at Alausa central business district Lagos state in Nigeria was purchased at a cost of ₦800million. The landed property was revalued to ₦850 million by Messrs Bamiji Makinde Consulting Estate Surveyors and Valuers as at 31 December 2025. The subsisting title to the subject property is a Deed of Assignment in favour of the Company.

26 **Investments in subsidiaries**

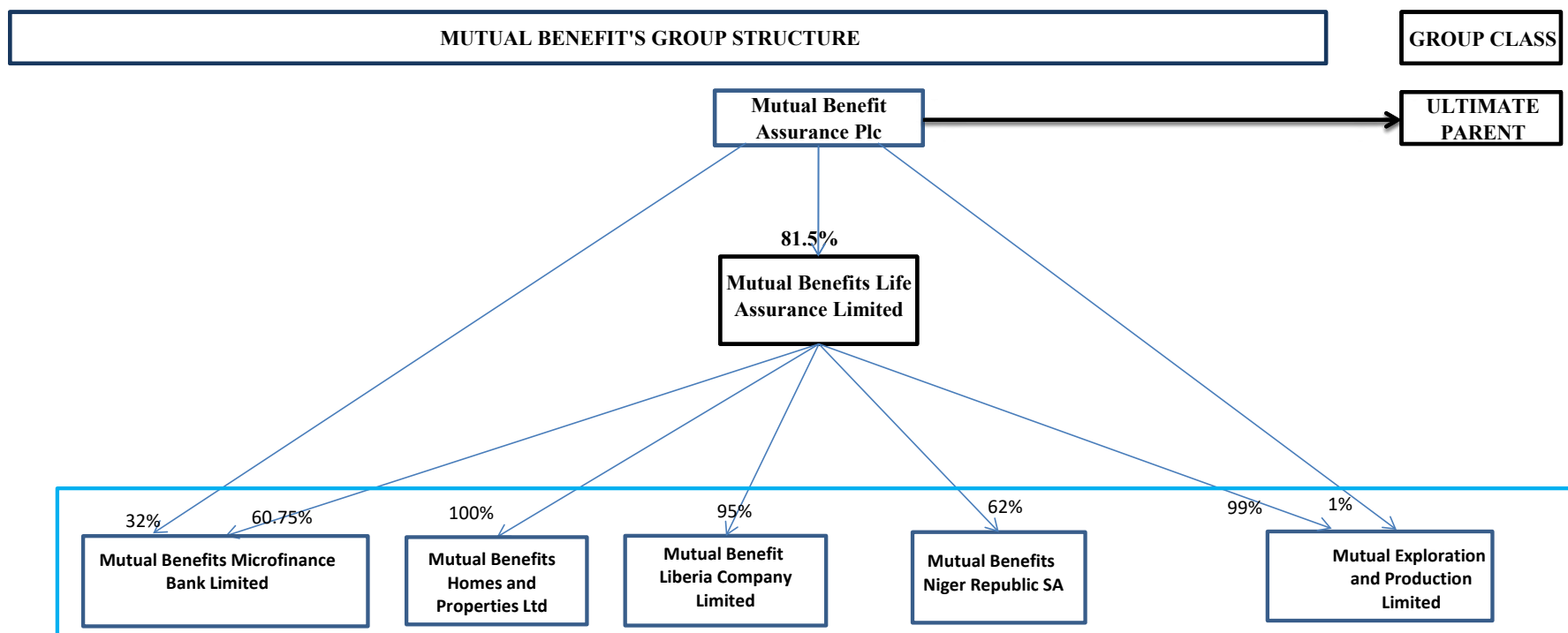
The Company's investment in its subsidiaries is as stated

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	COMPANY	
	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited	6,000,000	6,000,000
Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Limited	220,000	220,000
Mutual Exploration & Production Limited	7,238	7,238
	6,227,238	6,227,238
Movement in investment in subsidiaries:		
At 1 January	6,227,238	6,220,000
Equity investment in Mutual Exploration & Production Limited	-	7,238
Additional equity investment in Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Limited	-	-
Balance as at period/year end	6,227,238	6,227,238

The equity investment in Mutual Exploration and Production Limited was moved from Deposit for Shares warehoused in Other Receivables for payment made for the shares in the year 2018. The equity investment is recognized upon allotment of 1 million units of ordinary shares with par value of N1 each in MEPL to the company during the year 2025.

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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	81.5%	18.5%	Set up	Dec 2007
2 Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Ltd	Banking	Nigeria	Indirect - Subsidiary	92.75%	7.25%	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	62.5%	37.5%	Set up	Jan 2014
6 Mutual Exploration and Production Limited	Oil & Gas	Nigeria	Indirect - Subsidiary	100.00%	0%	Set up	Aug 2025

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26 **Investments in subsidiaries**

Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited

Mutual Life Assurance Limited was incorporated in February 2007 and its principal activity involves the underwriting of life insurance policies.

In 2026, Mutual Benefits Assurance Limited issued 1,818,182 ordinary shares of N1 each which were taken by a new shareholder making its total outstanding shares 9,820,682. This led to a dilution in the holding of Group in the company to 81.5%.

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. The Company acquired a further N78 million ordinary shares of the Bank in 2024 thereby increasing the Group's shareholding in the Bank to 92.75%.

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%.

Mutual Exploration and Production Limited

Mutual Exploration and Production Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited. The principal activity of the company is in the exploration and production of oil and gas resources. During the year 2025, Mutual Benefits Assurance Plc and its subsidiary, Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Ltd, acquired 1% and 99% of the shareholding through the acquisition of 1 million and 99 million units of ordinary shares in MEPL respectively making a wholly-owned subsidiary of the group.

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27 Intangible assets - Group

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Note	Oil Mining Licence	Software	Total
Cost:				
1 January 2025		-	2,168,380	2,168,380
Additions		-	49,742	49,742
Licence-based identifiable intangible asset on acquisition		12,498,652	-	12,498,652
Foreign exchange difference		-	81,535	81,535
31 December 2025		12,498,652	2,299,657	14,798,309
Additions		-	16,047	16,047
31 March 2026		12,498,652	2,315,704	14,814,356
Amortization:				
1 January 2025		-	1,271,413	1,271,413
Charge for the year	14.1	-	146,552	146,552
Foreign exchange difference		-	520,936	520,936
31 December 2025		-	1,938,901	1,938,901
Charge for the year	14.1	-	30,411	30,411
Foreign exchange difference		-	1,673	1,673
31 March 2026		-	1,970,985	1,970,985
Carrying amounts at:				
31 March 2026		12,498,652	344,719	12,843,371
31 December 2025		12,498,652	360,756	12,859,408

27 Intangible assets - Company

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Note	Software	Total
Cost:			
1 January 2025		510,329	510,329
Additions		15,106	15,106
31 December 2025		525,435	525,435
Additions		6,419	6,419
31 March 2026		531,854	531,854
Amortization:			
1 January 2025		274,771	274,771
Charge for the year	14.1	62,218	62,218
Foreign exchange difference		336,989	336,989
Charge for the year	14.1	15,849	15,849
31 March 2026		352,838	352,838
Carrying amounts at:			
31 March 2026		179,016	179,016
31 December 2025		188,446	188,446

- i. These exchange difference on Intangible assets occurred as a result of translation of balances relating to the foreign entities of the group as at reporting date.
- ii. The licence-based asset is in respect of PML 21 acquired as part of a business combination. MEPL's stake in the PML was acquired through the conversion of an outstanding loan to Prime Exploration and Production Limited (see Note 20.3.1.3)
- iii. The Group and Company had no capital commitments as at 31 March 2026 (2025: Nil).
- iv. There were no capitalized borrowing costs related to the acquisition of intangibles assets during the year (2025: Nil).
- v. There are no restrictions on the Group and Company's title to its intangible assets.
- vi. All intangible assets items are non-current.
- vii. There are no impairment losses for the year (2025:Nil).

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28 Property, plant and equipments (Group)

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Note	Leasehold Land	Building	Leasehold Improvement	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Total
Cost/revaluation:								
1 January 2025		1,374,547	6,110,285	754,271	300,431	2,642,684	3,540,105	14,722,322
Additions		-	39,692	38,899	95,730	222,014	130,290	526,625
Disposal		-	-	-	-	(19,829)	(516)	(20,345)
Foreign exchange difference		-	53,972	-	(4,906)	(49,156)	48,501	48,412
31 December 2025		1,374,547	6,203,949	793,170	391,255	2,795,714	3,718,379	15,277,013
Additions		-	-	49,091	-	69,500	37,333	155,923
Disposal		-	-	-	-	(18,594)	-	(18,594)
Foreign exchange difference		-	150,739	-	(13,701)	(137,286)	135,457	135,208
31 March 2026		1,374,547	6,354,687	842,260	377,554	2,709,333	3,891,168	15,549,550
Accumulated depreciation:								
1 January 2025		-	1,857,575	734,546	221,869	2,089,964	3,170,332	8,074,287
Charge for the year		-	99,926	3,981	15,999	222,528	243,240	585,674
Disposal		-	-	-	-	(19,600)	(257)	(19,857)
Foreign exchange difference		-	(235,585)	-	(4,532)	(48,463)	(186,718)	(475,298)
31 December 2025		-	1,721,917	738,527	233,337	2,244,429	3,226,598	8,164,807
Charge for the year	14.1	-	10,676	4,786	6,912	56,771	28,511	107,655
Disposal		-	-	-	-	(18,594)	-	(18,594)
Foreign exchange difference		-	186,791	-	3,593	38,425	148,046	376,855
31 March 2026		-	1,919,383	743,313	243,842	2,321,031	3,403,154	8,630,724
Carrying amounts at:								
31 March 2026		1,374,547	4,435,304	98,947	133,713	388,302	488,014	6,918,827
31 December 2025		1,374,547	4,482,032	54,643	157,919	551,284	491,781	7,112,206

- i. These exchange difference on PPE occurred 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 (2025: Nil).
- iii. There were no capitalized borrowing cost related to acquisition of property and equipment during the period (2025: Nil).
- iv. There were no liens or encumbrances on assets as at the period end. No assets have been pledged as security for borrowing (2025: Nil).
- v. There were no capital commitments as at period end (2025: Nil).

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28 Property, plant and equipment (Company)

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Note	Land	Buildings	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Total
Cost/revaluation:								
1 January 2025		960,000	1,457,870	754,271	139,010	1,359,380	1,395,517	6,066,048
Additions		-	-	38,899	48,030	153,259	41,765	281,953
Disposal		-	-	-	-	(6,000)	(516)	(6,516)
31 December 2025		960,000	1,457,870	793,170	187,040	1,506,639	1,436,766	6,341,485
Additions		-	-	24,545	-	-	19,825	44,371
Disposal		-	-	-	-	(14,794)	-	(14,794)
31 March 2026		960,000	1,457,870	817,715	187,040	1,491,845	1,456,592	6,371,061
Accumulated depreciation:								
1 January 2025		-	574,017	734,546	98,134	978,044	1,197,497	3,582,238
Charge for the year		-	42,980	3,981	12,167	142,533	78,611	280,272
Disposal		-	-	-	-	(6,000)	(256)	(6,256)
31 December 2025		-	616,998	738,527	110,301	1,114,577	1,275,852	3,856,255
Charge for the year	14.1	-	10,676	3,147	4,559	41,092	19,435	78,910
Disposal		-	-	-	-	(14,794)	-	(14,794)
31 March 2026		-	627,673	741,674	114,860	1,140,875	1,295,288	3,920,370
Carrying amounts at:								
31 March 2026		960,000	830,197	76,041	72,180	350,969	161,304	2,450,692
31 December 2025		960,000	840,872	54,643	76,739	392,062	160,914	2,485,231

- These exchange difference on PPE occurred as a result of translation of balances relating to the foreign entities of the group as at reporting date.
- There were no impairment losses on any class of property and equipment during the period (2025: Nil).
- There were no capitalized borrowing cost related to acquisition of property and equipment during the period (2025: Nil).
- There were no liens or encumbrances on assets as at the period end. No assets have been pledged as security for borrowing (2025: Nil).
- There were no capital commitments as at period end (2025: Nil).

28 Property, plant and equipment (Company)

- 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.

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

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Cost	1,263,290	1,263,290	895,440	895,440
Accumulated depreciation	(332,662)	(292,720)	(268,631)	(232,814)
	930,628	970,570	626,809	662,626

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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 Nigerian Insurance Industry Reform Act (NIIRA) 2025 has updated the minimum capital requirements for insurance companies, thereby, driving the Statutory Deposit for non-life businesses and life businesses to N1.5 billion and N1 billion respectively. However, NAICOM guidelines permits existing companies to carry Statutory Deposit at the rate minimum capital rates up till 30 July 2026, when the new MCR is expected to be finalised. The Company has already shored up its statutory deposit while the Group is already in the process of finalising and updating this before the 30 July 2026 deadline.

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

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Statutory deposit		1,700,000	500,000	1,500,000	300,000
		1,700,000	500,000	1,500,000	300,000
Non-current		1,700,000	500,000	1,500,000	300,000
		1,700,000	500,000	1,500,000	300,000

30 Deferred tax assets

Movement in Deferred tax assets:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	498,308	723,770	237,919	240,737
Credit in profit or loss for the year	(74,389)	(225,462)	(75,328)	(2,818)
Balance, end of period/year	423,919	498,308	162,591	237,919

Deferred tax assets is attributable to the following:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Property, plant and equipment	142,134	208,310	-	-
Expected credit losses	66,281	66,281	33,004	33,004
Tax losses	215,504	223,717	129,587	204,915
Balance, end of period/year	423,919	498,308	162,591	237,919

30.1 Unrecognised deferred tax assets

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

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Property, plant and equipment		863,495	863,495	863,495	863,495
Tax losses		83,559,498	83,559,498	592,820	592,820
Balance, end of period/year		84,422,993	84,422,993	1,456,315	1,456,315

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31 Insurance and Reinsurance Contract

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:

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Insurance contracts issued					
Liability for Remaining Coverage		32,110,961	24,272,079	18,912,311	13,576,641
Liability for Incurred claims		36,447,603	33,791,573	16,255,034	13,514,874
Total insurance contract liabilities		68,558,564	58,063,651	35,167,344	27,091,515
Asset for remaining coverage		(4,215)	(19)	-	-
Net insurance contract liabilities		68,554,349	58,063,633	35,167,344	27,091,515
Reinsurance contracts held					
Asset for Remaining Coverage		(4,974,338)	(3,128,362)	99,062	(2,208,476)
Asset for Incurred claims		(13,904,405)	(12,125,060)	(12,995,029)	(7,039,820)
Total reinsurance contract assets		(18,878,743)	(15,253,422)	(12,895,967)	(9,248,296)
Liability for remaining coverage		1,487,808	3,452,267	115,098	2,447,676
Net reinsurance contract assets		(17,390,936)	(11,801,155)	(12,780,869)	(6,800,620)
Net insurance/reinsurance contract liabilities		51,167,628	46,262,497	22,386,475	20,290,895

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

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Contracts measured using GMM					
Excluding loss components		4,215	19	-	-
Asset for Remaining coverage		4,215	19	-	-
Total contracts measured using GMM	31.3.2	4,215	19	-	-
Total Insurance contract asset		4,215	19	-	-
Contracts measured using PAA					
Excluding loss components		25,198,182	17,054,932	17,768,155	12,424,968
Loss components		252,506	92,895	31,639	37,449
Liability for Remaining coverage		25,450,688	17,147,827	17,799,794	12,462,417
Present value of future cash flows		33,040,115	30,185,328	13,179,843	10,990,562
Risk Adjustment		2,442,834	2,410,064	2,024,148	1,473,269
Liability for Incurred Claims		35,482,949	32,595,392	15,203,990	12,463,830
Total contracts measured using PAA	31.3.1	60,933,637	49,743,219	33,003,784	24,926,247
Contracts measured using GMM					
Excluding loss components		6,558,540	7,032,456	1,109,803	1,110,670
Loss components		101,733	91,795	2,714	3,554
Liability for Remaining coverage		6,660,273	7,124,251	1,112,517	1,114,225
Liability for Incurred Claims		964,654	1,196,181	1,051,044	1,051,044
Total contracts measured using GMM	31.3.2	7,624,926	8,320,432	2,163,560	2,165,268
Total Insurance contract liability		68,558,564	58,063,651	35,167,344	27,091,515

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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 - 31 March 2026						GROUP - 31 December 2025					
	Liability for remaining coverage		LIC for contracts not under PAA	Liability for incurred claims		31 Mar 26	Liability for remaining coverage		LIC for contracts not under PAA	Liability for incurred claims		31 Dec 25
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component		Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment		Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component		Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	24,087,389	184,690	1,196,181	30,185,328	2,410,064	58,063,651	19,790,008	1,809,970	1,128,345	21,927,772	2,354,602	47,010,697
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	(19)	(0)	-	-	-	(19)	(0)	-	-	-	-	(0)
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities opening balance	24,087,370	184,690	1,196,181	30,185,328	2,410,064	58,063,633	19,790,008	1,809,970	1,128,345	21,927,772	2,354,602	47,010,697
Insurance revenue	(20,393,217)	-	-	-	-	(20,393,217)	(79,982,208)	(67,436)	-	-	-	(80,049,644)
Insurance service expenses	3,944,672	157,942	107,004	16,281,441	32,770	20,523,830	14,257,777	(2,021,187)	2,608,036	56,246,982	(234,789)	70,856,819
Incurred claims	-	0	1,410,404	27,306,487	-	28,716,891	-	-	2,538,656	62,892,815	-	65,431,472
Attributable Expenses	-	-	-	3,565,617	150,165	3,715,782	-	-	1,067,822	16,425,665	-	17,493,487
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(1,303,400)	(14,590,664)	(117,395)	(16,011,458)	-	-	(998,442)	(23,071,498)	(234,789)	(24,304,730)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	157,942	-	-	-	157,942	-	(2,021,187)	-	-	-	(2,021,187)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	3,944,672	-	-	-	-	3,944,672	14,257,777	-	-	-	-	14,257,777
Investment components	(314,330)	-	314,330	-	-	-	(1,244,821)	-	1,244,821	-	-	-
Net income or expense from insurance contracts held	(16,762,875)	157,942	421,334	16,281,441	32,770	130,613	(66,969,253)	(2,088,623)	3,852,857	56,246,982	(234,789)	(9,192,825)
Insurance finance expenses	32,811	11,606	5,837	1,299,129	-	1,349,383	1,319,454	466,740	234,715	4,222,325	290,251	6,533,484
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(16,730,064)	169,549	427,171	17,580,570	32,770	1,479,996	(65,649,798)	(1,621,883)	4,087,572	60,469,307	55,462	(2,659,341)
Cash flows												
Premiums received	30,787,645	-	-	-	-	30,787,645	84,603,567	-	-	-	-	84,603,567
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	(658,698)	(11,790,869)	-	(12,449,568)	-	-	(4,164,873)	(52,297,685)	-	(56,462,558)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(6,388,229)	-	-	-	-	(6,388,229)	(14,428,732)	-	-	-	-	(14,428,732)
Total cash flows	24,399,416	-	(658,698)	(11,790,869)	-	11,949,849	67,488,867	-	(4,164,873)	(52,297,685)	-	13,712,276
Other movements												
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	31,756,722	354,239	964,654	35,975,029	2,442,834	71,493,477	24,087,370	191,190	1,051,044	30,323,966	2,410,064	58,063,632
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	31,756,722	354,239	964,654	33,040,115	2,442,834	68,558,564	24,087,389	184,690	1,196,181	30,185,328	2,410,064	58,063,651
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	(4,215)	-	-	-	-	(4,215)	(19)	(0)	-	-	-	(19)
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	31,752,507	354,239	964,654	33,040,115	2,442,834	68,554,349	24,087,370	184,690	1,196,181	30,185,328	2,410,064	58,063,633

	COMPANY - 31 March 2026						COMPANY - 31 December 2025					
	Liability for remaining coverage		LIC for contracts not under PAA	Liability for incurred claims		31 Mar 26	Liability for remaining coverage		LIC for contracts not under PAA	Liability for incurred claims		31 Dec 25
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component		Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment		Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component		Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	13,535,638	41,003	1,051,044	10,990,562	1,473,269	27,091,515	11,243,446	251,911	1,128,345	11,314,219	1,390,139	25,328,061
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities opening balance	13,535,638	41,003	1,051,044	10,990,562	1,473,269	27,091,515	11,243,446	251,911	1,128,345	11,314,219	1,390,139	25,328,061
Insurance revenue	(12,243,316)	-	-	-	-	(12,243,316)	(50,291,876)	-	-	-	-	(50,291,876)
Insurance service expenses	1,792,605	(6,650)	-	11,601,907	550,879	13,938,740	7,695,105	(216,930)	2,056,798	31,807,280	83,130	41,425,383
Incurred claims	-	-	-	22,134,803	-	22,134,803	-	-	2,426,913	31,380,556	-	33,807,470
Attributable Expenses	-	-	-	3,430,718	-	3,430,718	-	-	628,327	15,141,173	-	15,769,500
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	(13,963,614)	550,879	(13,412,735)	-	-	(998,442)	(14,714,449)	83,130	(15,629,762)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	(6,650)	-	-	-	(6,650)	-	(216,930)	-	-	-	(216,930)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,792,605	-	-	-	-	1,792,605	7,695,105	-	-	-	-	7,695,105
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income or expense from insurance contracts held	(10,450,712)	(6,650)	-	11,601,907	550,879	1,695,424	(42,596,771)	(216,930)	2,056,798	31,807,280	83,130	(8,866,492)
Insurance finance expenses	117	0	-	600,099	-	600,216	57,710	6,021	234,715	2,737,752	-	3,036,199
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(10,450,594)	(6,650)	-	12,202,006	550,879	2,295,640	(42,539,060)	(210,908)	2,291,512	34,545,033	83,130	(5,830,293)
Cash flows												
Premiums received	18,453,262	-	-	-	-	18,453,262	52,698,582	-	-	-	-	52,698,582
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	-	(9,891,670)	-	(9,891,670)	-	-	(2,368,814)	(34,988,491)	-	(37,357,305)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,781,403)	-	-	-	-	(2,781,403)	(7,747,530)	-	-	-	-	(7,747,530)
Total cash flows	15,671,859	-	-	(9,891,670)	-	5,780,189	43,120,254	-	(2,368,814)	(34,988,491)	-	7,593,748
Other movements												
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	18,877,958	34,353	1,051,044	13,179,843	2,024,148	35,167,344	13,535,638	41,003	1,051,044	10,990,562	1,473,269	27,091,515
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	18,877,958	34,353	1,051,044	13,179,843	2,024,148	35,167,344	13,535,638	41,003	1,051,044	10,990,562	1,473,269	27,091,515
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	18,877,958	34,353	1,051,044	13,179,843	2,024,148	35,167,344	13,535,638	41,003	1,051,044	10,990,562	1,473,269	27,091,515

MUTUAL BENEFITS ASSURANCE PLC
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

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 - 31 March 2026					GROUP - 31 December 2025				
	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	31 Mar 26	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	31 Dec 25
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	17,054,932	92,895	30,185,328	2,410,064	49,743,219	14,733,989	288,170	21,927,772	2,354,602	39,304,533
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	(0)
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities opening balance	17,054,932	92,895	30,185,328	2,410,064	49,743,219	14,733,989	288,170	21,927,772	2,354,602	39,304,533
Insurance revenue	(20,104,986)	-	-	-	(20,104,986)	(76,289,675)	-	-	-	(76,289,675)
Insurance service expenses	3,848,820	159,611	16,281,441	32,770	20,322,642	13,670,654	(191,879)	56,246,982	(234,789)	69,490,969
Incurred claims	-	0	27,306,487	-	27,306,487	-	-	62,892,815	-	62,892,815
Attributable Expenses	-	-	3,565,617	150,165	3,715,782	-	-	16,425,665	-	16,425,665
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(14,590,664)	(117,395)	(14,708,058)	-	-	(23,071,498)	(234,789)	(23,306,287)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	159,611	-	-	159,611	-	(191,879)	-	-	(191,879)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	3,848,820	-	-	-	3,848,820	13,670,654	-	-	-	13,670,654
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income or expense from insurance contracts held	(16,256,166)	159,611	16,281,441	32,770	217,655	(62,619,021)	(191,879)	56,246,982	(234,789)	(6,798,707)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	1,299,129	-	1,299,129	-	-	4,222,325	290,251	4,512,575
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(16,256,166)	159,611	17,580,570	32,770	1,516,785	(62,619,021)	(191,879)	60,469,307	55,462	(2,286,131)
Cash flows										
Premiums received	30,787,645	-	-	-	30,787,645	79,089,311	-	-	-	79,089,311
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	(11,790,869)	-	(11,790,869)	-	-	(52,297,685)	-	(52,297,685)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(6,388,229)	-	-	-	(6,388,229)	(13,921,671)	-	-	-	(13,921,671)
Total cash flows	24,399,416	-	(11,790,869)	-	12,608,547	65,167,639	-	(52,297,685)	-	12,869,954
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	(227,675)	3,103	224,572	-	0
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	25,198,182	252,506	35,975,029	2,442,834	63,868,551	17,054,932	99,394	30,323,966	2,410,064	49,888,356
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	25,198,182	252,506	33,040,115	2,442,834	60,933,637	17,054,932	92,895	30,185,328	2,410,064	49,743,219
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	25,198,182	252,506	33,040,115	2,442,834	60,933,637	17,054,932	92,895	30,185,328	2,410,064	49,743,219

	COMPANY - 31 March 2026					COMPANY - 31 December 2025				
	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	31 Mar 26	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	31 Dec 25
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	12,424,968	37,449	10,990,562	1,473,269	24,926,247	10,510,747	170,234	11,314,219	1,390,139	23,385,340
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities opening balance	12,424,968	37,449	10,990,562	1,473,269	24,926,247	10,510,747	170,234	11,314,219	1,390,139	23,385,340
Insurance revenue	(12,239,986)	-	-	-	(12,239,986)	(47,835,101)	-	-	-	(47,835,101)
Insurance service expenses	1,790,259	(5,810)	11,601,907	550,879	13,937,235	7,251,785	(132,786)	31,807,280	83,130	39,009,410
Incurred claims	-	-	22,134,803	-	22,134,803	-	-	31,380,556	-	31,380,556
Attributable Expenses	-	-	3,430,718	-	3,430,718	-	-	15,141,173	-	15,141,173
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(13,963,614)	550,879	(13,412,735)	-	-	(14,714,449)	83,130	(14,631,320)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	(5,810)	-	-	(5,810)	-	(132,786)	-	-	(132,786)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,790,259	-	-	-	1,790,259	7,251,785	-	-	-	7,251,785
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income or expense from insurance contracts held	(10,449,727)	(5,810)	11,601,907	550,879	1,697,249	(40,583,316)	(132,786)	31,807,280	83,130	(8,825,691)
Insurance finance expenses	-	0	600,099	-	600,099	-	-	2,737,752	-	2,737,752
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(10,449,727)	(5,810)	12,202,006	550,879	2,297,348	(40,583,316)	(132,786)	34,545,033	83,130	(6,087,939)
Cash flows:										
Premiums received	18,453,262	-	-	-	18,453,262	49,955,793	-	-	-	49,955,793
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	(9,891,670)	-	(9,891,670)	-	-	(34,988,491)	-	(34,988,491)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,781,403)	-	-	-	(2,781,403)	(7,338,456)	-	-	-	(7,338,456)
Total cash flows	15,671,859	-	(9,891,670)	-	5,780,189	42,617,337	-	(34,988,491)	-	7,628,846
Other movements	121,055	-	(121,055)	-	-	(119,800)	-	119,800	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	17,768,155	31,639	13,179,843	2,024,148	33,003,784	12,424,968	37,448	10,990,562	1,473,269	24,926,247
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	17,768,155	31,639	13,179,843	2,024,148	33,003,784	12,424,968	37,449	10,990,562	1,473,269	24,926,247
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	17,768,155	31,639	13,179,843	2,024,148	33,003,784	12,424,968	37,449	10,990,562	1,473,269	24,926,247

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31.3.2 Reconciliation of Liability for Remaining 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 - 31 March 2026					GROUP - 31 December 2025				
	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	31 Mar 26	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	31 Dec 25
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	7,032,456	91,795	1,030,026	166,155	8,320,432	5,056,019	-	935,110	193,235	6,184,364
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	(19)	(0)	-	-	(19)	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities opening balance	7,032,437	91,795	1,030,026	166,155	8,320,413	5,056,019	1,521,800	935,110	193,235	6,184,364
Insurance revenue	(288,231)	-	-	-	(288,231)	(3,692,533)	(67,436)	-	-	(3,759,968)
Insurance service expenses	95,852	(1,668)	100,149	6,855	201,189	587,122	(1,829,308)	2,635,117	(27,080)	1,365,850
Incurring claims	-	0	1,403,549	6,855	1,410,404	-	-	2,731,892	(193,235)	2,538,656
Attributable Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,067,822	-	1,067,822
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(1,303,400)	-	(1,303,400)	-	-	(1,164,597)	166,155	(998,442)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	(1,668)	-	-	(1,668)	-	(1,829,308)	-	-	(1,829,308)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	95,852	-	-	-	95,852	587,122	-	-	-	587,122
Investment components	(314,330)	-	314,330	-	-	(1,244,821)	-	1,244,821	-	-
Net income or expense from insurance contracts held	(506,708)	(1,668)	414,479	6,855	(87,042)	(4,350,231)	(1,896,744)	3,879,938	(27,080)	(2,394,118)
Insurance finance expenses	32,811	11,606	5,837	-	50,254	1,319,454	466,740	234,715	-	2,020,909
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(473,898)	9,938	420,316	6,855	(36,789)	(3,030,777)	(1,430,004)	4,114,652	(27,080)	(373,210)
Cash flows										
Premiums received	-	-	-	-	-	5,514,256	-	-	-	5,514,256
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	(658,698)	-	(658,698)	-	-	(4,164,873)	-	(4,164,873)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	(507,061)	-	-	-	(507,061)
Total cash flows	-	-	(658,698)	-	(658,698)	5,007,196	-	(4,164,873)	-	842,323
Other movements										
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	6,558,540	101,733	791,644	173,010	7,624,926	7,032,438	91,795	884,889	166,155	6,653,477
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	6,558,540	101,733	791,644	173,010	7,624,926	7,032,456	91,795	1,030,026	166,155	8,320,432
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	(4,215)	-	-	-	(4,215)	(19)	(0)	-	-	(19)
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	6,554,325	101,733	791,644	173,010	7,620,711	7,032,437	91,795	1,030,026	166,155	8,320,413

	COMPANY - 31 March 2026					COMPANY - 31 December 2025				
	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	31 Mar 26	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Present value of Future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	31 Dec 25
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	1,110,670	3,554	884,889	166,155	2,165,268	732,699	81,677	935,110	193,235	1,942,721
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities opening balance	1,110,670	3,554	884,889	166,155	2,165,268	732,699	81,677	935,110	193,235	1,942,721
Insurance revenue	(3,330)	-	-	-	(3,330)	(2,456,775)	-	-	-	(2,456,775)
Insurance service expenses	2,345	(840)	-	-	1,505	443,320	(84,144)	2,083,878	(27,080)	2,415,973
Incurring claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,620,149	(193,235)	2,426,913
Attributable Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	628,327	-	628,327
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,164,597)	166,155	(998,442)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	(840)	-	-	(840)	-	(84,144)	-	-	(84,144)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	2,345	-	-	-	2,345	443,320	-	-	-	443,320
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income or expense from insurance contracts held	(985)	(840)	-	-	(1,825)	(2,013,455)	(84,144)	2,083,878	(27,080)	(40,801)
Insurance finance expenses	117	-	-	-	117	57,710	6,021	234,715	-	298,446
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(868)	(840)	-	-	(1,708)	(1,955,744)	(78,123)	2,318,593	(27,080)	257,645
Cash flows:										
Premiums received	-	-	-	-	-	2,742,789	-	-	-	2,742,789
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,368,814)	-	(2,368,814)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	(409,073)	-	-	-	(409,073)
Total cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	2,333,716	-	(2,368,814)	-	(35,097)
Other movements										
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	1,109,803	2,714	884,889	166,155	2,163,560	1,110,670	3,555	884,889	166,155	2,165,269
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	1,109,803	2,714	884,889	166,155	2,163,560	1,110,670	3,554	884,889	166,155	2,165,268
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	1,109,803	2,714	884,889	166,155	2,163,560	1,110,670	3,554	884,889	166,155	2,165,268

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32 Investment contract liabilities

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Group deposit administration		751,548	747,077	-	-
Individual deposit administration		35,808,798	36,034,583	-	-
		36,560,346	36,781,660	-	-
Current		16,673,885	16,664,341	-	-
Non-current		19,886,461	20,117,319	-	-
		36,560,346	36,781,660	-	-

The movement in deposit administration funds

Balance at the beginning of the year		36,781,660	34,176,638	-	-
Deposits received during the year		4,082,713	13,066,272	-	-
Reclassification from deposit for premium during the year		1,091,182	1,486,003	-	-
Guaranteed interest		654,709	1,923,802	-	-
Withdrawals during the year		(6,049,918)	(13,871,055)	-	-
Balance at the end of the period/year		36,560,346	36,781,660	-	-

33 Trade payables

Deposits for premium	33.1	1,564,929	1,605,589	683,000	514,407
		1,564,929	1,605,589	683,000	514,407
Current		1,564,929	1,605,589	683,000	514,407
		1,564,929	1,605,589	683,000	514,407

33.1 The movement in deposit for premium during the year is as follows:

Balance at the beginning of the year		1,605,589	2,589,322	514,407	1,766,233
Addition during the period/year		1,564,929	2,268,503	683,000	514,407
Allocation to premium in the period/year		(514,407)	(1,766,233)	(514,407)	(1,766,233)
Reclassified as investment contract liabilities		(1,091,182)	(1,486,003)	-	-
Balance at the end of the period/year		1,564,929	1,605,589	683,000	514,407

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 necessary.

34 Other liabilities

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Accruals		459,488	581,002	28,892	50,410
Rent received in advance		20,425	21,013	-	588
Due to related companies		-	-	352,753	-
PAYE		316	8,688	-	249
VAT payable		569,771	449,186	-	-
WHT payable		235,471	162,044	23,504	27,244
Staff pension		-	47,015	-	34
National Housing Fund		4,789	2,702	3,107	300
Cooperative deductions		-	6,567	-	-
Provision for NAICOM levy		285,890	844,883	181,509	523,929
Deposit for facility management		17,498	17,498	-	-
Other Creditors	34.1	2,413,594	1,922,920	22,222	38,247
Land deduction		100	100	-	-
Deposit for properties by customers		71,135	60,316	-	-
		4,078,477	4,123,934	611,987	641,001
Current		4,078,477	4,123,934	611,987	641,001
		4,078,477	4,123,934	611,987	641,001

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34.1 Analysis of other creditors

	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Cheques for reissue	9,155	46,022	-	-
Amount refundable to third parties	204,544	14,497	-	-
Payable for goods & services	2,199,895	1,862,401	22,222	38,247
Balance at the end of the period/year	2,413,594	1,922,920	22,222	38,247

The financial element of the other liabilities includes; Accruals, Due to related companies, PAYE, VAT payable, WHT Payable, Staff pension, Salary control

35 Deposit liabilities

	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Current		1,546,808	359,449	-	-
Time		195,463	152,833	-	-
Savings		103,477	144,423	-	-
		1,845,748	656,705	-	-
Current		1,845,748	656,705	-	-
		1,845,748	656,705	-	-

36 Borrowings

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
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 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 N311,201,783 as at period end. The bank has appealed the judgment to the Court of Appeal.

37 Current income tax liabilities

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Balance at 1 January		1,079,418	781,516	632,216	424,740
Current income tax charge					
Company income tax		238,749	808,239	-	-
Education tax		-	59,850	-	59,850
Development levy		66,202	192,674	66,202	110,160
Police Trust Fund		-	980	-	551
Minimum tax		145,990	350,645	145,990	294,128
	17.1	450,942	1,412,389	212,192	464,689
Payments during the year		(219,604)	(1,114,487)	(115,012)	(257,213)
Balance at the end of the period/year		1,310,755	1,079,418	729,396	632,216

38 Deferred tax net assets/(liabilities)

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>		GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Deferred tax assets	30	423,919	498,308	162,591	237,919
Deferred tax liabilities	38.1	(348,430)	(358,540)	(347,449)	(358,540)
		75,489	139,768	(184,858)	(120,621)

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38.1 *Movement in Deferred tax liabilities*

Balance, beginning of year	358,540	652,910	358,540	652,911
Charge/(credit) in profit or loss for the year	(10,152)	(294,370)	(11,091)	(294,370)
Balance at the end of the period/year	348,430	358,540	347,449	358,540

39 **Share capital**

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025

39.1 *Issued and fully paid number of shares:*

<i>At 1 January 2026: 20,061,622,397 (2025: 20,061,622,397) ord shares of 50k each</i>	10,030,811	10,030,811	10,030,811	10,030,811
At the end of the period/year: 20,061,622,397 (2025: 20,061,622,397)	10,030,811	10,030,811	10,030,811	10,030,811

39.2 **Share premium**

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
<i>At 1 January</i>	276,486	276,486	276,486	276,486
Balance, end of period/year	276,486	276,486	276,486	276,486

40 **Treasury shares**

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
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.

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Balance, beginning of the year	16,032,044	15,588,183	-	-
Other comprehensive income	(1,141,843)	468,545	-	-
Transfer to non-controlling interest	522,763	(24,684)	-	-
Balance, end of period/year	15,412,963	16,032,044	-	-

42 **Contingency reserve**

Under the Nigerian Insurance Industry Reform Act, 2025 (NIIRA 2025), the maintenance of a contingency reserve is no longer required. As a result, the business does not need to raise additional transfers to contingency reserves going forward, as it is now taken care of by the minimum capital requirements in the NIIRA 2025. We are however expected to still maintain current balances in the reserve from prior years. Hence, no additional transfers to contingency reserves is made in the year.

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	GROUP		COMPANY	
	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Balance, beginning of the year	7,984,617	7,984,617	5,979,068	5,979,068
Balance, end of period/year	7,984,617	7,984,617	5,979,068	5,979,068

43 **Fair value reserve**

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

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Balance, beginning of the year		(75,048)	(196,323)	456,756	242,108
Net revaluation gains on equity instrument at FVOCI		(16,515)	121,275	(22,006)	214,648
Balance, end of period/year		(91,563)	(75,048)	434,750	456,756

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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.

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Balance, beginning of the year		1,536,429	1,536,429	1,355,693	1,355,693
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 year.

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Balance, beginning of the year		1,131,581	2,795,915	323,634	994,304
Net finance (expenses)/income from insurance issued /reinsurance contracts held during the year		(287,253)	(1,664,334)	(139,689)	(670,670)
Balance, end of period/year		844,328	1,131,581	183,945	323,634

46 **Retained Earnings**

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).

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP		COMPANY	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Balance, beginning of the year		28,086,097	12,255,565	15,449,345	5,007,707
Profit for the period/year		3,677,909	16,231,765	1,665,281	10,842,871
Dividend Paid		-	(401,233)	-	(401,233)
Balance, end of period/year		31,764,006	28,086,097	17,114,627	15,449,345

47 **Non-controlling interests in equity**

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Notes	GROUP	
		31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Opening balance		4,722,534	4,514,164
Addition during the year	47.1	8,000,000	-
Share from profit and loss		343,900	(20,351)
Share from other comprehensive income		(462,952)	228,721
Share from total comprehensive income		(119,051)	208,370
Balance, end of period/year		12,603,483	4,722,534

47.1 During the year, the Company's subsidiary, Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Limited issued additional 1,818,181,818 units of ordinary shares of N1 each at a price of NGN4.40 per share totaling NGN8,000,000,000. The shares were taken up by other shareholders (Non-controlling interest), thereby diluting the shareholding of the Group to 81.50%.

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

<i>in thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Nature of relationship	Type of Transaction	31 Mar-2026	31 Dec-2025
Receivables/ (Payables)				
Mutual Homes & Properties Ltd	Subsidiary	Loan	200,140	200,140
Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Ltd	Subsidiary	Current account	211,523	23,554
Mutual Benefits Life Assurance Ltd	Subsidiary	Intercompany	(352,753)	119,089
Mutual Benefits Microfinance Bank Ltd	Subsidiary	Intercompany	645	-

49 **Contingent liabilities**

Litigation and claims

i

The Company is presently involved in twenty-one (21) litigations as defendants with estimated claims of ₦2,841,976,698 (Dec 2025: ₦2,841,976,698). In the directors' opinion, after taking appropriate legal advice, the outcome of these legal claims will not give rise to any significant loss at 31 December 2025.

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 by International Construction Engineering (ICE) for BMMC. In 2014, a 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 of 2023. The Company appealed the decision to the Supreme Court, but the Supreme Court declined jurisdiction, ordering the Company to deposit the judgment sum into an escrow account before appealing, regardless of the appeal's merits.

MBACL and representatives of BMMC have met and agreed to compromise the judgment by the payment of US\$3,000,000 in instalments in full and final settlement of the judgment sum. A claim provision of US\$3,000,000 (NGN 4,160,146,800) has been made in the financial statements as at 31 March 2026 (Dec 2025: NGN 4,307,271,301).

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.

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; +234905464444 for any investment relation enquiry.