Linkage Assurance Plc
RC:162306

Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Period Ended
30 September, 2026

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Corporate Information

Company Registration Number	162306
Date of Incorporation	Tuesday, March 26, 1991
Tax Identification Number:	01334256-0001
Company Type	Public Limited Liability Company
Mission Statement	Linkage Assurance Plc. is in business to provide first class insurance and other financial services to the African Insurance market. To achieve this, it has deployed exemplary management, best in class information technology infrastructure and well trained and motivated work force as vehicle for achieving the superior returns expected by shareholders.

Board of Directors

Chairman	Chief Joshua Bernard Fumudoh	Chairman
Other Directors	Mr. Daniel Braie	Managing Director/CEO
	Mr. Okanlawon Adelagun	Executive Director
	Mrs Valentina Marinho	Independent Director
	Mrs. Olayimika Phillips	Independent Director
	Mr. Razack Olugbenga Falekulo	Independent Director
	Mrs. Funkazi Koroye-Crooks	Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Pius Otia	Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Maxwell Ebibai	Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Suaye Banigo	Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Anthony Kanayo Katchy	Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary	Mr. Moses Omorogbe
Registered Office	Linkage Plaza Plot 20, Block 94, Providence Street Off Adewunmi Adebimpe Street Lekki-Epe Expressway, Lekki, Lagos
Registrars	Apel Capital Registrar No. 8 Alhaji Bashorun Street Ikoyi, Lagos.
Auditor	KPMG Professional Services KPMG Tower Bishop Aboyade Cole Street Victoria Island, Lagos Tel: (01) 2718955 www.kpmg.com
Reinsurers	African Reinsurance Corporation, Lagos, Nigeria Swiss Reinsurance Company Ltd, Zurich, Switzerland Continental Reinsurance Plc, Lagos, Nigeria WAICA Reinsurance, Sierra Leone Chubb European Group SE, London, UK Berkley Offshore Underwriting Managers UK FBS Re Lagos, Nigeria MS Amlin, London UK Navata Global Underwriting Agency Limited UK ZEP-RE (PTA Reinsurance Company), Nairobi, Kenya Atrium Underwriting Limited @ Lloyd's Underwriter Syndicate, UK Hannover Ruck SE, Hannover, Germany

Principal Bankers	Access Bank Plc.	Keystone Bank Limited.
	Ecobank Nigeria Plc.	Polaris Bank Limited.
	FCMB Limited.	Stanbic IBTC Bank Limited.
	Fidelity Bank Plc.	Union Bank Plc.
	First Bank of Nigeria Limited.	United Bank for Africa Plc.
	Guaranty Trust Bank Plc.	Zenith Bank Plc.

Actuary	O & A Hedge Actuarial Consulting
FRC Registered No.	FRC/2012/0000000000339

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

We the undersigned, hereby certify the following with regards to our unaudited financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2026 that:

(i) We have reviewed the report and to the best of our knowledge, the report does not contain:

- any untrue statement of a material fact, or
- omission to state a material fact, which would make the financial statements misleading in the light of circumstances under which such statements were made;
- to the best of our knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in the report fairly present in all material respects the financial condition and results of operation of the Company as of, and for the periods presented in the report.

(ii) We:

- are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls.
- have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company is made known to such officers by others within those entities particularly during the period in which the periodic reports are being prepared;
- have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls as of date within 90 days prior to the report;
- have presented in the report our conclusions about the effectiveness of our internal controls based on our evaluation as of that date;

(iii) We have disclosed to the auditors of the Company and audit committee:

- all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which would adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the Company's auditors any material weakness in internal controls, and
- any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have significant role in the Company's internal controls;

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

Mr. Daniel Braie
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2018/CIIN/00000018082
29 October 2026

Dr. Emmanuel Otitolaiye
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2014/ICAN/00000008524
29 October 2026

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	**30 Sept 2026 ₦'000**	**30 Sept 2025 ₦'000**	**Changes (%)**
Comprehensive income statement			
Insurance revenue	20,551,972	19,299,412	6
Insurance service expenses	(17,076,554)	(12,637,990)	35
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	3,475,418	6,661,422	(48)
Insurance service result	817,164	916,590	(11)
Investment and other income	7,713,341	6,054,749	27
Profit before taxation	4,315,528	3,344,066	29
Profit after taxation	4,086,066	3,117,482	31
Statement of financial position	**30 Sept 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**	
Total assets	100,825,936	76,899,095	31
Insurance contract liabilities	22,681,883	18,277,740	24

Our Performance

Insurance revenue increased by 6% to ₦20.55bn for the nine months ended September 2026, while insurance service expenses rose faster by 35.1% to ₦17.08bn. Consequently, the insurance service result moderated by 11% to ₦817million. Investment and other income grew by 27% to ₦7.71bn, supporting a 29% increase in profit before tax to ₦4.32bn and a 31% rise in profit after tax to ₦4.09bn. Total assets expanded by 31% to ₦100.83bn, while insurance contract liabilities increased by 24% to ₦22.68bn.

Outlook

As an organization, we shall continue to refine our strategy in line with our strategic focus for the year and theme. Our theme for 2026 is "Consolidation", and this informs our strategic intent along the four pillars of Business growth, Operational excellence, financial excellence, and Customer & People. Consequently, during the year the identified strategic focus will guide as compass in our quest to navigate through the highly competitive insurance market to increase our market share in the most profitable sectors and offer excellent customer experience to all our clients.

Product offering & Fintech

As part of our agile strategy, we shall leverage on the technology to improve our products and services especially to our direct and personal clients. This is also part of digital transformation initiatives. Also, having recognized the impact of certain products lines like motor insurance on our portfolio, we are positioned to offer to our client's different options of motor insurance according to their risk exposure(s) willingness and ability to pay.

Brand Development

We shall continue to leverage on the positive impact of our ongoing brand rejuvenation and awareness campaign to the insuring public. This will be reinforced by our customer value propositions.

Work Life Balance & Manpower Development

Linkage Assurance PLC is committed to ensuring a work-life balance for our employees and reduction in the cost of doing business. As a result of these, we embarked on Work-from-Home. (WFH) which allows us to adopt a hybrid work regime.

1 Corporate information

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

The Company's high standard in corporate policies and governance are designed to encourage transparency in all its activities as well as ensure the protection of the long-term interest of all stakeholders.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's board of Directors on 4 April 2025.

1.1 Principal activity

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

1.2 Basis of presentation and preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies, supported by reasonable judgments and estimates and is presented in order of liquidity.

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the international Accounting Standards Board. Additional information required by national regulations, the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023, Insurance Act 2003 and its interpretations issued by the National Insurance Commission in its Insurance Industry Policy Guidelines is included where appropriate.

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

2 Changes in material accounting policies and new standards

2.1 New and amended standards and interpretations effective beginning or after 1 January 2024

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (unless otherwise stated). The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued and is not yet effective.

a. Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

In September 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16 to specify the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of IFRS 16. Earlier application is permitted, and that fact must be disclosed. The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

2 Changes in material accounting policies and new standards - continued

2.1 New and amended standards and interpretations effective beginning or after 1 January 2024 - continued

b. Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current- Amendments to IAS 1

In January 2020, the Board issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current.
The amendments clarify:
- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.
The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. This is now effective and has been adopted by the Company in preparing the financial statements.

c. Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Early adoption is permitted but will
The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Changes in material accounting policies and new standards

2.2 Standards issued but not yet effective

New and amended standards and interpretations that are issued but not yet effective are being assessed by the Company to determine the impact on the consolidated financial statements.

a. Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

In August 2023, the Board issued Lack of Exchangeability-Amendments to IAS 21. The amendment to IAS 21 specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. A currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. If a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments note that an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early adoption is permitted but will need to be disclosed. The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

b. Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28

In December 2015, the IASB decided to defer the effective date of the amendments until such time as it has finalised any amendments that result from its research project on the equity method. Early application of the amendments is still permitted. The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in IFRS 3 Business combinations. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. The amendments must be applied prospectively. Early application is permitted and must be disclosed.

The amendments are intended to eliminate diversity in practice and give preparers a consistent set of principles to apply for such transactions. However, the application of the definition of a business is judgmental and entities need to consider the definition carefully in such transactions. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

2 Changes in material accounting policies and new standards - continued

2.2 Standards issued but not yet effective - continued

d. Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (the Amendments). The Amendments include:

► A clarification that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' and introduce an accounting policy choice (if specific conditions are met) to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date.

► Additional guidance on how the contractual cash flows for financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features should be assessed.

► Clarifications on what constitute 'non-recourse features' and what are the characteristics of contractually linked instruments.

► The introduction of disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI).

The Amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is permitted, with an option to early adopt the amendments for classification of financial assets and related disclosures only. The amendments will not have any material impact on the Company.

e. IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statement

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new. There are specific presentation requirements and options for entities.

It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, which are subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes.

The Company is still assessing the impact of IFRS 18

f. Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In December 2024, the IASB Board issued Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7). The amendments clarify the 'own use', but the guidance permitting hedge accounting have to be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated on or after the date of initial application. The amendment include:

• Clarifying the application of the 'own-use' requirements

• Permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments

• Adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

This amendment will become effective on or before 1 January 2026, with early adoption permitted. The Company is assessing the impact of the amendment.

g. IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply its reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period, an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10, cannot have public accountability and must have a parent (ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS accounting standards.

IFRS 19 will become effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted. The Company is assessing the impact of the amendment.

3 Summary of material accounting policies

3.1 Insurance and reinsurance contracts classification.

The Company issues insurance contracts in the normal course of business, under which it accepts significant insurance risk from its policyholders. As a general guideline, the Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits payable after an insured event with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk. The Company issues non-life insurance to individuals and businesses. Non-life insurance products offered include accident, engineering, marine, motor, fire, oil and gas, aviation, bond, and agriculture. 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 Company does not issue any contracts with direct participating features.

3.2 Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment

3.2.1 Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

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

3.2.2 Level of aggregation

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

The Company has elected to group together those contracts that would fall into different groups only because law or regulation

specifically constrains its practical ability to set a different price or level of benefits for policyholders with different characteristics.

The Company applied a full retrospective approach for transition to IFRS 17. The portfolios are further divided by year of issue and profitability for recognition and measurement purposes. Hence, within each year of issue, portfolios of contracts are divided into three groups, as follows:

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

3 Summary of material accounting policies-continued

3.2 Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment- continued

3.2.2 Level of aggregation - continued

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

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

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

3.2.3 Recognition

The Company recognises groups of insurance contracts 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, if facts and circumstances indicate that the group is onerous.

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

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held. (However, the Company delays the recognition of a group of reinsurance contracts held that provide proportionate coverage until the date any underlying insurance contract is initially recognised, if that date is later than the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held.

And

- The date the Company recognises an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts if the Company entered into the related reinsurance contract held in the group of reinsurance contracts held at or before that date.

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

3.2.4 Contract boundary

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

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

3 Summary of material accounting policies-continued

3.2 Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment - continued

3.2.5 Measurement -Premium Allocation Approach

	IFRS 17 Options	Adopted approach
Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) Eligibility	Subject to specified criteria, the PAA can be adopted as a simplified approach to the IFRS 17 general model	All the Company's products with coverage period of one year or less are measured using the PAA. Where a contract has a coverage period of more than a year, the company will perform the PAA eligibility test as required, where the materiality level for difference in the liability for remaining coverage has been set at +/- 5%.
Insurance acquisition cash flows for insurance contracts issued	Where the coverage period of all contracts within a group is not longer than one year, insurance acquisition cash flows can either be expensed as incurred, or allocated, using a systematic and rational method, to groups of insurance contracts (including future groups containing insurance contracts that are expected to arise from renewals) and then amortised over the coverage period of the related group. For groups containing contracts longer than one year, insurance acquisition cash flows must be allocated to related groups of insurance contracts and amortised over the coverage period of the related group.	The company uses a systematic and rational method for allocating insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of contract.
Liability for Remaining Coverage (LFRC), adjusted for financial risk and time value of money	Where there is no significant financing component in relation to the LFRC, or where the time between providing each part of the services and the related premium due date is no more than a year, an entity is not required to make an adjustment for accretion of interest on the LFRC.	For general business, LFRC would not be discounted except for certain contract (e, g construction contract). Where contracts have a coverage of more than one year, and where the time between the premium due date and start of coverage period exceeds one year, allowance must be made for accretion of interest on the LFRC (i.e., LFRC will be discounted).
Liability for Incurred Claims, (LFIC) adjusted for time value of money	Where claims are expected to be paid within a year of the date that the claim is incurred, it is not required to adjust these amounts for the time value of money.	Not all claims incurred are settled within a year as such when the claims are settled after a year period, time value of money will be considered. The company has decided not to adjust for time value of money if the cashflow is expected within a year.
Insurance finance income and expense	There is an option to disaggregate part of the movement in LFIC resulting from changes in discount rates and present this in OCI.	When insurance finance income or expenses is disaggregated between profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the amount of insurance finance income or expenses included in profit or loss is determined using the discount rate at the date of the incurred claim.

3 Summary of material accounting policies-continued

3.2 Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment - continued

3.2.5.1 Insurance contracts – initial measurement

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

· The coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less, including insurance contract services arising from all premiums within the contract boundary

Or

· For contracts longer than one year, the Company has modelled possible future scenarios and reasonably expects that the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage for the group containing those contracts under the PAA does not differ materially from the measurement that would be produced applying the general model. In assessing materiality, the Company has also considered qualitative factors such as the nature of the risk and types of its lines of business.

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

· The extent of future cash flows related to any derivatives embedded in the contracts
· The length of the coverage period of the group of contracts

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

· The premiums, if any, received at initial recognition
· Minus any insurance acquisition cash flows at that date, with the exception of contracts which are one year or less where this is expensed,
· Plus or minus any amount arising from the derecognition at that date of the asset recognised for insurance acquisition cash flows and
· Any other asset or liability previously recognised for cash flows related to the group of contracts that the Company pays or receives before the group of insurance contracts is recognised.

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

Where facts and circumstances indicate that contracts are onerous at initial recognition, the Company performs additional analysis to determine if a net outflow is expected from the contract. Such onerous contracts are separately grouped from other contracts and the Company 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 cashflows. A loss component is established by the Company for the liability for remaining coverage for such onerous group depicting the losses recognised.

3.2.5.2 Reinsurance contracts held – initial measurement.

The Company measures its reinsurance assets for a group of reinsurance contracts that it holds on the same basis as insurance contracts that it issues. However, they are adapted to reflect the features of reinsurance contracts held that differ from insurance contracts issued, for example the generation of expenses or reduction in expenses rather than revenue.

Where the Company 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, the Company establishes a loss- recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage for a group of reinsurance contracts held depicting the recovery of losses.

The Company holds the following reinsurance contracts:

· Treaty Reinsurance Outward is usually between the Company and Reinsurers.
· Facultative Reinsurance Outward is usually between the Company and other insurance companies or between the Company and Reinsurers.
· Facultative reinsurance inwards are usually between the Company and other insurance Companies or between the Company and Reinsurers.

3 Summary of material accounting policies-continued

3.2 Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment - continued

3.2.5.2 Reinsurance contracts held – initial measurement -continued

Premiums due to the reinsurers are paid and all claims and recoveries due from reinsurers are received. Contracts entered into by the Company with reinsurers under which the Company is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Company and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts held. Contracts that do not meet these classification requirements are classified as financial assets.

The benefits to which the Company is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recognized as reinsurance assets. These assets consist of short-term balances due from reinsurers, as well as long term receivables that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured insurance contracts. Amounts recoverable from or due to reinsurers are measured consistently with the amount associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognized as an expense when due.
The Company's Insurance liabilities or balances arising from insurance contracts primarily include those insurance contract liabilities that were valued by the Actuary. These include unearned premiums reserve and outstanding claim reserve.

3.2.5.3 Insurance contracts – subsequent measurement

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

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

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

Where, during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts is onerous, the Company 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. A loss component is established by the Company for the liability for remaining coverage for such.

3.2.5.4 Reinsurance contracts held – subsequent measurement.

The subsequent measurement of reinsurance contracts held follows the same principles as those for insurance contracts issued and has been adapted to reflect the specific features of reinsurance held.
Where the Company has established a loss-recovery component, the Company subsequently reduces the loss- recovery component to zero in line with reductions in the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts in order to reflect that the loss-recovery component shall not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the entity expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held.

3 Summary of material accounting policies-continued

3.2 Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment - continued

3.2.5.5 Insurance acquisition cash flows

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

The Company uses a systematic and rational method to allocate:

(a) Insurance acquisition cash flows that are directly attributable to a group of insurance contracts:
(i) to that group; and
(ii) to groups that include insurance contracts that are expected to arise from the renewals of the insurance contracts in that group

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

Where insurance acquisition cash flows have been paid or incurred before the related group of insurance contracts is recognised in the statement of financial position, a separate asset for insurance acquisition cash flows is recognised for each related group. The asset for insurance acquisition cash flow is derecognised from the statement of financial position when the insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the initial measurement of the related group of insurance contracts.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises amounts of insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to groups of insurance contracts not yet recognised, to reflect changes in assumptions related to the method of allocation used. After any re-allocation, the Company assesses the recoverability of the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows, if facts and circumstances indicate the asset may be impaired. When assessing the recoverability, the Company applies:

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

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

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

3.2.5.6 Insurance contracts – modification and derecognition

The Company derecognises insurance contracts when:

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

Or

- The contract is modified such that the modification results in a change in the measurement model or the applicable standard for measuring a component of the contract, substantially changes the contract boundary, or requires the modified contract to be included in a different group. In such cases, the Company derecognises the initial contract and recognises the modified contract as a new contract.

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

3.2.6 Presentation

The Company has presented separately, in the statement of financial position, the carrying amount of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are assets, portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities, portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets and portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities. Any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised before the corresponding insurance contracts are included in the carrying amount of the related groups of insurance contracts are allocated to the carrying amount of the portfolios of insurance contracts that they relate to.

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

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

3 Summary of material accounting policies-continued

3.2 Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment - continued

3.2.6.1 Insurance revenue

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

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

For the periods presented, all revenue has been recognised on the basis of the passage of time.

3.2.6.2 Loss components

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

3.2.6.3 Loss-recovery components

Where the Company 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, the Company establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage for a group of reinsurance contracts held depicting the expected recovery of the losses.

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

3.2.6.4 Insurance finance income and expense

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

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

The Company presents insurance finance income or expenses on insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held in the statement of profit or loss.

3.2.6.5 Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held

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

3.3 Financial Instruments

a) Recognition and initial measurement

- Initial recognition

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company uses trade date accounting for regular way contracts when recording financial assets transactions.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, direct and incremental transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Transaction costs of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss at initial recognition.

3 Summary of material accounting policies-continued

3.3 Financial Instruments -continued

- Day 1 profit or loss

When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Company recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net trading income. In those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred. The deferred amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability. On this basis, the Company has assessed that amortising the deferred amount on a straight–line basis is appropriate. Any outstanding amount is immediately recognised in profit or loss when the instrument is derecognised or when the input(s) becomes observable.

b) Amortised cost and gross carrying amount.

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance.
The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

c) Effective interest method

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e., its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than purchase or originated credit- impaired assets, the Company estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not expected credit losses. For purchase or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit- adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including expected credit losses. The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company recognizes interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised (excluding modifications) for reasons other than credit risk, the adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the statement of financial position with an increase or reduction in interest income. The adjustment is subsequently amortised through interest income in profit or loss.

d) Classification of financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets under IFRS 9, into the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) without recycling (equity instrument),
- those to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) with recycling (debt instrument),
- those to be measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (equity instrument); and
- those to be measured at amortised cost (debt instrument).

The classification depends on the Company's business model (i.e., business model test) for managing financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets cash flows (i.e. solely payments of principal and interest – SPPI test). The Company also classifies its financial liabilities at amortized cost. Management determines the classification of the financial instruments at initial recognition.

3 Summary of material accounting policies-continued

3.3 Financial Instruments -continued

e) Subsequent measurements

(i) Financial assets

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on its initial classification:

✓ **Debt instruments**

Financial assets at amortised cost: A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

· The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

· The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is determined using the effective interest method and reported in profit or loss as 'Interest income'. The amortised cost of a financial instrument is defined as the amount at which it was measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the 'effective interest method' of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any loss allowance.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument (or group of instrument) and of allocating the interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the instrument's gross carrying amount.

✓ Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. The Company has designated its unquoted equity instruments to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) since the investments are not held for trading. For these instruments, the Company present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income (OCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis at the initial recognition of the instrument. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as dividend income (under Investment income) when the Company's right to receive payments is established unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Business Model assessment

The Company assess the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

· the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets.

· how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Insurer's management.

· the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed.

· how managers of the business are compensated - e.g., whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected.

· the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Insurer's stated objective for managing financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

3.3 Financial Instruments

e) Subsequent measurements - continued

Solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) assessment

If a financial asset is held in either a Hold to Collect or Hold to Collect and Sell model, then an assessment is determined whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding at initial recognition is required to determine the classification. Contractual cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding are considered as basic lending arrangement with interest as consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during the tenor of the agreed arrangement. Other basic lending risks like Liquidity risk and cost of administration associated with holding the financial asset for the specified tenor and the profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

(ii) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or designated as such on initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs on these instruments are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss.

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

f) Reclassifications

The Company reclassifies financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and must be significant to the Company's operations.

When reclassification occurs, the Company reclassifies all affected financial assets in accordance with the new business model. Reclassification is applied prospectively from the 'reclassification date'. Reclassification date is 'the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model. Gains, losses or interest previously recognised are not restated when reclassification occurs.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets that are debt instruments. A change in the objective of the Company's business occurs only when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations (e.g., via acquisition or disposal of a business line).

The following are not considered to be changes in the business model:

- A change in intention related to particular financial assets (even in circumstances of significant changes in market conditions)
- A temporary disappearance of a particular market for financial assets

Financial liabilities are not reclassified after initial classification.

g) Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Financial Assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Company evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value. Any difference between the amortized cost and the present value of the estimated future cash flows of the modified asset or consideration received on derecognition is recorded as a separate line item in profit or loss statement. If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

The amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount is recognised as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss as part of impairment loss on financial assets for the year.

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

(ii) Financial Liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified, and the cash flows of the modified liability .
are substantially different. This occurs when the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability.

In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment.

If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment (i.e. the modified liability is not substantially different),

any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

h) Impairment of financial assets

The Company 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 Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms. ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For debt instruments at amortised cost, the Company applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Company evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Company reassesses the credit rating of the debt instrument by international credit rating agencies like S&P, Moody's and Fitch as well as local ratings by Agusto and Co. It is the Company's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. Where the credit risk of any bond deteriorates, the Company will sell the bond and purchase bonds meeting the required investment grade.

The Company's debt instruments at amortised cost comprise quoted sovereign bonds, corporate bonds, and others that are graded in the top investment category. The Company's fixed income investment portfolio consists of Investment grade and low speculative bonds and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Company's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Company uses the ratings from the International Credit Rating Agencies both to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECLs.

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

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the following.

- Disclosures for significant estimates Judgements and assumptions - Note 3.21
- Financial risk disclosures - Notes 6b in the financial statements.

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

i) Write-off

After a full evaluation of a non-performing exposure, in the event that either one or all of the following conditions apply, such exposure is recommended for write-off (either partially or in full):

- continued contact with the customer is impossible;
- recovery cost is expected to be higher than the outstanding debt;
- amount obtained from realization of credit collateral security leaves a balance of the debt; or
- it is reasonably determined that no further recovery on the facility is possible.

All credit facility write-offs require endorsement by the Board Credit and Risk Committee, as defined by the Company. Credit write-off approval is documented in writing and properly initialed by the Board Credit and Risk Committee. The gross carrying amount of an asset is written off (either fully or partially) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of 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.

This is generally the case when the Company determines that the counterparty does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cashflows to repay the amount subject to write off. However, the financial assets that are subjected to write off could still be subject to enforcement activities in other to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amount due.

j) Forward looking information

In its ECL models, the Company relies on a broad range of forward-looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- Inflation rate
- Prime lending rate
- Crude oil price

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

k) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in such derecognised asset financial asset that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability. Impaired debts are derecognised when they are assessed as uncollectible.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

i) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

m) Offsetting financial instruments

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

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

3.4 Foreign currency translation

I. Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

II. Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are transactions denominated, or that require settlement, in a foreign currency and these are translated into the functional currency at the spot rate prevailing at the dates of the transactions.
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the retranslation and settlement of these items are recognised in profit or loss.

3.5 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash comprises cash balances and deposits with banks. Cash equivalents comprise highly liquid investments (including money market funds) that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value with original maturities of three
months or less being used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

3.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

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

3.7 Leases

The Company 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.

I. Company as a lessee

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

✓ Right-of-use assets

The Company 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 Company 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. Refer to the accounting policies in section (s) Impairment of non-financial assets.

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

3.7 Leases - continued

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company 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 if reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company 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 Company uses the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate can be determined. if that rate cannot be determined, the Company shall use its incremental borrowing rate. 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.

ii. Company as a lessor

Finance leases are recognised when the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased assets to the lease. Investment in finance lease at commencement is initially recorded as an asset and a liability at the lower of the fair value of the asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments (discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease, if practicable, or else at the entity's incremental borrowing rate. The finance lease is recorded as a receivable, at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

Interest income on investment in finance lease is recognised in the profit or loss as investment income in the period the interest is receivable. An investment in finance lease is impaired using IFRS 9 expected credit loss model .

3.8 Investment Property

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

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

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

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

3.9 Intangible Assets

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

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

Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.
Amortization is recognized in the profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software from the date that it is available for use since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. The assets are usually amortized over their useful life most which do not exceed 4 years. Amortization methods are reviewed at each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

Intangible assets are derecognized at disposal date or at the date when it is permanently withdrawn from use without the ability to be disposed of. The differences between the carrying amounts at the date of derecognition and any disposal proceeds as applicable, is recognized in profit or loss.
There was no internally developed software at the date of reporting.

3.10. Property and equipment

i Recognition and measurement

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

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

Land and buildings are revalued every three (3) years. Increase in the carrying amount of land and buildings arising from revaluation are credited to revaluation reserve in other comprehensive income.
Decreases that offset previous increases in land and buildings arising from revaluation are charged against the revaluation reserve while other decreases, if any, are charged to profit or loss.

ii. Subsequent costs

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

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

3.10. Property and equipment

iii. Depreciation

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

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

Land	Nil
Buildings	50 years
Capital work in progress	Nil
Office machinery and equipment	4 years
Furniture and fittings	4 years
Motor vehicles	4 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of the reporting period.
Land and capital work in progress are not depreciated.

iv. Derecognition

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

3.11 Statutory deposit

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

3.12 Provisions

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

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

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

3.13 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term benefits

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

(ii) Post- employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company operates a defined contribution plan in accordance with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014. The contribution of the employee and employer is 8% and 10% of the qualifying monthly emoluments (i.e. basic, housing and transport) of employees respectively. The Company's obligations for contributions to the plan are recognized as an expense in profit or loss when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as asset to the extent that a cash refund or reduction in future payments is available.

Defined benefit plan

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

The amount payable to exiting staff is dependent on years of service and compensation as at date of exit. This value of this benefit is actuarially determined at each reporting date by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of any future refund from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of the economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements. Remeasurements of the net defined benefits liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are recognized in OCI.

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

(iii) Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed.

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

3.14 Taxation

Company income tax

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

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

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

3.14 Taxation - continued

Current tax

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

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

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

Minimum tax

Minimum tax which is based on a gross amount is outside the scope of IAS 12 and therefore, are not presented as part of income tax expense in the profit or loss. The Company is subject to the Finance Act (amendments made to Companies Income Tax Act (CITA)).

Total amount of tax payable under the new Finance Act shall not be less than 0.5% of the Company's gross premium.

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

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 Summary of material accounting policies - continued

3.15 Other receivables and prepayment

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

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

3.16 Share capital and reserves

a. Share capital

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

b. Share premium

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

c. Dividend

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

d. Contingency reserve

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

e. Asset revaluation reserve

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

f. Fair value reserve

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

g. Re-measurement reserve

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

3.17 Contingents assets and liabilities

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

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

3.18 Earnings per share

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

3.19 Statement of Cash Flows

The Company has adopted the direct method in reporting cash flows from operating activities because it provides more details about operating cashflows which may be useful in estimating future cash flows.

3.20. Operating Segments

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

The Company's reportable segments under IFRS 8 are therefore identified as follows: fire, accident, motor vehicle, engineering, aviation, marine, oil and gas, bond and agriculture. (Refer to note 5).

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

3.21 Significant accounting judgements estimates and assumptions

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3.21.1 Critical judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies.

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

a) Insurance product classification and contract liabilities

The Company's non-life insurance contracts are classified as insurance contracts. As permitted by IFRS 17, Insurance contracts are those contracts where the Company (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 Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits paid with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk. 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.

b) 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)
- Risk based curve

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

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

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

c) Claims payment pattern for liability for incurred claims.

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

1 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.

c) Claims payment pattern for liability for incurred claims - continued

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.

The best estimate for claims development or payment to ultimate is determined by the link ratio estimator for each period of development. This is achieved by selecting the weighted averages or simple averages of link ratios for each period of claims development until the ultimate period when the claims development is deemed to be fully run off. For each reserving class that best estimate claim payment pattern is derived separately on a gross basis Insurance contracts and reinsurers' share (claim recovered from reinsurance contracts). The process of selecting link ratios often involves identifying outliers and excluding them.

Analysis of Actual versus Expected claim reserves is carried out to assess adequacy of best estimate payment pattern estimated in prior year/period. Where significant deviations are noted, further investigations are carried out to ascertain whether this is indicative of a new trend in the underlying claim development process or whether this is caused by the occurrence of abnormally large claims that tend to distort the latest link ratios or whether it was caused by certain specific events impacting the claims process that are not expected to recur in the future (e.g. restructuring of claims department, or installing a new admin system or claim backlog). If the cause of the deviation is driven by changes in the claims development process which is expected to be recurring or be permanent in the future (e.g., application of new case reserving practice), then judgement is applied in choosing the link ratio for the most recent accident year cohort. Consideration is also given on the need to allow for a tail factor for projecting claims payment beyond the available data horizon.

2 Claim payment pattern will be derived for each reserving class or portfolio (portfolio if there is only one reserving class).

3 Basically, the payment pattern provides probabilities to project the settlement of claims in future time periods.

4 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.

5 Existing reserving models (primarily the Basic Chain Ladder) will be used to derive the payment probabilities from the link ratios obtained from paid triangles.

6 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.

7 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.

8 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: 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. occurrence of major external systemic events such as a pandemic related lockdown will impact the development factors- hence invalidate existing payment pattern.

9 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.

10 Moreover, it is required to allocate the projected OCR, IBNR and RA to issue year cohorts /underwriting year cohorts. This will necessitate the application of an allocation driver. Projected IBNR, OCR and RA cashflows will be allocated to underwriting year by making use of weights. Weights, as a proxy for coverage, for each underwriting year will be derived from earned premium /revenue (as computed for the LRC). For internal reporting needs, further allocation of IBNR, OCR and RA (risk adjustment) down to more granular levels (issue year cohorts/distribution channels/ cover-section/ client types) will be required. Earned premium weights, as described above, will also be used for a more granular allocation of projected OCR, IBNR and RA.

Insurance acquisition cash flows
The company recognizes asset for insurance acquisition cash flows paid, or incurred, before the related group of insurance contracts are recognised. Such an asset is derecognised when the insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the measurement of the related group of insurance contracts. The Company recognises such an asset for each related group of insurance contracts. The company allocates insurance acquisition cash flows to the existing or future group of insurance contracts using a systematic and rational method.

Onerous groups
For groups of contracts that are onerous, the liability for remaining coverage is determined by the fulfilment cash flows. Any loss-recovery component is determined with reference to the loss component recognised on underlying contracts and the recovery expected on such claims from reinsurance contracts held.

Time value of money on liability for remaining coverage
For Engineering contracts and Marine cargo contracts, the Company adjusts the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and the effect of financial risk using discount rates that reflect the characteristics of the cash flows of the group of insurance contracts at initial recognition. While for other business lines, the company has elected not to discount the liability for remaining coverage.

Discount rates
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 of highly liquid high grade rated sovereign securities in the currency of the insurance contract liabilities. The illiquidity premium is determined by reference to observable market rates.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk
The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation that the Company requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows of groups of insurance contracts. The risk adjustment reflects an amount that an insurer would rationally pay to remove the uncertainty that future cash flows will exceed the expected value 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.

4 Estimates and assumptions

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 described 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 beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and there is no intention to curtail business operations. Capital adequacy, profitability and liquidity ratios are continuously reviewed, and appropriate action taken to ensure that there are no going concern threats to the operation of the Company. The Directors have made assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the Company will not remain a going concern in the next 12 months ahead.

b) Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate ('IBR') to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.

The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as FGN Bond interest rates) and is required to make certain entity-specific adjustments (such as the Company's stand-alone credit rating, or to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease) and assets specific adjustment (such as property yield).

c) 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.

d) Valuation of Non-life insurance contract liabilities

For non-life insurance contract, estimates have to be made for the expected ultimate cost of all future payments attaching to incurred claims at the reporting date. These include incurred but not reported ("IBNR") claims. Due to the nature of insurance business, ultimate cost of claims is often not established with certainty until after the reporting date and therefore considerable judgement, experience and knowledge of the business is required by
management in the estimation of amounts due to contract holders. Actual results may differ resulting in positive or negative change in estimated liabilities.

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as Loss ratio method and BCL methods. The BCL method assumes that past experience is indicative of future experience i.e., claims recorded to date will continue to develop in a similar manner in the future while Loss ratio method is used for classes with limited claims payments or history and therefore a BCL method would be inappropriate. The loss ratio method allows for an estimate of the average ultimate loss ratio.

e) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

f) Valuation of pension benefit obligation

The cost of defined benefit pension plans, and other post-employments benefits, and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rate of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Details of the key assumptions used in the estimates are contained in Note 20 to the financial statements.

g) Valuation of investment properties

The Company carries its investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss. The Company engaged an independent valuation specialist to assess fair value as at 31 December 2024. A valuation methodology based on discounted cash flow model was used as there is a lack of comparable market data because of the nature of the properties.
The determined fair value of the investment properties is most sensitive to the estimated yield as well as the long- term vacancy rate. The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the investment properties are further explained in Note 13 to the financial statements.

h) Impairment losses on financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses both under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets in scope 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 Company'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

i. S&P credit grading model of obligors which assigns PDs to the individual grades
ii. The Company'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
iii. Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
iv. Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment rates, inflation rate, GDP growth rate and crude oil price, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs

It has been the Company's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

The determination of whether a financial asset is credit impaired focuses exclusively on default risk, without taking into consideration the effect of credit risk mitigants such as collateral or guarantees. Specifically, the financial asset is credit impaired and in stage 3 when: The Company considers the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company. The termination may include forbearance actions, where a concession has been granted to the borrower or economic or legal reasons that a qualitative indicators of credit impairment; or contractual payments of either principal or interest by the obligor are pass due by more than 90 days.

For financial assets considered to be credit impaired, the ECL allowance covers the amount of loss the Company is expected to suffer. The estimation of ECLs is done on a case-by-case basis for non-homogenous portfolios, or by applying portfolio-based parameters to individual financial assets in this portfolio by the Company's ECL model for homogenous portfolios.

Forecast of future economic conditions when calculating ECLs are considered. The lifetime expected losses are estimated based on the probability – weighted present value of the difference between:
1) The contractual cash flows that are due to the Company under the contract; and
2) The cash flows that the Company expects to receive.

Elements of ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Company'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 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
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

5 Securities Trading Policy

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

Shareholding Structure/Free Float Status				
Description	30-Sep-26		31-Dec-25	
	Unit	Percentage	Unit	Percentage
Issued Share Capital	30,800,000,000	100%	18,480,000,000	100%
Substantial Shareholdings (5% and above)				
Bayelsa State Ministry of Finance Incorporated	16,774,935,755	54.46%	9,874,639,562	53.43%
Adeola Afolabi Tajudeen	3,080,598,447	10.00%		
Apel Asset Limited-Nominee	3,097,021,424	10.06%	1,090,037,427	5.90%
Total Substantial Shareholdings	22,952,555,626	74.52%	10,964,676,989	59.33%
Directors' Shareholdings (direct and indirect), excluding directors with substantial interests				
Chief Joshua B. Fumudoh				
Mrs Valentina Marinho				
Mrs. Olayimika Phillips				
Mr. Razack Olugbenga Falekulo				
Mrs. Funkazi Koroye-Crooks				
Mr. Pius Otia				
Mr. Maxwell Ebibai				
Mr. Suaye Banigo				
Mr. Anthony Kanayo Katchy				
Mr. Daniel Braie				
Mr. Okanlawon Adelagun				
Total Directors' Shareholdings				
Other Influential Shareholdings				
Free Float in Units and Percentage	7,847,444,374	25.48%	7,515,323,011	40.67%
Free Float in Value	₦ 3,923,722,187.00		₦ 3,757,661,505.50	
(A) Linkage Assurance Plc with a free float percentage of 25.48%.as at 30 September 2026, is compliant with The Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.				
(B) Linkage Assurance Plc with a free float value of N3,923,722,187.00 as at 30 September 2026, is compliant with The Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.				

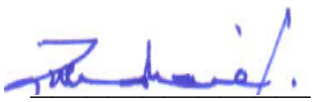
Statement of financial position
As at 30 September 2026

In thousands of Naira

Assets	**Note**	**30 Sept 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,972,978	4,433,568
Investment securities	8	62,299,188	60,374,394
Loans and receivables	9.0	619,490	558,245
Reinsurance contract assets	10.1	8,149,247	4,143,338
Premium receivable	11	1,676,463	251,333
Other receivables and prepayments	12	2,298,462	2,803,876
Investment property	14	356,000	340,000
Intangible assets	15	337,890	25,066
Property and equipment	16	4,546,668	3,176,474
Right-of-use assets	13	35,269	22,800
Intercompany - Life Company	19	201,926	-
Statutory deposit	23.1	1,500,000	770,000
Recapitalisation escrow account	23.2	15,832,356	-
Total assets		**100,825,936**	**76,899,095**
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	10.2	22,681,883	18,277,740
Other technical liabilities	17	887,563	1,467,869
Other payables	18	777,315	733,736
Provisions	18	343,000	343,000
Defined benefit obligations	20	136,095	91,414
Income tax liabilities	21	401,191	295,847
Deferred tax liabilities	22	9,003,239	9,003,239
Total liabilities		**34,230,285**	**30,212,843**
Equity			
Share capital	24	15,400,000	9,240,000
Share premium	25	9,940,393	497,464
Contingency reserve	26	5,562,642	5,562,642
Retained earnings	27	10,230,470	6,144,404
Fair value reserve	28	23,660,716	23,440,308
Re-measurement reserve	29	80,143	80,143
Assets revaluation reserve	30	1,721,291	1,721,291
Total equity		**66,595,651**	**46,686,252**
Total liabilities and equity		**100,825,936**	**76,899,095**
		-	-

The financial statements were approved on 29 October 2026 and signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

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



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

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

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

Statement of profit or loss and other comprenhensive income
for the year ended 30 September 2026

	Note	9 months to 30 Sept 2026	9 months to 30 Sept 2025	3 months to 30 Sept 2026	3 months to 30 Sept 2025
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Insurance revenue	31	20,551,972	19,299,412	7,248,384	6,761,059
Insurance service expenses	32	(17,076,554)	(12,637,990)	(5,297,919)	(4,368,260)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	33	(2,658,254)	(5,744,832)	(1,178,566)	(2,226,219)
Insurance service result		**817,164**	**916,590**	**771,899**	**166,580**
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	38.1	3,343,248	3,589,232	1,329,335	1,321,614
Other Investment Income	38.2	4,616,843	2,504,626	481,173	1,038,314
Fair value gain/(loss) on financial assets measured at FVTPL	38.2	751,825	331,828	152,490	274,691
Other income	41	(105,606)	(314,689)	(143,759)	(93,758)
Credit loss write back / (expense)	40	(412,912)	-	(50,137)	-
Total investment income		**8,193,398**	**6,110,997**	**1,769,102**	**2,540,861**
Insurance finance expenses for insurance contracts issued	39	(868,764)	(126,732)	-	7,815
Reinsurance finance income for reinsurance contracts held	39	388,707	70,484	-	12,195
Net insurance finance expenses/income		**(480,057)**	**(56,248)**	**-**	**20,010**
Net insurance and investment result		**8,530,505**	**6,971,339**	**2,541,001**	**2,727,451**
Other operating expense	42	(4,214,978)	(3,627,273)	(1,498,765)	(1,328,405)
Profit before taxation		**4,315,528**	**3,344,066**	**1,042,236**	**1,399,046**
Minimum tax	21.1	-	(226,584)	-	(69,952)
Income tax credit/(expense)	21.1	(229,462)	-	(65,797)	-
Profit after taxation		**4,086,066**	**3,117,482**	**976,439**	**1,329,094**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Net fair value gain/(loss) on debts instruments measured at fair value through OCI	28	-	-	-	-
Net fair value gain on Equity mutual funds			-	-	-
ECL writeback on debt instrument on fair value through OCI	28	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Net fair value gain on equity instruments measured at fair value through OCI	28	220,408	52,896	146,529	(1,483)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	29	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of taxes		**220,408**	**52,896**	**146,529**	**(1,483)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**4,306,474**	**3,170,378**	**1,122,968**	**1,327,611**
Basic and diluted earnings per share (kobo)	44	**13.3**	**20.2**	**(4)**	**9**

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

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 30 September 2026

In thousands of naira	Notes	Share capital	Share premium	Contingency Reserve	Asset revaluation reserve	Re-measure ment reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total
At 1 January 2026		9,240,000	497,464	5,562,642	1,721,291	80,143	23,440,308	6,144,405	46,686,252
Comprehensive income									
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	4,086,066	4,086,066
Other comprehensive income:									
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Net fair value gain on equity instruments measured at fair value through	28	-	-	-	-	-	220,408	-	220,408
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-			**220,408**	**4,086,066**	**4,306,474**
Increase in Share capital through Right issue	24	6,160,000	-					-	6,160,000
Regulatory costs from issue of shares	25	-	9,442,929	-	-	-	-	-	9,442,929
		6,160,000.0	9,442,929.0	-	-	-	220,407.7	4,086,066	19,909,403
At 30 Sept 2026		**15,400,000**	**9,940,393**	**5,562,642**	**1,721,291**	**80,143**	**23,660,716**	**10,230,471**	**66,595,651**

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

In thousands of naira	Notes	Share capital	Share premium	Contingency Reserve	Asset revaluation reserve	Re-measure ment reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total
At 1 January 2025		7,700,000	547,433	5,562,642	1,721,291	59,771	22,695,399	4,558,294	42,844,829
Comprehensive income									
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	3,126,111	3,126,111
Other comprehensive income:									
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	29	-	-	-	-	20,372	-	-	20,372
Net fair value gain on equity instruments measured at fair value through	28	-	-	-	-	-	7,259,076	-	7,259,076
Net fair value changes on debt instrument at fair value through OCI	28	-	-	-	-	-	(6,523,741)	-	(6,523,741)
ECL writeback on debt instrument on fair value through OCI	28	-	-	-	-	-	9,574	-	9,574
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**20,372**	**744,909**	**3,126,111**	**3,891,392**
Bonus share issue from retained earning	24	1,540,000	-	-	-	-	-	(1,540,000)	-
Regulatory costs of bonus shares issuance	25	-	(49,969)	-	-	-	-	-	(49,969)
		1,540,000	(49,969)	-	-	-	-	(1,540,000)	(49,969)
At 31 December 2025		**9,240,000**	**497,464**	**5,562,642**	**1,721,291**	**80,143**	**23,440,308**	**6,144,405**	**46,686,252**

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

Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 30 September 2026

	30 Sept 2026 ₦'000	31 Dec 2025 ₦'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Premiums received from policy holders	22,995,082	27,873,378
Premiums received in advance	26,334	75,425
Deposit without details	-	801,361
Reinsurance premium paid	(10,696,757)	(11,140,532)
Claims paid	(5,588,991)	(5,946,533)
Reinsurance claim recoveries	1,821,967	2,237,272
Salvage recovery	174,517	174,073
Commission paid	(10,373,025)	(9,333,080)
Maintenance expenses paid	(1,217,489)	(2,199,857)
Commission received	2,424,816	2,533,397
Cash payment to and on behalf of employees (excluding m	(971,267)	(1,268,115)
Cash paid to suppliers	(5,377,210)	(6,185,758)
Corporate tax paid	(229,462)	(162,752)
Net cash flows (used in)/ from operating activities	(7,011,483)	(2,541,719)
Cash flows from Investing activities		
Purchase of properties and equipment	(1,855,063)	(225,724)
Purchase of intangible assets	(347,537)	-
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	2,557	16,087
Purchase of investment securities	(1,791,910)	(12,862,096)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities - FVTPL	2,526,704	228,415
Proceeds from sale of investment securities - FVOCI	-	3,014,903
Proceeds from sale of debt instrument at amortised cost	1,365,732	4,833,951
Loans disbursed	(306,164)	(307,147)
Proceeds from repayment of loans	244,919	156,353
Dividend received	2,778,584	2,555,284
Rental income received	3,800	8,800
Interest received	3,343,248	4,755,424
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	5,964,871	2,174,250
Financing activities		
Payment of finance lease liabilities		
Proceeds from issue of shares	(15,832,356)	-
Issue of shares	6,160,000	-
Regulatory costs of bonus share issuance	9,442,929	(49,969)
	(229,427)	(49,969)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,276,039)	(417,438)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	4,447,785	5,487,626
Impact of exchange difference on cash held	(198,769)	(622,401)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	2,972,978	4,447,787

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

Notes to the financial statements

5. Segment reporting

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

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

The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue and result by reportable segment
for the year ended 30 September 2026

Income:	**Fire**	**Accident**	**Motor**	**Marine**	**Aviation**	**Bond**	**Engineering**	**Oil & Gas**	**Agric**	**Total**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Insurance revenue	3,662,986	1,971,877	6,866,992	1,252,007	(3,382)	11,380	1,561,283	5,211,202	17,628	20,551,972
Insurance service expense excl. acq. cash flows when incurred	(3,938,212)	(1,588,549)	(5,646,663)	(840,079)	(68,698)	20,307	(2,259,785)	(2,742,326)	(12,548)	(17,076,554)
Insurance Service Result for insurance contract held	**(275,225)**	**383,328**	**1,220,328**	**411,928**	**(72,080)**	**31,687**	**(698,502)**	**2,468,875**	**5,079**	**3,475,418**
Allocation of reinsurance premium	(1,470,977)	(670,048)	(277,496)	(354,171)	-	(2,264)	(906,730)	(2,138,460)	(1,811)	(5,821,955)
Amount Recoverable from reinsuere for incured claims	1,154,168	557,824	305,194	(132,132)	- 173,074.60	(28,880)	1,036,392	443,362	849	3,163,702
Net Income or Expenses from reinsurance contract held	(316,809)	(112,225)	27,698	(486,303)	- 173,074.60	(31,144)	129,662	(1,695,097)	(962)	(2,658,254)
Insurance Service Result	**(592,034)**	**271,103**	**1,248,026**	**(74,375)**	**(245,154)**	**543**	**(568,840)**	**773,778**	**4,118**	**817,165**
										-

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

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

- NOTES INSURANCE -Insurance revenue *wrt insurance revenue*	FIRE N'000	ACCIDENT N'000	MOTOR N'000	MARINE N'000	AVIATION N'000	BOND N'000	ENGINEERING N'000	OIL&GAS N'000	AGRIC N'000	Total N'000
Liabilities for remaining coverage bop	1,092,558	615,540	2,517,175	427,875	-	5,891	651,441	1,548,540	6,545	6,865,567
Liabilities for remaining coverage eop	1,593,741	864,090	3,446,653	598,954	-	26,911	1,123,046	3,089,899	16,847	10,760,141
	(501,183)	(248,550)	(929,477)	(171,079)	-	(21,020)	(471,604)	(1,541,359)	(10,301)	(3,894,574)
Changes in asset for acquisition cash flows	109,623	44,900	100,314	30,618	-	3,863	77,422	270,641	1,709	639,089
Interest accreted (incl. change of rates) to insurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elimination of Loss component in movement of liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premiums received	4,164,169	2,220,427	7,796,469	1,423,086	(3,382)	32,400	2,032,887	6,752,561	27,929	24,446,547
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,725,085	973,233	3,365,012	596,134	(1,411)	10,415	770,136	2,541,812	9,766	9,990,182
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,834,707)	(1,018,133)	(3,465,326)	(626,752)	1,411	(14,278)	(847,558)	(2,812,453)	(11,475)	(10,629,271)
Insurance revenue	**3,662,986**	**1,971,877**	**6,866,992**	**1,252,007**	**(3,382)**	**11,380**	**1,561,283**	**5,211,202**	**17,628**	**20,551,972**

Notes to the financial statements

- NOTES INSURANCE - Insurance service expense -										-
wrt insurance service expense										-
Opening liabilities for incurred claims	1,916,083	2,832,835	1,507,577	2,003,365	1,063,147	10,717	1,194,750	1,712,071	727	12,241,271
Closing liabilities for incurred claims	2,549,268	2,864,545	1,646,617	1,672,022	1,114,564	11,206	2,039,184	1,491,474	1,048	13,389,928
Changes in liabilities for incurred claims	(633,186)	(31,709)	(139,040)	331,343	(51,417)	(489)	(844,435)	220,597	(320)	(1,148,657)
Interest accreted (incl. change of rates) to insurance contracts	148,037	173,248	86,008	107,287	140,339	32,825	102,051	78,825	144	868,764
Investment component	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elimination of Loss component in movement of liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,725,085)	(973,233)	(3,365,012)	(596,134)	1,411	(10,415)	(770,136)	(2,541,812)	(9,766)	(9,990,182)
Claims and other expenses paid	(1,727,978)	(756,855)	(2,228,619)	(682,575)	(159,031)	(1,614)	(747,266)	(499,936)	(2,606)	(6,806,480)
Insurance service expenses	**(3,938,212)**	**(1,588,549)**	**(5,646,663)**	**(840,079)**	**(68,698)**	**20,307**	**(2,259,785)**	**(2,742,326)**	**(12,548)**	**(17,076,554)**
Acquisition cash flows recognised when incurred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	**(275,225)**	**383,328**	**1,220,328**	**411,928**	**(72,080)**	**31,687**	**(698,502)**	**2,468,875**	**5,079**	**3,475,418**
NOTES INSURANCE - Allocation of reinsurance Premium										
wrt insurance revenue										-
Opening assets for remaining coverage	397,382	283,768	99,889	231,442	-	1,414	353,506	1,356,758	2,433	2,726,591
Closing assets for remaining coverage	939,787	451,136	178,724	375,821	-	12,334	725,749	2,318,017	8,683	5,010,251
Changes in asset for remainig coverage.	542,405	167,368	78,836	144,378	-	10,920	372,243	961,259	6,250	2,283,660
Changes in fees & commission for remainig coverage.	(180,851)	(54,206)	(35,263)	(51,097)	-	(3,276)	(94,870)	6,770	(1,562)	- 414,356
Interest accreted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance Premiums	(1,832,530)	(783,211)	(321,068)	(447,452)	-	(9,908)	(1,184,103)	(3,106,488)	(6,499)	- 7,691,260
Allocation of reinsurance premium	**(1,470,977)**	**(670,048)**	**(277,496)**	**(354,171)**	**-**	**(2,264)**	**(906,730)**	**(2,138,460)**	**(1,811)**	**- 5,821,955**
wrt insurance service expense										-
Opening assets recoverable on incurred claims	1,081,354	1,348,838	232,277	975,881	510,345	-	526,239	132,339	434	4,807,707
Closing assets recoverable for incurred claims	1,414,532	1,656,474	343,313	700,802	419,122	575	1,241,096	587,196	521	6,363,631
Changes in assets recoverable for incurred claims.	333,179	307,636	111,036	(275,079)	(91,223)	575	714,857	454,856	88	1,555,924
Interest accreted	(67,987)	(95,176)	(25,945)	(49,246)	(61,233)	(29,455)	(48,082)	(11,494)	(89)	- 388,707
Investment component										-
Amounts received	888,976	345,364	220,103	192,192	(20,618)	-	369,617	-	850.50	1,996,485
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	**1,154,168**	**557,824**	**305,194**	**(132,132)**	**(173,075)**	**(28,880)**	**1,036,392**	**443,362**	**849**	**3,163,702**
Net income from reinsurance contracts held	**(316,809)**	**(112,225)**	**27,698**	**(486,303)**	**(173,075)**	**(31,144)**	**129,662**	**(1,695,097)**	**(962)**	**- 2,658,254**
Insurance Service result	**(592,034)**	**271,103**	**1,248,026**	**(74,375)**	**(245,154)**	**543**	**(568,840)**	**773,778**	**4,118**	**817,165**

9 months to 30 Sept 2025

Income:	**Fire**	**Accident**	**Motor**	**Marine**	**Aviation**	**Bond**	**Engineering**	**Oil & Gas**	**Agric**	**Total**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Insurance revenue	3,158,293	1,960,678	5,137,548	1,421,554	399,712	4,219	1,298,804	5,904,156	14,448	19,299,412
Insurance service expense excl. acq. cash flows when incurred	(1,687,735)	(1,755,589)	(3,738,691)	(1,334,521)	(586,917)	(1,730)	(781,149)	(2,746,888)	(4,769)	(12,637,990)
Insurance Service Result for insurance contract held	**1,470,558**	**205,089**	**1,398,857**	**87,033**	**(187,205)**	**2,489**	**517,655**	**3,157,268**	**9,679**	**6,661,422**
Allocation of reinsurance premium	(1,219,311)	(640,491)	(155,596)	(547,385)	(12,635)	(2,419)	(665,700)	(3,768,948)	(4,745)	(7,017,230)
Amount Recoverable from reinsuere for incured claims	308,715	330,475	149,394	340,189	(39,147)	34	185,230	(2,550)	58	1,272,398
Net Income or Expenses from reinsurance contract held	(910,596)	(310,016)	(6,202)	(207,196)	(51,782)	(2,385)	(480,470)	(3,771,498)	(4,687)	(5,744,832)
Insurance Service Result	**559,962**	**(104,928)**	**1,392,654**	**(120,162)**	**(238,987)**	**104**	**37,184**	**(614,229)**	**4,992**	**916,590**

Notes to the financial statements

Insurance Rev *wrt insurance revenue*	**FIRE** N'000	**ACCIDENT** N'000	**MOTOR** N'000	**MARINE** N'000	**AVIATION** N'000	**BOND** N'000	**ENGINEERING** N'000	**OIL&GAS** N'000	**AGRIC** N'000	**Total** N'000
Changes in Liability for remaining coverage	(283,235)	(228,261)	(1,333,427)	(15,775)	263,691	(492)	(173,008)	(416,138)	(1,344)	(2,187,989)
Changes in asset for acquisition cash flows	65,166	47,922	150,898	3,515	(52,982)	(21)	1,940	(162,485)	(165)	53,788
Interest accreted (incl. change of rates) to insurance contracts										
Premiums received	3,441,528	2,188,939	6,470,975	1,437,329	136,021	4,711	1,471,812	6,320,294	15,792	21,487,401
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	967,874	646,836	1,666,709	444,997	92,696	1,204	406,523	1,729,335	3,962	5,960,136
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,033,040)	(694,758)	(1,817,607)	(448,512)	(39,714)	(1,183)	(408,463)	(1,566,850)	(3,797)	(6,013,924)
Insurance revenue	3,158,293	1,960,678	5,137,548	1,421,554	399,712	4,219	1,298,804	5,904,156	14,448	19,299,412
Insurance serv eexpense										
Opening liabilities for incurred claims	2,079,549	2,217,967	825,088	1,612,771	1,923,461	9,693	1,172,355	1,487,346	1,608	11,329,838
Closing liabilities for incurred claims	1,986,285	2,585,453	1,590,251	2,298,698	1,441,028	9,861	1,183,338	2,182,161	1,748	13,278,823
	93,264	(367,486)	(765,163)	(685,927)	482,433	(168)	(10,983)	(694,815)	(140)	(1,948,985)
Interest accreted (incl. change of rates) to insurance contr	19,200	11,932	4,662	29,615	29,615	(176)	12,379	19,562	(56)	126,733
Elimination of Loss component in movement of liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(967,874)	(646,836)	(1,666,709)	(444,997)	(92,696)	(1,204)	(406,523)	(1,729,335)	(3,962)	(5,960,136)
Claims and other expenses paid	(832,325)	(753,199)	(1,311,481)	(233,212)	(1,006,269)	(182)	(376,022)	(342,300)	(611)	(4,855,602)
Insurance service expense	(1,687,735)	(1,755,589)	(3,738,691)	(1,334,521)	(586,917)	(1,730)	(781,149)	(2,746,888)	(4,769)	(12,637,990)
Opening assets for remaining coverage	409,086	225,631	56,169	273,435	143,186	4,368	163,497	829,315	2,681	2,107,368
Closing assets for remaining coverage	561,648	423,303	158,526	252,169	124,475	2,226	464,933	2,357,154	1,619	4,346,053
Change in prepaid asset LRC	152,562	197,672	102,357	(21,266)	(18,711)	(2,142)	301,436	1,527,839	(1,062)	2,238,685
Changes in fees & commission for remainig coverage.	(47,434)	(64,243)	(35,276)	9,105	5,549	538	(52,049)	(87,514)	263	(271,062)
Interest accreted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment component										-
Reinsurance Premiums	(1,324,439)	(773,920)	(222,677)	(535,224)	527	(815)	(915,087)	(5,209,272)	(3,946)	(8,984,853)
Allocation of reinsurance premium	(1,219,311)	(640,491)	(155,596)	(547,385)	(12,635)	(2,419)	(665,700)	(3,768,948)	(4,745)	(7,017,230)
Opening assets recoverable on incurred claims	1,173,607	1,252,276	127,124	785,614	923,323	-	516,375	217,290	959	4,996,568
Closing assets recoverable for incurred claims	1,187,558	1,339,945	124,045	1,097,754	522,195	34	553,890	219,482	961	5,045,864
Change in prepaid asset LIC	13,951	87,669	(3,079)	312,140	(401,128)	34	37,515	2,192	2	49,296
Interest accreted	(1,180)	(11,266)	(1,180)	(19,779)	(23,350)	-	(9,046)	(4,742)	56	(70,487)
Investment component										-
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts received	295,944	254,072	153,653	47,828	385,331	-	156,761	-	-	1,293,589
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	308,715	330,475	149,394	340,189	(39,147)	34	185,230	(2,550)	58	1,272,398
Net income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts held	(910,596)	(310,016)	(6,202)	(207,196)	(51,782)	(2,385)	(480,470)	(3,771,498)	(4,687)	(5,744,832)
Insurance service result	**559,962**	**(104,928)**	**1,392,654**	**(120,162)**	**(238,987)**	**104**	**37,184**	**(614,229)**	**4,992**	**916,590**

Notes to the financial statements

6 Capital and Risk Management

6.1 Capital Management – Objectives, Policies and Approaches.

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

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

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

Our approach to managing capital involves managing assets, liabilities and risks in a coordinated way, assessing shortfalls between reported and required capital levels on a regular basis and taking appropriate actions to influence our capital position in the light of changes in economic and market conditions, and risk characteristics.

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

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

Analysis of shareholders funds		
In thousand of Naira	**30 Sept 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**
Total assets	100,825,936	76,899,095
Less: Total liabilites	34,230,285	30,212,843
Shareholders funds as at year end	**66,595,651**	**46,686,252**
Adjustment for non-capital items	337,890	25,066
Available capital resources	**66,257,761**	**46,661,186**
Changes in available capital	42%	12%

The Company's available capital is based on the shareholders' equity/fund as adjusted to reflect the full economic capital base available to absorb any unexpected volatility in results of operations. Thus, available capital resources, after adjusting for non-capital assets, is N66,257,761 (2025: N46,661,188) amounting to an increase over the comparative period.

The Minimum Capital Requirement

The statutory minimum capital requirement for Non-life business is N15billion.

In thousands of naira	**30 Sept 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**
Total shareholders' funds	66,595,651	46,686,252
Regulatory required capital	15,000,000	3,000,000
Excess over minimum capital	51,595,651	43,686,252
Capitalisation rate	444%	1556%

As required by section 33-35 of Finance Act 2021, the capital requirement is as disclosed in the table below:

	30 Sept 2026	**31 Dec 2025**
Share capital	15,400,000	9,240,000
Share premium	9,940,393	497,464
Retained earnings	10,230,470	6,144,404
Contigency reserve	5,562,642	5,562,642
Excess of admissible assets over liabilities	**41,133,505**	**21,444,510**
Less the amount of own shares held (Treasury shares)	-	-
Capital Requirement	**41,133,505**	**42,889,019**

Notes to the financial statements- continued

6 Capital Management – Objectives, Policies and Approaches.

ii. The solvency margin requirement

Insurance industry regulator measures the financial strength of non-life insurers using a solvency margin model, NAICOM generally expects non-life insurers to comply with this capital adequacy requirement. Under NIIRA 2025, solvency and capital adequacy are governed by Sections 24 and 25, which introduce a risk-based capital (RBC) framework. This requires general insurance company to maintain a minimum capital of the higher of ₦15 billion or Risk-Based Capital (RBC) as may be determined by NAICOM. Compliance with the minimum capital requirement is assessed on an ongoing basis and forms a key component of NAICOM's risk-based supervisory framework.

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

The solvency margin for the Company as at 30 September 2026 is as follows:

Assets	**Total 30 Sept 2026**	**Admissible 30 Sept 2026**	**Non-admissible 30 Sept 2026**	**Total 31 Dec 2025**	**Admissible 31 Dec 2025**	**Non-admissible 31 Dec 2025**
Cash and cash equivalents:						
- Bank and cash balances	1,063,900	1,063,900	-	2,174,244	2,174,244	-
- Placement with financial institutions	1,909,077	1,909,077	-	2,259,323	2,259,323	-
Financial assets:		-	-		-	-
- Treasury bills	3,926,103	3,926,103	-	5,681,541	5,681,541	-
Treasury bills FVOCI	3,374,690	3,374,690	-	784,470	784,470	-
- Government bonds	5,889,119	5,889,119	-	10,310,748	10,310,748	-
- Corporate bonds -Quoted	777,181	777,181	-	160,520	160,520	-
- Corporate bonds -Unquoted	355,712	-	355,712	540,578	-	540,578
- Mutual funds	2,127,872	1,553,178	574,694	2,134,134	365,813	1,768,321
- Quoted shares	5,694,780	5,693,313	1,467	3,696,515	3,696,515	-
- Unquoted shares	32,703,560	507,560	32,196,000	32,703,559	190,298	32,513,261
- Loan to policyholders	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Mortgage loans	287,147	-	287,147	269,647	-	269,647
- Loan to staff	274,193	-	274,193	253,983	253,983	-
Other loans	58,149		58,149	34,615		34,615
- Commercial paper	2,895,945	2,895,945	-	2,296,402	2,296,402	-
- Other loans and invested assets (Investment notes and Loans to Financial companies)	2,699,490	1,254,628	1,444,862	2,065,928	289,033	1,776,895
Promissory Notes	1,854,735	1,854,735	-			
Other receivables and prepayments	2,298,462	-	2,298,462	2,803,876	332,004	2,471,872
Reinsurance contract assets	8,149,247	7,795,449	353,798	4,143,338	4,143,338	-
Premium receivable	1,676,463	1,676,463	-	251,333	251,333	-
Investment property	356,000	160,000	196,000	340,000	340,000	-
Land and building	2,221,940	-	2,221,940	2,236,397	1,000,000	1,236,397
Property and equipment (excluding land & building)	2,324,728	-	2,324,728	940,077	940,077	-
Intangible assets	337,890	-	337,890	25,066	-	25,066
Right-of-use assets	35,269	-	35,269	22,800	-	22,800
Intercompany - Life Company	201,926	-	201,926	-		-
Statutory deposit	1,500,000	1,500,000		770,000	770,000	
Recapitalisation escrow account	15,832,356	15,832,356				
Total assets	**100,825,936**	**57,663,698**	**43,162,238**	**76,899,095**	**36,239,643**	**40,659,453**
Liabilities						
				-		
Insurance contract liabilities	(22,681,883)	(22,681,883)	-	(18,277,740)	(18,277,740)	-
Other technical liabilities	(887,563)	(887,563)	-	(1,467,869)	(1,467,869)	-
Defined Benefit Obligation	(136,095)	(136,095)	-	(91,413)	(91,413)	-
Current tax liabilities	(401,191)	(401,191)	-	(295,846)	(295,846)	-
Deferred tax liabilities	(9,003,239)	(9,003,239)	-	(9,003,239)	-	(9,003,239)
Other payables	(1,120,315)	(1,120,315)	-	(1,076,736)	(1,076,736)	-
Total liabilities	**(34,230,285)**	**(34,230,285)**	**-**	**(30,212,843)**	**(21,209,604)**	**(9,003,239)**
				-		
Excess of total admissible assets over admissible liabilities		**23,433,413**	**-**	-	**15,030,039**	**-**
b. Minimum capital required		15,000,000	**-**	-	3,000,000	**-**
			-	-		**-**
Excess of solvency margin over minimum capital base		**8,433,413**	**-**	-	**12,030,039**	**-**
Level of Solvency (available solvency/required solvency*100)		156	**-**	-	501	**-**

Notes to the financial statements

6.2 Insurance risk

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

***(a)* Types of insurance risk contracts**

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

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

(b) Management of insurance risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

***(c)* Insurance risk concentration**

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

Insurance risk concentration per policy type

Line of business	30 Sept 2026			31 Dec 2025		
In thousands of naira	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurance contracts assets	Net	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurance contracts assets	Net
Fire	3,833,993	(1,698,496)	2,135,497	2,809,247	(778,264)	2,030,983
Accident	3,586,533	(1,709,762)	1,876,770	3,351,174	(1,413,031)	1,938,143
Motor	4,741,473	(415,456)	4,326,016	3,773,269	(307,318)	3,465,951
Marine	2,168,108	(451,348)	1,716,760	2,358,989	(949,399)	1,409,590
Aviation	1,114,564	(317,647)	796,917	1,063,147	(493,072)	570,075
Bond	33,396	2,658	36,055	15,750	2,039	17,789
Engineering	2,990,427	(1,647,924)	1,342,503	1,751,810	(469,380)	1,282,430
Oil & Gas	4,197,911	(1,909,123)	2,288,788	3,147,789	261,763	3,409,552
Agric	15,479	(2,150)	13,329	6,567	3,324	9,891
	22,681,883	**(8,149,247)**	**14,532,636**	**18,277,742**	**(4,143,338)**	**14,134,404**

Reinsurance risk concentration per policy type

Line of business	30 Sept 2026			31 Dec 2025		
In thousands of naira	Allocation of reinsurance premium	Amounts recoverable on incurred claims	Net	Allocation of reinsurance premium	Amounts recoverable on incurred claims	Net
Fire	(1,470,977)	1,154,168	(316,809)	(1,219,311)	308,715	(910,596)
Accident	(670,049)	557,824	(112,226)	(640,493)	330,475	(310,018)
Motor	(277,496)	305,194	27,698	(155,596)	149,394	(6,202)
Marine	(354,171)	(132,132)	(486,303)	(547,385)	340,189	(207,196)
Aviation	-	(173,075)	(173,074)	(12,635)	(39,147)	(51,782)
Bond	(2,264)	(28,880)	(31,144)	(2,419)	34	(2,385)
Engineering	(906,730)	1,036,392	129,662	(665,700)	185,230	(480,470)
Oil & Gas	(2,138,460)	443,362	(1,695,097)	(3,768,948)	(2,550)	(3,771,498)
Agric	(1,811)	849	(962)	(4,745)	58	(4,687)
	(5,821,956)	**3,163,701**	**(2,658,254)**	**(7,017,232)**	**1,272,399**	**(5,744,834)**

(d) **Key Assumptions**

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

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

(e) **Sensitivity Analysis**

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

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

Notes to the financial statements

(e) Sensitivity Analysis - continued

Sensitivity Analysis of Liability for Claims

30 September 2026

			Impact on variables		
Criteria	**Changes in Assumption**	**Gross Liabilities ₦'000**	**Net Liabilities ₦'000**	**Profit before tax ₦'000**	**Equity Fund ₦'000**
Average claims cost	+10% increase	19,501,867	14,877,759	(743,356)	(743,356)
Number of claims	+10% increase	20,259,238	15,547,842	(1,273,406)	119,899
Average claims settlement period	Reduction by 3 months	14,380,942	11,928,951	2,205,452	2,205,452

31 December 2025

			Impact on variables		
Criteria	**Changes in Assumption**	**Gross Liabilities ₦'000**	**Net Liabilities ₦'000**	**Profit before tax ₦'000**	**Equity Fund ₦'000**
Average claims cost	+10% increase	19,501,867	14,877,759	(743,356)	(743,356)
Number of claims cost	+10% increase	20,259,238	15,547,842	(1,273,406)	119,899
Average claims settlement period	Reduction by 3 months	14,380,942	11,928,951	2,205,452	2,205,452

Hypothecation of Assets

	30 Sept 2026			31 Dec 2025		
In thousands of Naira	**Insurance fund**	**Shareholders fund**	**Total**	**Insurance fund**	**Shareholders fund**	**Total**
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	2,622,978	350,000	2,972,978	4,043,087	390,481	4,433,568
Financial assets	13,600,916	49,317,762	62,918,678	18,096,368	42,836,272	60,932,640
Premium receivables	-	1,676,463	1,676,463	-	251,333	251,333
Reinsurance assets	8,149,247	-	8,149,247	4,143,338	-	4,143,338
Other receivables and prepayments	-	2,298,462	2,298,462	-	2,803,876	2,803,876
Investment properties	356,000	-	356,000	340,000	-	340,000
Intangible assets	-	337,890	337,890	-	25,066	25,066
Property and equipment	-	4,546,668	4,546,668	-	3,176,474	3,176,474
Right-of-use assets		35,269	35,269		22,800	22,800
Intercompany - Life Company	-	201,926	201,926	-	-	-
Statutory deposit	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	770,000	770,000
Recapitalisation escrow account	-	15,832,356	15,832,356			
Total assets	24,729,141	76,096,796	100,825,937	26,622,792	50,276,303	76,899,095
Liabilities						
Insurance contract liabilities	22,681,883	-	22,681,883	18,277,740	-	18,277,740
Premium payables	-	887,563	887,563	-	1,467,869	1,467,869
Other payables	-	1,120,315	1,120,315	-	1,076,736	1,076,736
Defined benefit obligations	-	136,095	136,095	-	91,413	91,413
Income tax liabilities	-	401,191	401,191	-	295,846	295,846
Deferred tax liabilities	-	9,003,239	9,003,239	-	9,003,239	9,003,239
Total liabilities	22,681,883	11,548,402	34,230,285	18,277,740	11,935,103	30,212,843
GAP	2,047,258	64,548,394	66,595,652	8,345,052	38,341,199	46,686,251

Notes to the financial statements

Summary of Significant Assumptions

Description	30-Sep-26	31-Dec-25
Growth in gross income (GI) % over the next 5 years	20,20,15,15,15	20,20,15,15,15
Operating expenses / gross income %	42	42
Depreciation and amortization / gross income %	5	5
Effective tax rate (Tax / profit before tax) %	34	34
Capital expenditure / gross income % over the next 5 years	5	5
Perpetual growth rate %	7.93	7.93
Period counts over the next 5 years	0.5, 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5	0.5, 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5
Expected market rate of return %	27.63	27.63
Risk-free rate %	14.99	14.99
Market risk premium %	12.64	12.64
Beta	1	1
Weighted average cost of capital %	27.63	27.63
Equity value of Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Limited (see note 8.2(a))	0	0
Equity value of 11.76% holding		
illiquidity discount %	20	20
Value of Linkage Assurance PLC's equity stake	₦32.196 billion	₦32.196 billion

The analysis below shows the changes in equity value of Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers Limited's (SIPML) with respect to changes in weighted average cost of capital (WACC) and the terminal growth rate of free cash flow (FCF).

Sensitivity Analysis

At 30 September 2026

	Equity Value (₦ million)									
	Terminal growth rate of FCF									
		5.93%	6.43%	6.93%	7.43%	7.93%	8.43%	8.93%	9.43%	9.93%
WACC	25.63%	357,255	362,353	367,723	373,388	379,374	385,707	392,419	399,546	407,126
	26.13%	348,624	353,403	358,430	363,726	369,313	375,216	381,461	388,081	395,109
	26.63%	340,416	344,901	349,614	354,572	359,795	365,306	371,127	377,287	383,815
	27.13%	332,601	336,816	341,240	345,888	350,778	355,930	361,364	367,106	373,182
	31.32%	325,152	329,118	333,275	337,638	342,223	347,046	352,128	357,488	363,152
	28.13%	318,043	321,779	325,691	329,792	334,096	338,618	343,376	348,388	353,676
	28.63%	311,252	314,775	318,460	322,319	326,365	330,610	335,072	339,765	344,710
	29.13%	304,759	308,085	311,560	315,196	319,003	322,993	327,182	331,583	336,213
	29.63%	298,545	301,687	304,968	308,397	311,983	315,739	319,676	323,809	328,150

At 31 December 2025

	Equity Value (N million)									
	Terminal growth rate of FCF									
		5.93%	6.43%	6.93%	7.43%	7.93%	8.43%	8.93%	9.43%	9.93%
WACC	25.63%	357,255	362,353	367,723	373,388	379,374	385,707	392,419	399,546	407,126
	26.13%	348,624	353,403	358,430	363,726	369,313	375,216	381,461	388,081	395,109
	26.63%	340,416	344,901	349,614	354,572	359,795	365,306	371,127	377,287	383,815
	27.13%	332,601	336,816	341,240	345,888	350,778	355,930	361,364	367,106	373,182
	31.32%	325,152	329,118	333,275	337,638	342,223	347,046	352,128	357,488	363,152
	28.13%	318,043	321,779	325,691	329,792	334,096	338,618	343,376	348,388	353,676
	28.63%	311,252	314,775	318,460	322,319	326,365	330,610	335,072	339,765	344,710
	29.13%	304,759	308,085	311,560	315,196	319,003	322,993	327,182	331,583	336,213
	29.63%	298,545	301,687	304,968	308,397	311,983	315,739	319,676	323,809	328,150

Notes to the financial statements-continued

6 Insurance risk - continued

***(f)* Claims Development Table**

The Company has reported and disclosed its claims reserves based on the requirements of IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts. Below is the age- to-age Incremental Chain Ladder's Claim payments (in ₦'000) by Development Year.

Motor, General Accident, Fire, Marine, Engineering

Age- to-Age Inflation Adjusted Total Cummulative Claim payments (in NGN'000) by Development Year

Cumulative Chain Ladder's Claim payments (in ₦'000) by Development Year											
Accident Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2010	137,798	329,938	359,675	363,038	377,066	377,511	378,187	382,120	382,120	382,120	382,120
2011	169,264	350,581	389,954	396,496	398,241	401,875	402,527	403,221	403,229	403,229	403,229
2012	191,853	342,972	381,191	392,646	396,171	396,224	396,825	396,936	396,936	396,936	396,936
2013	159,852	368,943	393,739	401,850	402,522	405,682	409,572	409,576	409,576	409,576	410,366
2014	214,831	388,055	413,867	416,091	419,434	421,939	422,454	422,454	422,454	422,454	422,454
2015	347,921	550,131	584,112	594,763	595,968	601,224	601,241	601,241	601,241	601,241	601,241
2016	339,049	518,961	563,887	570,314	570,760	570,760	570,939	570,939	570,939	570,939	570,939
2017	348,603	598,734	633,092	634,956	645,773	649,239	651,222	651,386	651,859	651,859	
2018	440,401	677,717	704,207	707,169	707,630	712,474	712,928	718,179	718,179		
2019	429,952	736,006	761,965	776,955	780,959	782,439	783,048	783,048			
2020	483,544	1,138,090	1,343,763	1,420,160	1,432,423	1,439,042	1,441,832				
2021	874,857	1,430,137	1,568,568	1,625,248	1,631,913	1,632,977					
2022	1,122,508	1,969,657	2,187,621	2,235,593	2,251,465						
2023	1,142,269	1,902,996	2,052,114	2,056,303							
2024	1,292,966	2,189,228	2,242,449								
2025	1,734,776	2,441,802									
2026	323,486										

The claims development information over the period 2010 – 2025 is as follows:

Cumulative Chain Ladder's Claim payments (in ₦'000) by Development Year											
Accident Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2010	137,798	329,938	359,675	363,038	377,066	377,511	378,187	382,120	382,120	382,120	382,120
2011	169,264	350,581	389,954	396,496	398,241	401,875	402,527	403,221	403,229	403,229	403,229
2012	191,853	342,972	381,191	392,646	396,171	396,224	396,825	396,936	396,936	396,936	396,936
2013	159,852	368,943	393,739	401,850	402,522	405,682	409,572	409,576	409,576	409,576	410,366
2014	214,831	388,055	413,867	416,091	419,434	421,939	422,454	422,454	422,454	422,454	422,454
2015	347,921	550,131	584,112	594,763	595,968	601,224	601,241	601,241	601,241	601,241	601,241
2016	339,049	518,961	563,887	570,314	570,760	570,760	570,939	570,939	570,939	570,939	
2017	348,603	598,734	633,092	634,956	645,773	649,239	651,222	651,386	651,859		
2018	440,401	677,717	704,207	707,169	707,630	712,474	712,928	718,179			
2019	429,952	736,006	761,965	776,955	780,959	782,439	783,048				
2020	483,544	1,138,090	1,343,763	1,420,160	1,432,423	1,439,042					
2021	874,857	1,430,137	1,568,568	1,625,248	1,631,913						
2022	1,122,508	1,969,657	2,187,621	2,235,593							
2023	1,142,269	1,902,996	2,052,114								
2024	1,292,966	2,189,228									
2025	1,734,776										

Notes to the financial statements

7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:	30 Sept 2026 ₦'000	31 Dec 2025 ₦'000
Cash in hand	1,624	1,395
Bank balances	1,062,276	2,172,849
Short term placement	1,923,297	2,273,543
Cash and cash equivalent per statement of cash flows	2,987,197	4,447,787
Allowance for impairment (see (7.1) below)	(14,220)	(14,220)
Cash and bank balance as at the period	**2,972,978**	**4,433,568**

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

Current	2,987,197	4,447,787
Non Current		
	2,987,197	**4,447,787**

7.1 Movement in ECL Allowance

	30 Sept 2026 ₦'000	31 Dec 2025 ₦'000
Opening balance	14,220	70,946
Writeback during the year	-	(56,726)
Closing balance	**14,220**	**14,220**

8.0 FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Company's financial assets are summarised by their nature as follows:	30 Sept 2026 ₦'000	31 Dec 2025 ₦'000
Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (Note 8.1)	6,737,471	4,716,522
Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (Note 8.2)	40,869,704	39,077,795
Amortised Cost (Note 8.3)	14,692,012	16,580,077
	62,299,188	**60,374,394**

Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (Note 8.1)		
Quoted Equity	5,694,780	3,696,515
Mutual Funds	430,593	365,813
FGN Bonds	612,098	654,194
Corporate Bond	-	-
	6,737,471	***4,716,522***
Attributable to Policyholders	3,408,451	1,516,291
Attributable to Shareholders	3,329,020	3,200,231
	6,737,471	***4,716,522***

Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (Note 8.2)		
Unquoted Equity:		
Stanbic-IBTC Pension Managers Ltd.	*32,196,000*	*32,196,000*
Energy & Allied Insurance Pool-NIA	*319,840*	*319,839*
WAICA-Re	*167,668*	*167,668*
Nigeria Liability Insurance Pool (NLIP)	*20,052*	*20,052*
Total	**32,703,560**	**32,703,559**
Collective Investment Schemes (classified as Equity):		
Infrastructure Fund	*1,384,278*	*1,200,736*
Halal Fund		*264,586*
Fixed Income Fund		-
Real Estate Investment Trust	*313,000*	*303,000*
Total	***1,697,278***	***1,768,322***
Debt Instruments:		
FGN & Sub-National Bonds	*2,957,809*	*3,043,531*
FGN Treasury Bills	*3,374,690*	*784,470*
Corporate Bonds	*136,367*	*777,913*
Total	***6,468,866***	***4,605,914***
Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income - Attributable to Shareholders	***36,978,314***	***39,077,795***
Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income - Attributable to Policyholders	**3,891,390**	**Nil**

Notes to the financial statements

Amortised Cost (Note 8.3)		
FGN & Sub-National Bonds	2,319,212	3,531,343
Corporate Bonds	996,527	701,098
FGN Promissory Notes	1,854,735	2,303,765
Investment Notes	2,699,490	2,065,928
FGN Treasury Bills	3,926,103	5,681,541
Commercial Papers	2,895,945	2,296,402
Total	***14,692,012***	***16,580,077***
Amortised Cost - Attributable to Policyholders	**6,301,075**	**16,580,077**
Attributable to Shareholders	**8,390,937**	**Nil**

8 Investment securities

The Company's investment securities comprise equity and debt instrument at fair value through profit or loss, equity and debt instrument fair value through other comprehensive income and amortised cost.

	30 Sept 2026 ₦'000	31 Dec 2025 ₦'000
Equity instrument at fair value through profit or loss (note 8.1)	6,737,472	4,716,523
Equity instrument at fair value through OCI (note 8.2)	34,400,838	34,471,881
Debt instruments measured at FVOCI (note 8.2.1)	6,468,866	4,605,913
Amortised cost (note 8.3)	14,692,012	16,580,077
	62,299,188	**60,374,394**

Financial instrument classification	**30 Sept 2026**			
In thousands of Naira	**Fair Value through Profit or Loss**	**Available for Sale**	**Held to Maturity**	**Total**
- Listed	6,737,472	8,166,144	13,881,602	28,785,218
- Unlisted	-	32,703,560	810,410	33,513,970
- Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
	6,737,472	40,869,704	14,692,012	62,299,188
Within one year	6,737,472	-	14,692,012	21,429,484
More than one year	-	40,869,704	-	40,869,704
	6,737,472	40,869,704	14,692,012	62,299,188

Financial instrument classification	**31 Dec 2025**			
In thousands of Naira	**Fair Value through Profit or Loss**	**Fair Value through OCI**	**Amortised cost**	**Total**
- Listed	4,716,522	6,374,236	16,580,077	27,670,834
- Unlisted	-	32,703,560	-	32,703,560
- Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
	4,716,522	39,077,796	16,580,077	60,374,394
Within one year	4,716,522	-	16,580,077	21,296,599
More than one year	-	39,077,796	-	39,077,796
	4,716,522	39,077,796	16,580,077	60,374,394

8.1 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

In thousands of Naira	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
Balance as at the beginning of the year	4,716,523	2,102,496
Addition during the period	2,020,949	1,277,163
Disposal during the period	(2,526,704)	-
	4,210,768	3,379,659
Net fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Realised gain of financial assets at FVTPL	2,526,704	1,336,864
Balance as at the end of the period	**6,737,472**	**4,716,523**

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

Notes to the financial statements

8.2 Equity Instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
Equity Instruments measured at fair value through OCI	**N'000**	**N'000**
Unquoted equities - at FVTOCI (see (a) below)	32,703,560	32,703,560
Equity mutual funds	1,697,278	1,768,321
	34,400,838	34,471,881

8.2.1 Debt Instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Bonds at FVTOCI	6,468,866	4,605,913
	40,869,704	**39,077,794**

Reconciliation of movement in fair value through other comprehensive income

In thousands of naira	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
At 1 January	39,077,795	29,490,446
Additions during the period	1,791,910	5,419,769
Fair value gain - equity	-	7,259,076
Fair value loss-bond	-	(76,594)
Disposal	-	(3,014,903)
At 31 December	**40,869,705**	**39,077,795**

Fair value changes through other comprehensive income

Fair value gain - equity		7,259,076
Fair value loss-bond		(76,594)
	-	7,182,482

Reconciliation of impairment allowance measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	Stage 1	
	Gross carrying amount	**ECL**
	₦'000	**₦'000**
At 1 January 2026	4,605,914	15,734
New assets originated or purchased	1,862,952	-
Assets derecognized		-
Fair value gain/(loss)		-
At 30 Sept 2026	**6,468,866**	**15,734**

	Stage 1	
	Gross carrying amount	**ECL**
	₦'000	**₦'000**
At 1 January 2025	2,575,364	6,160
New assets originated or purchased	2,506,552	9,574
Assets derecognized	(476,002)	-
At 31 December 2025	**4,605,914**	**15,734**

8.3 Amortised cost

	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Bonds	14,741,370	16,629,434
Impairment allowance on bonds	(49,358)	(49,358)
	14,692,012	16,580,076

8.3.1 Debt instruments at amortised cost

A reconciliation of changes in gross carrying amount and corresponding allowance for ECL by stage for debt instruments at amortised cost is as follows:

	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	**₦'000**
At 1 January	16,629,435	16,110,042
Additions	(522,333)	5,353,344
Redemption/repayment	(1,365,732)	(4,833,951)
	14,741,370	16,629,435
Less: Impairment loss	(49,358)	(49,358)
At the end of the period	**14,692,012**	**16,580,077**

8.3.2 Debt instruments measured at amortised cost

	Stage 1	
	Gross carrying amount	**ECL**
At 1 January 2026	16,629,435	- 49,358.00
New assets originated or purchased	(522,333)	-
Assets derecognized	(1,365,732)	-
At 30 Sept 2026	14,741,370	(49,358)

	Stage 1	
	Gross carrying amount	**ECL**
At 1 January 2025	16,110,042	(49,358)
New assets originated or purchased	5,353,344	-
Assets derecognized	(4,833,951)	-
At 31 December 2025	16,629,435	- 49,358

Notes to the financial statements

9 Loans and receivables

	30 Sept 2026 N'000	31 Dec 2025 N'000
Loans and receivables	619,490	558,245
	619,490	558,245

	30 Sept 2026 N'000	31 Dec 2025 N'000
Due from third parties	58,149	34,615
Loan to staff	562,268	524,558
Loan to policy holders	-	13,655
Ex-staff loans	59,655	59,655
	680,072	632,483
Less : Impairment allowance on loan	(60,583)	(74,238)
	619,490	558,245

Loans receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate for the purpose of staff loan valuation is the applicable market lending rates at the time of availment. The impairment allowance of N60.58million consists of N59.65million on ex-staff loans and N928,000 of loan to staff.

Ex-staff loans (₦59.655 million) have been fully impaired.

Due from third parties	Gross Amount ₦'000	Impairment ₦'000
Opening balance	34,615	-
Addition during the year	75,000	-
Repayment during the year	(51,466)	-
	58,149	-

Loan to staff	Gross Amount ₦'000	Impairment ₦'000
Opening balance	524,558	928
Additions during the year	231,164	-
Repayment during the year	(193,453)	-
	562,269	928

Loan to policy holders	Gross Amount ₦'000	Impairment ₦'000
Opening balance	13,655	13,655
Impairment written off during the year	(13,655)	(13,655)
	-	-

Ex-staff loans	Gross Amount ₦'000	Impairment ₦'000
Opening balance	59,655	59,655
Additions during the year	-	-
Repayment during the year	-	-
	59,655	59,655

9.1 Loan receivables measurement

A reconciliation of changes in gross carrying amount and corresponding allowance for ECL by stage for loan receivables is as follows:

	Stage 3	
	2026	2025
At 1 January 2026	74,238	78,746
Impairment written off during the year	(13,655)	-
Writeback during the year	-	(4,508)
At 30 Sept 2026	**60,583**	**74,238**

Notes to the financial statements

10 Reinsurance contract assets and insurance contract liabilities

10.1 Reinsurance contract assets

In thousands of Naira	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025	Changes during the year
Reinsurance asset for remaining coverage (note 10.1a))	5,010,251	2,726,591	2,283,660
Reinsurance asset for loss component (note 10 1a)	-	-	-
Reinsurance asset for Risks Adjustments (note 10.1a)	447,024	383,375	63,649
Reinsurance asset for incurred claims (note 10.1a)	5,916,606	4,424,331	1,492,275
Deferred commission revenue (see (i) below)	(927,469)	(513,113)	(414,356)
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(2,297,165)	(2,877,846)	580,681
	8,149,247	**4,143,338**	**3,425,228**

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

10.2 Insurance contract liabilities

	30 Sept 2026 ₦'000	31 Dec 2025 ₦'000	Changes during the year
Liability for incurred claims (note 10.2a))	12,281,890	11,291,600	990,290
RISK ADJUSTMENT RESERVE - LIC	1,108,038	949,671	158,367
Liabiity for remaining coverage (excluding loss component) (note 10.2a)	10,654,631	6,477,288	4,177,343
Liability for Loss Component	105,511	388,279	(282,769)
	24,150,069	19,106,837	5,043,232
Asset for acquisition cash flow cost (see note 10h)	(1,468,186)	(829,097)	(639,089)
Total insurance contract liabilities	**22,681,883**	**18,277,740**	**4,404,143**

10.3 Reinsurance contract assets and Insurance contract liabilities

	30 Sept 2026			31 Dec 2025		
	Asset	Liabilities	Net	Asset	Liabilities	Net
Reinsurance contracts assets	(8,149,247)	-	(8,149,247)	(4,143,338)	-	(4,143,338)
Insurance contract liabilities	-	22,681,883	22,681,883	-	18,277,740	18,277,740
	(8,149,247)	22,681,883	14,532,636	(4,143,338)	18,277,740	14,134,402

10.4 Reinsurance contracts assets

	Note	30 Sept 2026 Asset	Liabilities	Net	31 Dec 2025 Asset	Liabilities	Net
Fire	10.6(a)	(1,698,496)	-	(1,698,496)	(778,264)	-	(778,264)
Accident	10.6(b)	(1,709,762)	-	(1,709,762)	(1,413,031)	-	(1,413,031)
Motor	10.6(c)	(415,456)	-	(415,456)	(307,318)	-	(307,318)
Marine	10.6(d)	(451,348)	-	(451,348)	(949,399)	-	(949,399)
Aviation	10.6(e)	(317,647)	-	(317,647)	(493,072)	-	(493,072)
Bond	10.6(f)	2,658	-	2,658	2,039	-	2,039
Engineering	10.6(g)	(1,647,924)	-	(1,647,924)	(469,380)	-	(469,380)
Oil & Gas	10.6(h)	(1,909,123)	-	(1,909,123)	261,763	-	261,763
Agric	10.6(i)	(2,150)	-	(2,150)	3,324	-	3,324
Total reinsurance contracts assets		(8,149,247)	-	(8,149,247)	(4,143,338)	-	(4,143,338)

10.5 Insurance contract liabilities

	Note	30 Sept 2026 Asset N'000	Liabilities N'000	Net N'000	31 Dec 2025 Asset N'000	Liabilities N'000	Net N'000
Fire	10.7(a)	-	3,833,993	3,833,993	-	2,809,247	2,809,247
Accident	10.7(b)	-	3,586,533	3,586,533	-	3,351,174	3,351,174
Motor	10.7(c)	-	4,741,473	4,741,473	-	3,773,269	3,773,269
Marine	10.7(d)	-	2,168,108	2,168,108	-	2,358,989	2,358,989
Aviation	10.7(e)	-	1,114,564	1,114,564	-	1,063,147	1,063,147
Bond	10.7(f)	-	33,396	33,396	-	15,750	15,750
Engineering	10.7(g)	-	2,990,427	2,990,427	-	1,751,810	1,751,810
Oil & Gas	10.7(h)	-	4,197,911	4,197,911	-	3,147,789	3,147,789
Agric	10.7(i)	-	15,479	15,479	-	6,567	6,567
Total insurance contract liabilities		-	22,681,883	22,681,883	-	18,277,740	18,277,740

10.1a Reinsurance contracts assets

	30 Sept 2026 ₦'000	31 Dec 2025 ₦'000
Asset for remaining coverage		
Non - loss component	1,785,623	(664,362)
Loss component	-	-
	1,785,623	(664,362)
Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
Present value of future cash flow	5,916,602	4,424,327
Risk Adjustment	447,022	383,373
	6,363,624	4,807,700
Total reinsurance contracts assets	**8,149,247**	**4,143,338**

Notes to the financial statements

10.2a **Insurance contract liabilities**	**30 Sept 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Liabilities for remaining coverage		
Excluding loss component	9,186,447	5,648,190
Loss component	105,510	388,278
	9,291,957	6,036,468
Liability for Incurred Claims		
Estimates of present value of future cashflows	12,281,890	11,291,601
Risk Adjustment	1,108,036	949,669
	13,389,926	12,241,269
Total Insurance contract liabilities	**22,681,883**	**18,277,737**
Insurance contract liabilities (excluding insurance acquisition cash flow assets and other pre-recognition cash flow	24,150,069	19,106,837
Insurance acquisition cash flow assets	(1,468,186)	(829,097)
Insurance contract liabilities	**22,681,883**	**18,277,740**

10.6 2026 Comprehensive reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		Total
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Reinsurance contract assets as at beginning of period	-	-	4,424,327	383,373	4,807,700
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at beginning of period	(664,362)	-	-	-	(664,362)
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at beginning	**(664,362)**	**-**	**4,424,327**	**383,373**	**4,143,338**
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(5,821,955)	-	-	-	(5,821,955)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims	-	-	3,100,052	63,649	3,163,702
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	1,103,568	63,649	1,167,217
Recoveries on incurred claims and other expenses	-	-	1,996,485	-	1,996,485
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(5,821,955)	-	3,100,052	63,649	(2,658,254)
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	388,707	-	388,707
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(5,821,955)	-	3,488,759	63,649	(2,269,547)
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	8,271,940	-	-	-	8,271,940
Amounts received	-	-	(1,996,485)		(1,996,485)
Total cash flows	8,271,940	-	(1,996,485)	-	6,275,456
Other movements		-			-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	**1,785,623**		**5,916,602**	**447,022**	**8,149,247**
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at end of period		-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	**1,785,623**	**-**	**5,916,602**	**447,022**	**8,149,247**

2025 Comprehensive reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		Total
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Reinsurance contract assets as at beginning of period	651,198	-	4,619,305	377,267	5,647,770
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at beginning of period	(76,564)	-	-	-	(76,564)
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at beginning	574,634	-	4,619,305	377,267	5,571,206
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(9,846,134)	-	-	-	(9,846,133)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims	-	-	2,202,551	30,000	2,232,551
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	(1,661,634)	6,106	(1,655,528)
Amounts recovery for Incurred claims and other	-	-	2,411,335	-	2,411,335
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(9,846,134)	-	749,701	6,106	(9,090,327)
Reinsurance finance income		-	1,466,666		1,466,666
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive	(9,846,134)	-	2,216,367	6,106	(7,623,661)
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	8,607,138	-	-	-	8,607,138
Amounts received	-	-	(2,411,345)	-	(2,411,345)
Total cash flows	8,607,138	-	(2,411,345)	-	6,195,793
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets as at end	**(664,362)**	**-**	**4,424,327**	**383,373**	**4,143,338**

Notes to the financial statements-continued

10.6(a) **2026**

Fire **Reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims**

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period	-	-	976,045	105,308	1,081,354
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	(303,093)	-	-	-	(303,093)
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	(303,093)	-	976,045	105,308	778,260
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(1,470,975)		-		(1,470,975)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims			1,155,119	(951)	1,154,168
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims			266,143	(951)	265,192
Recoveries on incurred claims and other expenses	-		888,976	-	888,976
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(1,470,975)		1,155,119	(951)	(316,807)
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	67,987	-	67,987
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(1,470,975)	-	1,223,106	(951)	(248,820)
Cash flows	-		-	-	-
Premiums paid	2,058,029		-	-	2,058,029
Amounts received		-	(888,976)	-	(888,976)
Total cash flows	2,058,029	-	(888,976)	-	1,169,053
Other movements- deferred acquisition cost	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	283,961	-	1,310,175	104,357	1,698,494
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at end of period			-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	283,961		1,310,175	104,357	1,698,494

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Fire **Reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims**

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period	-		1,092,491	81,116	1,173,607
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	(53,456)	-	-	-	(53,456)
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	(53,456)	-	1,092,491	81,116	1,120,151
Changes in assets for remaining coverage	(11,704)				(11,704)
Changes in fees & commission for remainig coverage.	12,521				12,521
Reinsurance Premiums	(1,605,008)				(1,605,008)
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(1,604,191)	-	-	-	(1,604,191)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims			(87,574)	24,192	(63,381)
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims			(465,353)	24,192	(441,161)
Recoveries on incurred claims and other expenses	-		377,780	-	377,780
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(1,604,191)		(87,574)	24,192	(1,667,572)
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	348,907	-	348,907
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(1,604,191)	-	261,333	24,192	(1,318,665)
Cash flows	-		-	-	-
Premiums paid	1,354,554		-	-	1,354,554
Amounts received		-	(377,780)	-	(377,780)
Total cash flows	1,354,554	-	(377,780)	-	976,774
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	(303,093)	-	976,045	105,308	778,260
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at end of period			-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	(303,093)		976,045	105,308	778,260

Notes to the financial statements-continued

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10.6(b) Reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Accident

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period	64,191	-	1,197,023	151,819	1,413,033
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	64,191	-	1,197,023	151,819	1,413,033
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(670,046)		-	-	(670,046)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims			563,718	(5,894)	557,824
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims			218,354	(5,894)	212,460
Recoveries on incurred claims and other expenses	-		345,364	-	345,364
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(670,046)		563,718	(5,894)	(112,223)
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	95,176	-	95,176
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(670,046)	-	658,894	(5,894)	(17,047)
Cash flows	-		-	-	-
Premiums paid	659,141		-	-	659,141
Amounts received		-	(345,364)	-	(345,364)
Total cash flows	659,141	-	(345,364)	-	313,777
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	**53,285**	**-**	**1,510,553**	**145,925**	**1,709,763**
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at end of period			-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	53,285	-	1,510,553	145,925	1,709,763

2025 Reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims- Accident

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period	128,298	0	1,122,016	130,264	1,380,578
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	128,298	-	1,122,016	130,264	1,380,578
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(813,011)		-	-	(813,011)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims			100,241	21,555	121,797
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims			(244,437)	21,555	(222,882)
Recoveries on incurred claims and other expenses	-		344,678	-	344,678
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(813,011)		100,241	21,555	(691,214)
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	319,444	-	319,444
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(813,011)	-	419,685	21,555	(371,770)
Cash flows	-		-	-	-
Premiums paid	748,903		-	-	748,903
Amounts received		-	(344,678)	-	(344,678)
Total cash flows	748,903	-	(344,678)	-	404,225
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	64,191	-	1,197,023	151,819	1,413,033
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at end of period			-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	64,191	-	1,197,023	151,819	1,413,033

Notes to the financial statements-continued

10.6(c) **2026**

Motor **Reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims**

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period	75,042	-	208,298	23,979	307,318
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	75,042	-	208,298	23,979	307,318
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(277,496)	-	-	-	(277,496)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims			293,324	11,870	305,194
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims			73,221	11,870	85,091
Recoveries on incurred claims and other expenses	-		220,103	-	220,103
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(277,496)	-	293,324	11,870	27,698
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	25,945	-	25,945
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(277,496)	-	319,269	11,870	53,643
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	274,598		-	-	274,598
Amounts received		-	(220,103)	-	(220,103)
Total cash flows	274,598	-	(220,103)	-	54,496
Other movements	-		-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	**72,144**	**-**	**307,464**	**35,848**	**415,456**
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at end of period			-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	72,144	-	307,464	35,848	415,456

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Motor **Reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims**

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period	257,204	0	111,584	15,539	384,327
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	257,204	-	111,584	**15,539**	**384,327**
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(230,689)	-	-	-	(230,689)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims			150,165	8,440	158,604
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims			48,145	8,440	56,584
Recoveries on incurred claims and other expenses	-		102,020	-	102,020
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(230,689)	-	150,165	8,440	(72,085)
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	48,569	-	48,569
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(230,689)	-	198,734	8,440	(23,516)
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	48,526		-	-	48,526
Amounts received		-	(102,020)	-	(102,020)
Total cash flows	48,526	-	(102,020)	-	(53,493)
Other movements	-		-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	**75,042**	**-**	**208,298**	**23,979**	**307,318**
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at end of period			-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	75,042	-	208,298	23,979	307,318

Notes to the financial statements-continued

10.6(d) **2026**

Marine **Reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims**

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period	-	-	963,012	12,869	957,475
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	(26,483)	-	-	-	(26,483)
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	(26,483)	-	963,012	12,869	949,399
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(354,171)	-	-	-	(354,171)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims			(162,737)	30,604	(132,132)
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims			(354,929)	30,604	(324,325)
Recoveries on incurred claims and other expenses	-		192,192	-	192,192
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(354,171)	-	(162,737)	30,604	(486,303)
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	49,246	-	49,246
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(354,171)	-	(113,491)	30,604	(437,057)
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	131,199		-	-	131,199
Amounts received		-	(192,192)	-	(192,192)
Total cash flows	131,199	-	(192,192)	-	(60,994)
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	**(249,455)**	**-**	**657,329**	**43,474**	**451,348**
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at end of period			-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	(249,455)	-	657,329	43,474	451,348

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Marine **Reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims**

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period	171,861	-	778,048	7,567	957,475
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	171,861	-	778,048	7,567	957,475
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(698,252)	-	-	-	(698,252)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims			712,316	5,302	717,618
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims			(88,597)	5,302	(83,295)
Recoveries on incurred claims and other expenses	-		800,914	-	800,914
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(698,252)	-	712,316	5,302	19,367
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	273,562	-	273,562
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(698,252)	-	985,878	5,302	292,929
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	499,908		-	-	499,908
Amounts received		-	(800,914)	-	(800,914)
Total cash flows	499,908	-	(800,914)	-	(301,005)
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	(26,483)	-	963,012	12,869	949,399
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at end of period			-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	(26,483)	-	963,012	12,869	949,399

Notes to the financial statements-continued

10.6(e) **2026**

Aviation **Reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims**

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	Total
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period	-	-	469,792	40,554	510,346
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	(17,273)	-	-	-	(17,273)
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	**(17,273)**	**-**	**469,792**	**40,554**	**493,073**
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	-		-	-	-
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims			(156,712)	(16,363)	(173,075)
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims			(136,094)	(16,363)	(152,456)
Recoveries on incurred claims and other expenses	-		(20,618)	-	(20,618)
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	-		(156,712)	(16,363)	(173,075)
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	61,233	-	61,233
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	-	-	(95,479)	(16,363)	(111,842)
Cash flows			-	-	-
Premiums paid	(84,203)		-	-	(84,203)
Amounts received	-	-	20,618	-	20,618
Total cash flows	(84,203)	-	20,618	-	(63,584)
Other movements- deferred acquisition cost	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	**(101,476)**	**-**	**394,931**	**24,191**	**317,647**
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at end of period			-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	(101,476)	-	394,931	24,191	317,647

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Aviation **Reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims**

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	Total
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period	36,162	0	857,430	65,895	959,487
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	36,162	-	857,430	65,895	959,487
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(137,110)		-	-	(137,110)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims			(85,942)	(25,341)	(111,282)
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims			(634,766)	(25,341)	(660,107)
Recoveries on incurred claims and other expenses	-		548,824	-	548,824
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(137,110)		(85,942)	(25,341)	(248,393)
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	247,128	-	247,128
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(137,110)	-	161,186	(25,341)	(1,265)
Cash flows			-	-	-
Premiums paid	83,675		-	-	83,675
Amounts received	-	-	(548,824)	-	(548,824)
Total cash flows	83,675	-	(548,824)	-	(465,149)
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	(17,273)	-	469,792	40,554	493,073
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at end of period			-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	(17,273)	-	469,792	40,554	493,073

Notes to the financial statements-continued

10.6(f) **2,026**

Bond **Reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims**

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	Total
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period	-	0	-	-	-
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	(2,039)	-	-	-	(2,039)
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	(2,039)	-	-	-	(2,039)
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(2,264)		-		(2,264)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims			(28,938)	58	(28,880)
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims			(28,938)	58	(28,880)
Recoveries on incurred claims and other expenses	-		-	-	-
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(2,264)		(28,938)	58	(31,144)
Reinsurance finance income			29,455		29,455
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(2,264)		517	58	**(1,689)**
Cash flows	-		-	-	-
Premiums paid	1,069		-	-	1,069
Amounts received		-	-	-	-
Total cash flows	1,069	-	-	-	1,069
Other movements- deferred acquisition cost	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	(3,233)	-	517	58	(2,658)
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at end of period			-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	(3,233)	-	517	58	(2,658)

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Bond **Reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims**

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss component	Loss component	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	Total
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period	1,585	-	-	-	1,585
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	1,585	-	-	-	**1,585**
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	- 3,073		-	-	3,073
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims			-	-	-
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims			-	-	-
Recoveries on incurred claims and other expenses	-		-	-	-
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	- 3,073		-	-	- 3,073
Reinsurance finance income			-		-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	- 3,073		-	-	**- 3,073**
Cash flows	-		-	-	-
Premiums paid	- 550		-	-	- 550
Amounts received		-	-	-	-
Total cash flows	- 550	-	-	-	- 550
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	- 2,039	-	-	-	- 2,039
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at end of period			-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	- 2,039	-	-	-	- 2,039

Notes to the financial statements-continued

10.6(g) **2026**

Engineering **Reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims**

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period	-	-	483,590	42,654	526,243
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	(56,863)	-	-	-	(56,863)
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	(56,863)	-	483,590	42,654	469,380
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(906,730)		-	-	(906,730)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims			1,010,848	25,544	1,036,392
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims			641,231	25,544	666,775
Recoveries on incurred claims and other expenses	-		369,617	-	369,617
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(906,730)		1,010,848	25,544	129,662
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	48,082	-	48,082
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	**(906,730)**	**-**	**1,058,930**	**25,544**	**177,744**
Cash flows					-
Premiums paid	1,370,416		-	-	1,370,416
Amounts received		-	(369,617)	-	(369,617)
Total cash flows	1,370,416	-	(369,617)	-	1,000,799
Other movements- deferred acquisition cost	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	406,823	-	1,172,903	68,197	1,647,924
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at end of period			-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	406,823	-	1,172,903	68,197	1,647,924

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Engineering **Reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims**

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period		0	451,263	65,116	516,379
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	(22,798)	-	-	-	(22,798)
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	**(22,798)**	**-**	**451,263**	**65,116**	**493,581**
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(850,931)		-	-	(850,931)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims			106,098	(22,462)	83,636
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims			(131,021)	(22,462)	(153,484)
Recoveries on incurred claims and other expenses	-		237,119	-	237,119
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(850,931)		106,098	(22,462)	(767,295)
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	163,348	-	163,348
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(850,931)	-	269,446	(22,462)	(603,947)
Cash flows					-
Premiums paid	816,866		-	-	816,866
Amounts received		-	(237,119)	-	(237,119)
Total cash flows	816,866	-	(237,119)	-	579,746
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	(56,863)	-	483,590	42,654	469,380
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at end of period			-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	(56,863)	-	483,590	42,654	469,380

Notes to the financial statements-continued

10.6(h) **2026**

Oil & Gas **Reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims**

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period	-	-	126,164	6,172	273,375
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	(394,099)	-	-	-	(394,099)
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	(394,099)	-	126,164	6,172	(261,763)
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(2,138,460)		-		(2,138,460)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims			424,604	18,759	443,362
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims			424,604	18,759	443,362
Recoveries on incurred claims and other expenses	-		-	-	-
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(2,138,460)		424,604	18,759	(1,695,097)
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	11,494	-	11,494
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(2,138,460)	-	436,098	18,759	(1,683,603)
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	3,854,489		-	-	3,854,489
Amounts received		-	-	-	-
Total cash flows	3,854,489	-	-	-	3,854,489
Other movements- deferred acquisition cost	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	1,321,930	-	562,262	24,931	1,909,123
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at end of period			-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	1,321,930	-	562,262	24,931	1,909,123

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Oil & Gas **Reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims**

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period	56,088	-	205,657	11,630	273,375
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	56,088	-	205,657	11,630	273,375
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(5,502,489)		-		(5,502,489)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims			(144,938)	(5,458)	(150,396)
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims			(144,938)	(5,458)	(150,396)
Recoveries on incurred claims and other expenses	-		-	-	-
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(5,502,489)		(144,938)	(5,458)	(5,652,885)
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	65,445	-	65,445
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(5,502,489)	-	(79,493)	(5,458)	(5,587,440)
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	5,052,302		-	-	5,052,302
Amounts received		-	-	-	-
Total cash flows	5,052,302	-	-	-	5,052,302
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	(394,099)	-	126,164	6,172	(261,763)
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at end of period			-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	(394,099)	-	126,164	6,172	(261,763)

Notes to the financial statements-continued

10.6(i) **2026**

Agriculture **Reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims**

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period	-	-	416.52	17.98	435
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	(3,759)	-	-	-	(3,759)
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	(3,759)	-	417	18	(3,324)
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(1,811)	-	-	-	(1,811)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims			826	23	849
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims			(25)	23	(1)
Recoveries on incurred claims and other expenses	-		851	-	851
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(1,811)	-	826	23	(962)
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	89	-	89
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(1,811)	-	915	23	(873)
Cash flows	-				-
Premiums paid	7,198		-	-	7,198
Amounts received		-	(851)	-	(851)
Total cash flows	7,198	-	(851)	-	6,347
Other movements- deferred acquisition cost	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	1,628	-	481	41	2,150
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at end of period			-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	1,628	-	481	41	2,150

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Agriculture **Reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and Amount recoverable on incurred claims**

	Asset for remaining coverage		Amount recoverable on Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Reinsurance contract assets as at begin of period	-	0	820	140	960
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	(309)	-	-	-	(309)
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at begin	(309)	-	820	140	651
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(6,383)	-	-	-	(6,383)
Amount recoverable from reinsurers for Incurred claims			(667)	(122)	(789)
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims			(667)	(122)	(789)
Recoveries on incurred claims and other expenses	-		-	-	-
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(6,383)	-	(667)	(122)	(7,172)
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	263	-	263
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(6,383)	-	(404)	(122)	(6,909)
Cash flows	-				-
Premiums paid	2,934		-	-	2,934
Amounts received		-	-	-	-
Total cash flows	2,934	-	-	-	2,934
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	(3,759)	-	417	18	(3,324)
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at end of period			-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at end	(3,759)	-	417	18	(3,324)

Notes to the financial statements-continued

10.7 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately. This disaggregation has been determined based on how the company is managed.

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	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		Total
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of future cashflow	Risk Adjustment	
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000		₦'000
Net insurance contract liabilities as at beginning	**5,648,190**	**388,278**	**11,291,601**	**949,669**	**18,277,737**
Insurance revenue	**20,269,205**	**282,767**			**20,551,972**
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	(5,588,991)	-	(5,588,991)
Other insurance service expense	-	-	(1,217,488)	-	(1,217,488)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(9,990,182)	-	-	-	(9,990,182)
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of those	-	-			-
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(121,526)	(158,367)	(279,893)
Insurance service expenses	**(9,990,182)**	**-**	**(6,928,005)**	**(158,367)**	**(17,076,554)**
Insurance service result before reinsurance co	**10,279,023**	**282,767**	**(6,928,005)**	**(158,367)**	**3,475,418**
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(868,764)	-	(868,764)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive	10,279,023	282,767	(7,796,769)	(158,367)	2,606,654
Cash flows:					-
Premiums received	22,995,082	-	-	-	22,995,082
Claims paid	-	-	(5,588,991)	-	(5,588,991)
Other expenses paid	-		(1,217,488)		(1,217,488)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(10,373,025)	-	-	-	(10,373,025)
Total cash flows	12,622,057	-	(6,806,480)	-	5,815,577
Other movements	1,195,223	**-**	**-**	**-**	1,195,223
Insurance contract liabilities as at end of period	**9,186,447**	**105,510**	**12,281,890**	**1,108,036**	**22,681,883**

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	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		Total
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of future cashflow	Risk Adjustment	
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000		₦'000
Net insurance contract liabilities as at beginning	**5,766,494**	**290,657**	**10,473,846**	**855,991**	**17,386,987**
Insurance revenue	**27,728,310**	**(97,621)**			**27,630,689**
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	(5,946,535)	-	(5,946,535)
Other insurance service expense	-	-	(2,199,857)	-	(2,199,857)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(9,665,015)	-	-	-	(9,665,015)
Losses	-	-			-
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	2,822,633	(93,678)	2,728,955
Insurance service expenses	**(9,665,015)**	**-**	**(5,323,759)**	**(93,678)**	**(15,082,451)**
Insurance service result for insurance contract	**18,063,295**	**(97,621)**	**(5,323,759)**	**(93,678)**	**12,548,238**
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(3,640,388)	-	(3,640,388)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive	18,063,295	(97,621)	(8,964,147)	(93,678)	8,907,850
Cash flows					**-**
Premiums received	27,873,381	-	-	-	27,873,381
Claims paid	-	-	(5,946,535)	-	(5,946,535)
Other expenses paid (share of management expens		-	(2,199,857)		(2,199,857)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(9,259,945)	-	-	-	(9,259,945)
Total cash flows	18,613,436	-	(8,146,392)	-	10,467,044
Other movements	(668,444)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(668,444)**
Insurance contract liabilities as at end of period	**5,648,190**	**388,278**	**11,291,601**	**949,669**	**18,277,737**

Notes to the financial statements-continued

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10.7(a) **Comprehensive Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Fire**

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Net insurance contract liabilities as at beginning	821,857	71,307	1,729,481	186,600	2,809,246
Insurance revenue	3,591,679	71,307	-	-	3,662,986
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	(1,520,594)	-	(1,520,594)
Other insurance service expense	-	-	(207,384)	-	(207,384)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,725,085)	-	-	-	(1,725,085)
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(440,192)	(44,957)	(485,149)
Insurance service expenses	**(1,725,085)**	**-**	**(2,168,170)**	**(44,957)**	**(3,938,212)**
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held	1,866,595	71,307	(2,168,170)	(44,957)	(275,225)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(148,037)	-	(148,037)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	1,866,595	71,307	(2,316,207)	(44,957)	(423,262)
Cash flows	-	-	-	-	-
Premiums received	4,329,301	-	-	-	4,329,301
Claims paid	-	-	(1,520,594)	-	(1,520,594)
Other expenses paid (share of management expenses)	-		(207,383)		(207,383)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,834,707)	-	-	-	(1,834,707)
Total cash flows	2,494,593	-	(1,727,977)	-	766,616
Other movements	(165,131)	-	-	-	(165,131)
Net insurance contract liabilities as at end	1,284,725	-	2,317,711	231,557	3,833,993
	-				-

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Comprehensive Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Fire

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Insurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	1,119,314	-	1,607,733	143,733	2,870,781
Insurance contract assets as at begin of period					
Net insurance contract liabilities as at beginning	1,119,314	-	1,607,733	143,733	2,870,780
Insurance revenue	4,509,403	(71,307)	-	-	4,438,096
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	(947,474)	-	(947,474)
Other insurance service expense	-	-	(368,292)	-	(368,292)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,631,983)	-	-	-	(1,631,983)
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	824,572	(42,867)	781,705
Insurance service expenses	**(1,631,983)**	**-**	**(491,194)**	**(42,867)**	**(2,166,043)**
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held	2,877,420	(71,307)	(491,194)	(42,867)	2,272,053
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(618,238)	-	(618,238)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	2,877,420	(71,307)	(1,109,432)	(42,867)	1,653,815
Cash flows	-	-	-	-	-
Premiums received	5,006,260	-	-	-	5,006,260
Claims paid	-	-	(947,474)	-	(947,474)
Other expenses paid (share of management expenses)	-		(368,291)		(368,291)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,654,386)	-	-	-	(1,654,386)
Total cash flows	3,351,873	-	(1,315,765)	-	2,036,109
Other movements	(443,829)	-	-	-	(443,829)
Insurance contract liabilities as at end of period	821,857	71,307	1,729,481	186,600	2,809,246

Notes to the financial statements-continued

10.7(b) **2026 Comprehensive Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Accident**

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Net insurance contract liabilities as at beginning	426,452	91,887	2,513,981	318,853	3,351,173
Insurance revenue	1,963,081	8,796	-	-	1,971,877
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	(646,273)	-	(646,273)
Other insurance service expense	-	-	(110,582)	-	(110,582)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(973,233)	-	-	-	(973,233)
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	104,642	36,896	141,539
Insurance service expenses	**(973,233)**	**-**	**(652,213)**	**36,896**	**(1,588,549)**
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held	989,848	8,796	(652,213)	36,896	383,328
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(173,248)	-	(173,248)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	989,848	8,796	(825,461)	36,896	210,080
Cash flows					
Premiums received	2,047,436	-	-	-	2,047,436
Claims paid	-	-	(646,273)	-	(646,273)
Other expenses paid (share of management expenses)	-		(110,582)		
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,018,133)	-	-	-	(1,018,133)
Total cash flows	1,029,303	-	(756,855)	-	272,448
Other movements	172,991	-	-	-	172,991
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at end	638,897	83,090	2,582,586	281,956	3,586,531
Insurance contract liabilities as at end of period	**638,897**	**83,090**	**2,582,586**	**281,956**	**3,586,528**
	-				-

2025 **Comprehensive Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Accident**

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Insurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	582,154	-	1,816,082	230,718	2,628,954
Net insurance contract liabilities as at beginning	582,154	-	1,816,082	230,718	2,628,954
Insurance revenue	2,568,920	(91,887)	-	-	2,477,033
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	(860,811)	-	(860,811)
Other insurance service expense	-	-	(209,309)	-	(209,309)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(990,169)	-	-	-	(990,169)
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	225,137	(88,135)	137,003
Insurance service expenses	**(990,169)**	**-**	**(844,983)**	**(88,135)**	**(1,923,287)**
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held	1,578,751	(91,887)	(844,983)	(88,135)	553,746
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(751,871)	-	(751,871)
changes	1,578,751	(91,887)	(1,596,854)	(88,135)	(198,125)
Cash flows					-
Premiums received	2,267,121	-	-	-	2,267,121
Claims paid	-	-	(860,811)	-	(860,811)
Other expenses paid (share of management expenses)	-		(209,309)		-
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(998,725)	-	-	-	(998,725)
Total cash flows	1,268,396	-	(1,070,120)	-	198,276
Other movements	**325,819**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**325,819**
Net Insurance contract liabilities as at end of period	**426,452**	**91,887**	**2,513,981**	**318,853**	**3,351,173**

Notes to the financial statements-continued

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10.7(c) **Comprehensive Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Motor**

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Net insurance contract liabilities as at beginning	2,127,163	138,528	1,351,949	155,628	3,773,268
Insurance revenue	6,728,463	138,528			6,866,992
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	(1,840,339)	-	(1,840,339)
Other insurance service expense	-	-	(388,280)	-	(388,280)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(3,365,012)	-	-	-	(3,365,012)
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	24,007	(77,039)	(53,032)
Insurance service expenses	**(3,365,012)**	**-**	**(2,204,612)**	**(77,039)**	**(5,646,663)**
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held	3,363,451	138,528	(2,204,612)	(77,039)	1,220,328
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(86,008)	-	(86,008)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	3,363,451	138,528	(2,290,620)	(77,039)	**1,134,320**
Cash flows	-	-	-	-	**-**
Premiums received	7,683,072	-	-	-	7,683,072
Claims paid	-	-	(1,840,339)	-	(1,840,339)
Other expenses paid (share of management expenses)	-		(388,280)		(388,280)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(3,465,326)	-	-	-	(3,465,326)
Total cash flows	4,217,746	-	(2,228,619)	-	1,989,127
Other movements	113,397	-	-	-	113,397
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at end	3,094,854	(1)	1,413,949	232,666	4,741,471
Net insurance contract liabilities as at end	**3,094,854**	**(1)**	**1,413,949**	**232,666**	**4,741,468**
	-				-

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Comprehensive Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Motor

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Insurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	1,751,334	-	295,945	100,852	2,148,132
Insurance contract assets as at begin of period					
Net insurance contract liabilities as at beginning	1,751,334	-	295,945	100,852	2,148,131
Insurance revenue	7,280,478	(138,528)			7,141,950
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	(2,037,344)	-	(2,037,344)
Other insurance service expense	-	-	(660,091)	-	(660,091)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,792,010)	-	-	-	(2,792,010)
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(312,479)	(54,776)	(367,255)
Insurance service expenses	(2,792,010)	-	(3,009,913)	(54,776)	(5,856,700)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held	4,488,468	(138,528)	(3,009,913)	(54,776)	1,285,250
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(315,234)	-	(315,234)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	4,488,468	(138,528)	(3,325,147)	(54,776)	970,016
Cash flows	-	-	-	-	**-**
Premiums received	8,544,279	-	-	-	8,544,279
Claims paid	-	-	(2,037,344)	-	(2,037,344)
Other expenses paid (share of management expenses)	-		(660,091)		(660,091)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,884,673)	-	-	-	(2,884,673)
Total cash flows	5,659,606	-	(2,697,435)	-	2,962,171
Other movements	(367,018)	-	-	-	(367,018)
Insurance contract liabilities as at end of period	**2,127,163**	**138,528**	**1,351,949**	**155,628**	**3,773,268**

Notes to the financial statements-continued

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10.7(d) **Comprehensive Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Marine**

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Insurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	345,724	9,900	1,976,944	26,421	2,358,989
Insurance revenue	1,247,065	4,942			1,252,007
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	(611,702)	-	(611,702)
Other insurance service expense	-	-	(70,873)	-	(70,873)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(596,134)	-	-	-	(596,134)
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	496,246	(57,616)	438,630
Insurance service expenses	**(596,134)**	**-**	**(186,329)**	**(57,616)**	**(840,079)**
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held	650,930	4,942	(186,329)	(57,616)	411,928
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(107,287)	-	(107,287)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	650,930	4,942	(293,616)	(57,616)	304,641
Cash flows					
Premiums received	1,488,058	-	-	-	1,488,058
Claims paid	-	-	(611,702)	-	(611,702)
Other expenses paid (share of management expenses)	-		(70,873)		(70,873)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(626,752)	-	-	-	(626,752)
Total cash flows	861,306	-	(682,575)	-	178,731
Other movements	(64,972)	-	-	-	(64,972)
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at end	491,127	4,958	1,587,985	84,037	2,168,107
Insurance contract assets as at end of period	**491,127**	**4,958**	**1,587,985**	**84,037**	**2,168,107**

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Comprehensive Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Marine

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Insurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	557,634	-	1,441,711	15,536	2,014,881
Insurance contract assets as at begin of period					
Insurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	557,634	-	1,441,711	15,536	2,014,881
Insurance revenue	1,853,639	(9,900)			1,843,739
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	(342,594)	-	(342,594)
Other insurance service expense	-	-	(143,780)	-	(143,780)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(672,485)	-	-	-	(672,485)
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	181,879	(10,885)	170,994
Insurance service expenses	(672,485)	-	(304,495)	(10,885)	(987,865)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held	1,181,154	(9,900)	(304,495)	(10,885)	855,874
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(561,589)	-	(561,589)
changes	1,181,154	(9,900)	(866,084)	(10,885)	294,285
Cash flows					
Premiums received	1,812,185	-	-	-	1,812,185
Claims paid	-	-	(342,594)	-	(342,594)
Other expenses paid (share of management expenses)	-		(143,780)		(143,780)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(656,397)	-	-	-	(656,397)
Total cash flows	1,155,788	-	(486,374)	-	669,414
Other movements	(31,021)	-	-	-	(31,021)
Insurance contract liabilities as at end of period	**345,724**	**9,900**	**1,976,944**	**26,421**	**2,358,989**

Notes to the financial statements-continued

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10.7(e) **Comprehensive Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Aviation**

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Net insurance contract liabilities as at beginning	(0)	-	978,667	84,482	1,063,148
Insurance revenue	(3,382)	-	-	-	(3,382)
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	(159,200)	-	(159,200)
Other insurance service expense	-	-	168	-	168
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,411	-	-	-	1,411
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	71,809	17,113	88,922
Insurance service expenses	**1,411**	**-**	**(87,222)**	**17,113**	**(68,698)**
Insurance service result	(1,970)	-	(87,222)	17,113	(72,080)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(140,339)	-	(140,339)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(1,970)	-	(227,561)	17,113	(212,419)
Cash flows					
Premiums received	15,932	-	-	-	15,932
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	(159,200)	-	(159,200)
Other expenses paid (share of management expenses)	-		168		168
Insurance acquisition cash flows	1,411	-	-	-	1,411
Total cash flows	17,343	-	(159,031)	-	(141,688)
Other movements	(19,314)	-	-	-	(19,314)
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at end	1	1	1,047,197	67,370	1,114,566
Insurance contract liabilities as at end of period	**1**	**1**	**1,047,197**	**67,370**	**1,114,569**

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Comprehensive Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Aviation

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Insurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	344,730	259,306	1,658,217	137,272	2,399,524
Insurance contract assets as at begin of period					
Net insurance contract liabilities as at beginning	344,730	259,306	1,658,217	137,272	2,399,525
Insurance revenue	393,497	259,306	-	-	652,803
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	(1,200,856)	-	(1,200,856)
Other insurance service expense	-	-	(9,884)	-	(9,884)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(98,459)	-	-	-	(98,459)
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	1,322,339	52,790	1,375,129
Insurance service expenses	(98,459)	-	111,600	52,790	65,930
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held	295,038	259,306	111,600	52,790	718,734
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(514,815)	-	(514,815)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	295,038	259,306	(403,215)	52,790	203,919
Cash flows					
Premiums received	103,714	-	-	-	103,714
Claims paid	-	-	(1,200,856)	-	(1,200,856)
Other expenses paid (share of management expenses)	-		(9,884)		(9,884)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(44,158)	-	-	-	(44,158)
Total cash flows	59,556	-	(1,210,740)	-	(1,151,184)
Other movements	18,725	-	-	-	18,725
Net Insurance contract liabilities as at end of period	**(0)**	**-**	**978,667**	**84,482**	**1,063,148**

Notes to the financial statements-continued

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10.7(f) **Comprehensive Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Bond**

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	Total
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at begin	5,033	-	9,758	960	15,750
Insurance revenue	11,380	-			11,380
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Other insurance service expense	-	-	(1,614)	-	(1,614)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(10,415)	-	-	-	(10,415)
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	32,500	(164)	32,336
Insurance service expenses	**(10,415)**	**-**	**30,886**	**(164)**	**20,307**
Insurance service result	965	-	30,886	(164)	31,687
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(32,825)	-	(32,825)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	965	-	(1,939)	(164)	(1,138)
Cash flows	-	-	-	-	-
Premiums received	33,509	-	-	-	33,509
Claims paid	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses paid (share of management expenses)	-		(1,614)		(1,614)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(14,278)	-	-	-	(14,278)
Total cash flows	19,231	-	(1,614)	-	17,618
Other movements	(1,109)	-	-	-	(1,109)
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at end	22,189	(1)	10,082	1,123	33,396
Insurance contract assets as at end of period	22,189	(1)	10,082	1,123	33,393
	-				-
	-	-	-		-

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Comprehensive Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Bond

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	Total
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Insurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	7,172	-	8,251	200	15,624
Insurance contract assets as at begin of period					
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at begin	7,172	-	8,251	200	15,624
Insurance revenue	6,958	-			6,958
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Other insurance service expense	-	-	(463)	-	(463)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,638)	-	-	-	(2,638)
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	2,752	(760)	1,992
Insurance service expenses	**(2,638)**	**-**	**2,289**	**(760)**	**(1,108)**
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held	4,320	-	2,289	(760)	5,850
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(3,016)	-	(3,016)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	4,320	-	(727)	(760)	2,834
Cash flows	-	-	-	-	-
Premiums received	5,817	-	-	-	5,817
Claims paid	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses paid (share of management expenses)	-		(463)		(463)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,307)	-	-	-	(2,307)
Total cash flows	3,510	-	(463)	-	3,047
Other movements	(86)	-	-	-	(86)
Insurance contract liabilities as at end of period	5,033	-	9,758	960	15,750

Notes to the financial statements-continued

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10.7(g) **Comprehensive Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Engineering**

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Net insurance contract liabilities as at beginning	480,405	76,656	1,097,910	96,839	1,751,810
Insurance revenue	1,502,088	59,195	-	-	1,561,283
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	(646,024)	-	(646,024)
Other insurance service expense	-	-	(101,242)	-	(101,242)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(770,136)	-	-	-	(770,136)
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(707,590)	(34,793)	(742,384)
Insurance service expenses	**(770,136)**	**-**	**(1,454,856)**	**(34,793)**	**(2,259,785)**
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held	731,952	59,195	(1,454,856)	(34,793)	(698,502)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(102,051)	-	(102,051)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	731,952	59,195	(1,556,907)	(34,793)	**(800,553)**
Cash flows	-	-	-	-	**-**
Premiums received	2,114,019	-	-	-	2,114,019
Claims paid	-	-	(646,024)	-	(646,024)
Other expenses paid (share of management expenses)	-		(101,242)		(101,242)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(847,558)	-	-	-	(847,558)
Total cash flows	1,266,461	-	(747,266)	-	519,195
Other movements	(81,131)	-	-	-	(81,131)
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at end	933,784	17,463	1,907,553	131,635	2,990,429
	-				-

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Comprehensive Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Engineering

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Insurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	622,391	31,352	891,894	147,837	1,693,474
Insurance contract assets as at begin of period					
Net insurance contract liabilities as at beginning	622,391	31,352	891,894	147,837	1,693,474
Insurance revenue	1,940,165	(45,304)	-	-	1,894,861
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	(448,904)	-	(448,904)
Other insurance service expense	-	-	(153,767)	-	(153,767)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(669,831)	-	-	-	(669,831)
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	297,466	50,998	348,464
Insurance service expenses	**(669,831)**	**-**	**(305,204)**	**50,998**	**(924,037)**
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held	1,270,334	(45,304)	(305,204)	50,998	970,823
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(370,859)	-	(370,859)
changes	1,270,334	(45,304)	(676,063)	50,998	**599,964**
Cash flows	-	-	-	-	**-**
Premiums received	2,045,363	-	-	-	2,045,363
Claims paid	-	-	(448,904)	-	(448,904)
Other expenses paid (share of management expenses)	-		(153,767)		(153,767)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(643,907)	-	-	-	(643,907)
Total cash flows	1,401,456	-	(602,671)	-	798,785
Other movements	**(140,487)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(140,487)**
Insurance contract liabilities as at end of period	**480,405**	**76,656**	**1,097,910**	**96,839**	**1,751,810**

Notes to the financial statements-continued

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10.7(h) **Comprehensive Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Oil and gas**

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Insurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	1,433,893	(0)	1,632,213	79,861	3,147,790
Insurance contract assets as at begin of period					
Net insurance contract liabilities as at beginning	1,433,893	(0)	1,632,213	79,861	3,147,790
Insurance revenue	5,211,202	-	-	-	5,211,202
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	(163,645)	-	(163,645)
Other insurance service expense	-	-	(336,291)	-	(336,291)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,541,812)	-	-	-	(2,541,812)
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	297,199	2,223	299,422
Insurance service expenses	**(2,541,812)**	**-**	**(202,737)**	**2,223**	**(2,742,326)**
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held	2,669,389	-	(202,737)	2,223	2,468,875
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(78,825)	-	(78,825)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	2,669,389	-	(281,562)	2,223	2,390,050
Cash flows	-	-	-	-	-
Premiums received	5,511,646	-	-	-	5,511,646
Claims paid	-	-	(163,645)	-	(163,645)
Other expenses paid (share of management expenses)	-		(336,291)		(336,291)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,812,453)	-	-	-	(2,812,453)
Total cash flows	2,699,193	-	(499,936)	-	2,199,257
Other movements	1,240,915	-	-	-	1,240,915
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at end	2,704,612	(0)	1,413,839	77,638	4,197,911
Insurance contract liabilities as at end of period	2,704,612	(0)	1,413,839	77,638	4,197,911

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Comprehensive Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Oil and gas

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Insurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	2,888,822	-	638,976	79,612	3,609,233
Insurance contract assets as at begin of period					
Net insurance contract liabilities as at beginning	2,888,822	-	638,976	79,612	3,609,233
Insurance revenue	9,155,999	-	-	-	9,155,999
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	(108,552)	-	(108,552)
Other insurance service expense	-	-	(652,646)	-	(652,646)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,801,163)	-	-	-	(2,801,163)
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	279,848	(248)	279,600
Insurance service expenses	**(2,801,163)**	**-**	**(481,350)**	**(248)**	**(3,282,761)**
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held	6,354,836	-	(481,350)	(248)	5,873,238
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(504,325)	-	(504,325)
changes	6,354,836	-	(985,675)	(248)	5,368,913
Cash flows	-	-	-	-	-
Premiums received	8,115,194	-	-	-	8,115,194
Claims paid	-	-	(108,552)	-	(108,552)
Other expenses paid (share of management expenses)	-		(652,646)		(652,646)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,416,374)	-	-	-	(2,416,374)
Total cash flows	5,698,820	-	(761,198)	-	4,937,622
Other movements	(30,152)	-	-	-	(30,152)
Insurance contract liabilities as at end of period	1,433,893	(0)	1,632,213	79,861	3,147,790

Notes to the financial statements-continued

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10.7(i) **Comprehensive Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Agriculture**

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Insurance contract liabilities as at begin of period	7,664	0	696	29	6,567
Insurance contract assets as at begin of period					
Net insurance contract liabilities as at beginning	7,664	0	696	29	6,567
Insurance revenue	17,628	-			17,628
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	(1,215)	-	(1,215)
Other insurance service expense	-	-	(1,391)	-	(1,391)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(9,766)	-	-	-	(9,766)
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(146)	(30)	(176)
Investment components	-	-		-	-
Insurance service expenses	**(9,766)**	**-**	**(2,752)**	**(30)**	**(12,548)**
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held	7,862	-	(2,752)	(30)	5,079
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(144)	-	(144)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	7,862	-	(2,896)	(30)	4,935
Cash flows	-	-	-	-	-
Premiums received	28,360	-	-	-	28,360
Claims paid	-	-	(1,215)	-	(1,215)
Other expenses paid (share of management expenses)	-		(1,391)		(1,391)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(11,475)	-	-	-	(11,475)
Total cash flows	16,885	-	(2,606)	-	14,279
Other movements	(431)	-	-	-	(431)
Net insurance contract liabilities as at end	16,256	0	986	59	15,479
Insurance contract liabilities as at end of period	**16,256**	**0**	**986**	**59**	**15,479**

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Comprehensive Reconciliation of the LFRC and the LFIC for insurance contracts - Agriculture

	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims		
	Non - loss componet	Loss componet	PV of Future cashflows	Risk adjustment	**Total**
	₦'000	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Net insurance contract liabilities as at beginning	8,523	-	(548)	234	6,386
Adjustment to liability for remaining coverage / loss component	(1,201)				(1,201)
Insurance revenue	19,252	-			19,252
Incurred claims expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Other insurance service expense	-	-	(1,626)	-	(1,626)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(6,277)	-	-	-	(6,277)
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	1,118	205	1,322
Insurance service expenses	(6,277)	-	(508)	205	(6,580)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contract held	**12,975**	**-**	**(508)**	**205**	**12,672**
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(441)	-	(441)
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	12,975	-	(949)	205	12,231
Cash flows	-	-	-	-	-
Premiums received	20,526	-	-	-	20,526
Claims paid	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses paid (share of management expenses)	-		(1,626)		(1,626)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(6,102)	-	-	-	(6,102)
Total cash flows	14,424	-	(1,626)	-	12,799
Other movements	(388)	-	-	-	(388)
Insurance contract liabilities as at end of period	**7,664**	**0**	**696**	**29**	**6,567**

Notes to the financial statements

10a Movement in reinsurance asset on remaining coverage excluding loss component

In thousands of Naira	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,726,591	1,969,086
Additions during the period	2,283,660	757,505
Balance at the end of the period	**5,010,251**	**2,726,591**

10b Movement in reinsurance asset on incurred claims

In thousands of Naira	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,424,331	4,619,305
Movement during the year (see note 10f)	1,492,275	(194,974)
Balance at the end of the period	**5,916,606**	**4,424,331**

10c Movement in reinsurance asset for loss component

In thousands of Naira	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	138,285
Additions during the period	-	(138,285)
Balance at the end of the period	-	-

10d Movement in reinsurance asset for risks Adjustments

In thousands of Naira	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	383,375	377,270
Additions during the period	63,649	6,105
Balance at the end of the period	**447,024**	**383,375**

10e Movement in deferred commission revenue

In thousands of Naira	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	513,113	364,389
Additions during the period	414,356	148,724
Balance at the end of the period	**927,469**	**513,113**

10f Analysis of liability for incurred claims (LIC) based on nature

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

	30 Sept 2026			31 Dec 2025		
In thousands of Naira	**Liability for incurred claims**	**Reinsurance asset for incurred claims**	**Net**	**Liability for incurred claims**	**Reinsurance Asset for Incurred Claims**	**Net**
Balance at the beginning of the year	11,291,600	4,424,331	6,867,269	10,473,845	4,619,299	5,854,546
Movement during the period	990,290	1,492,275	(501,985)	817,755	(194,968)	1,012,723
Balance at the end of the period	**12,281,890**	**5,916,606**	**6,365,284**	**11,291,600**	**4,424,331**	**6,867,269**

10g Analysis of liability/asset for incurred claims per class of business:

	30 Sept 2026			31-Dec-25		
In thousands of Naira	**Liability for Incurred Claims**	**Reinsurance asset for incurred claims**	**Net**	**Liability for Incurred Claims**	**Reinsurance Asset for Incurred Claims**	**Net**
Motor	1,413,949	307,465	1,106,484	1,351,948	208,299	1,143,649
Fire	2,317,712	1,310,174	1,007,537	1,729,483	976,045	753,438
General accident	2,582,588	1,510,548	1,072,040	2,513,982	1,197,018	1,316,963
Engineering	1,907,552	1,172,899	734,654	1,097,911	483,586	614,325
Marine	1,587,985	657,328	930,658	1,976,945	963,011	1,013,934
Bond	10,082	517	9,564	9,757	-	9,757
Aviation	1,047,196	394,931	652,265	978,666	469,791	508,875
Oil & Gas	1,413,839	562,264	851,575	1,632,213	126,167	1,506,047
Agric	987	480	507	697	416	281
	12,281,890	**5,916,606**	**6,365,284**	**11,291,602**	**4,424,333**	**6,867,269**

The Liability Adequacy Test (LAT) as at 31 December 2025 was carried out by O&A Hedge Actuarial Consulting with FRC number FRC/2019/00000012909. The valuation report was signed by Layemo B. Abraham with FRC number FRC/2016/NAS/00000015764.

10h Asset for acquisition cost cash flow

Asset for acquisition cost cash flow represents commissions on unearned premium relating to the unexpired period of risks and comprise:

In thousands of Naira	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
Motor	351,797	251,483
Fire	309,017	199,394
Accident	142,102	97,202
Engineering	171,803	94,382
Marine	102,869	72,251
Bond	4,721	858
Aviation	-	-
Oil & Gas	383,462	112,822
Agric	2,415	706
	1,468,186	**829,098**

Notes to the financial statements

10i Movement in the asset for acquisition costs cash flow

In thousands of Naira	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	829,097	1,187,082
(Decrease) / increase during the period (see note 36)	639,089	(357,985)
Balance at the end of the period	**1,468,186**	**829,097**

10j Liability/Asset for risk adjustment

	30 Sept 2026			31 Dec 2025		
	Liability for risk	Asset for risk adjustent	Net	Liability for risk adjustment	Asset for risk adjustent	Net
RISK ADJUSTMENT LIC- ACCIDENT	281,957	145,926	136,031	318,853	151,820	167,033
RISK ADJUSTMENT LIC - ENGINEERING	131,632	68,197	63,435	96,839	42,654	54,185
RISK ADJUSTMENT LIC - MARINE	84,037	43,474	40,562	26,421	12,870	13,551
RISK ADJUSTMENT LIC- MOTOR	232,668	35,848	196,820	155,629	23,978	131,651
RISK ADJUSTMENT LIC- FIRE	231,557	104,358	127,199	186,600	105,309	81,291
RISK ADJUSTMENT LIC- OIL & GAS	77,635	24,931	52,703	79,858	6,173	73,685
RISK ADJUSTMENT LIC- AVIATION	67,368	24,191	43,177	84,481	40,554	43,927
RISK ADJUSTMENT LIC - BOND	1,125	58	1,067	960	-	960
RISK ADJUSTMENT LIC- AGRIC	60	41	19	30	18	12
	1,108,038	**447,025**	**661,014**	**949,671**	**383,376**	**566,295**

10k Liability/Asset for Loss Component

	30 Sept 2026			31 Dec 2025		
	Liability for loss	Asset for loss component	Net	Liability for loss component	Asset for loss componet	Net
ACCIDENT	83,091	-	83,091	91,887	-	91,887
ENGINEERING	17,461	-	17,461	76,656.00	-	76,656.00
MARINE	4,958.20	-	4,958	9,900.40	-	9,900.00
MOTOR	-	-	-	138,528.30	-	138,528.00
FIRE	-	-	-	71,307.00	-	71,307.00
OIL & GAS	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVIATION	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOND	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGRIC	-	-	-	-	-	-
	105,511	**-**	**105,511**	**388,279**	**-**	**388,278**

10 l Breakdown of liability/asset for remaining coverage per class of business (LRC):

	30 Sept 2026			31 Dec 2025		
In thousands of Naira	**Liability for remaining coverage**	**Asset for remaining coverage**	**Net**	**Liability for remaining coverage**	**Asset for remaining coverage**	**Net**
Motor	3,446,653	178,724	3,267,929	2,378,647	99,889	2,278,758
Fire	1,593,741	939,787	653,954	1,021,251	397,382	623,869
General accident	780,999	451,136	329,863	523,653	283,768	239,885
Engineering	1,105,585	725,749	379,836	574,786	353,506	221,280
Marine	593,996	375,821	218,175	417,975	231,442	186,532
Bond	26,911	12,334	14,577	5,891	1,414	4,478
Aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	3,089,899	2,318,017	771,883	1,548,540	1,356,758	191,782
Agric	16,847	8,683	8,164	6,545	2,433	4,113
	10,654,631	**5,010,251**	**5,644,379**	**6,477,288**	**2,726,592**	**3,750,697**

10m The movement in the liability/asset for remaining coverage is shown below:

	30 Sept 2026			31 Dec 2025		
In thousands of Naira	**Liability for remaining coverage**	**Asset for remaining coverage**	**Net**	**Liability for remaining coverage**	**Asset for remaining coverage**	**Net**
Balance at the begining of the year	6,477,288	2,726,591	3,750,697	6,953,576	1,969,084	4,984,492
Movement	4,177,343	2,283,660	1,893,683	(476,288)	757,507	(1,233,795)
Balance at the end of the period	**10,654,631**	**5,010,251**	**5,644,380**	**6,477,288**	**2,726,591**	**3,750,697**

The movement in the liability/asset for loss component is shown below:

	30 Sept 2026			31 Dec 2025		
In thousands of Naira	**Liability for loss Component**	**Reinsurance asset for loss component**	**Net**	**Liability for loss Component**	**Reinsurance asset for loss component**	**Net**
Balance at the begining of the year	388,279	-	388,279	290,658	138,285	152,373
Movement	(282,768)	-	(282,768)	97,621	(138,285)	97,621
Balance at the end of the period	**105,511**	**-**	**105,511**	**388,279**	**-**	**249,994**

Notes to the financial statements

11 Trade receivables

	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	N'000	N'000
Due from insurance brokers	1,676,463	251,333
	1,676,463	**251,333**

11a Analysis of debtors in days

	30 Sept 2026		31 Dec 2025	
	No of Policies	Amount N'000	No of Policies	Amount N'000
Within 14 days	-	-	74	104,829
Within 30 days	-	1,676,463	58	146,504
	-	**1,676,463**	**132**	**251,333**

11b Reconciliation of trade receivable

		30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
		N'000	N'000
Trade receivable at 1 January		251,333	948,117
Gross premium written during the year	31.3	24,446,547	27,252,022
Premium received in advance	17a	(26,334)	(75,425)
Premium received from policy holders	44b	(22,995,082)	(27,873,381)
		1,676,463	**251,333**

12 Other receivables and prepayments

In thousands of Naira	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
Prepayments (see (a) below)	648,856	552,633
Other receivables (see (b) below)	1,892,748	2,494,386
	2,541,604	3,047,019
Allowance for impairment	(243,142)	(243,142)
	2,298,462	**2,803,876**

(a) Prepayments

In thousands of Naira	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
Prepaid staff benefits (see note (i) below)	296,872	332,004
Deposits with stock broker (see note b (ii) below)	4,635	-
Prepaid rent (see ii below)	14,268	8,437
Other prepaid expenses (see (iii) below)	333,081	212,192
	648,856	**552,633**

(i) Prepaid staff benefits represents amounts prepaid to staff of the Company with respect to rent advance, furniture grant, staff fleet premium advance, car loan encashment and management housing grant.

(ii) Prepaid rent amount represents advanced payments for the rental of office spaces in branches across the country. The contractual lease term for each of the office spaces are 12 months (which is the period the firm has enforceable right of occupancy for the office spaces) and are renewable on an annual basis. The firm applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemption for these leases.

(iii) Other prepaid expenses include expenses incurred by the Company whose payments were made in advance but services have not been fully rendered within specific period intervals.

(iv) Reconciliation of loss allowance

In thousands of Naira	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
Opening balance	243,142	177,556
Write back	-	-
Impairment charge	-	65,586
Balance at the end of the period	**243,142**	**243,142**

(b) Other receivables

Prepaid business acquisition expenses	30 Sept 2026 N'000	31 Dec 2025 N'000
Withholding tax recoverable	388,353	212,690
Sundry receivables (see (i) below)	1,504,395	2,281,696
	1,892,748	2,494,386
Impairment allowance on other receivable (see (iv) above)	(243,142)	(243,142)
	1,649,606	**2,251,244**

(i) This represents majorly the balances of sundry receivable, investments receivable, cash advance purchases, investment for unclaimed dividends and NIIP third party portal wallet.

Notes to the financial statements

13 Right-of-use assets

	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
Cost	**N'000**	**N'000**
Balance at the beginning of the year	67,187	37,487
Addition during the period	33,412	29,700
Balance at the end of the period	**100,599**	**67,187**
Accumulated Amortisation		
Balance at the beginning of the year	44,387	29,607
Charge for the period	20,943	14,780
Balance at the end of the period	**65,330**	**44,387**
Carrying amount		
Balance at the end of the period	**35,269**	**22,800**

14 Investment properties	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	N'000	**N'000**
At 1 January	340,000	340,000
Fair value gain on investment property	16,000	-
At the end of the period	**356,000**	**340,000**

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

S/N	Location of asset	Carrying amount as at 1 January 2026 N'000	Additions N'000	Disposals N'000	Reclassification N'000	Fair value gain/(loss) N'000	Carrying amount as at 30 September 2026 N'000
1	No. 9C Shekinah Green Estate, Apo District, Abuja.	170,000	-	-	-	8,000	178,000
2	No. 11C Shekinah Green Estate, Apo District, Abuja.	170,000	-	-	-	8,000	178,000
		340,000	-	-	-	16,000	356,000

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

(b) Measurement of fair values

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

Date of valuation - 30 April 2026	Quoted prices in active market Level 1 N'000	Significant observable inputs Level 2 N'000	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3 N'000	Total N'000
Investment properties	**-**	**-**	**356,000**	**356,000**
Date of valuation - 31 December 2025				
Investment properties	-	-	340,000	340,000

Valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs

The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of investment property as at 30 September 2026, as well as the significant unobservable

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

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

Notes to the financial statements

15 Intangible assets

In thousands of Naira	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
Cost		
Balance at the beginning of the year	116,505	116,505
Addition during the period	347,537	-
Reclassification	-	-
Disposal during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	**464,041**	**116,505**
Accumulated Amortisation		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**91,439**	**82,597**
Charge for the period	34,712	8,842
Reclassification	-	-
Disposal during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	**126,152**	**91,439**
Net Book Value		
Balance at the end of the period	**337,890**	**25,066**

The intangible assets include computer software acquired for use in the Company's operation. The assets are usually amortized over their useful life most which do not exceed 4 years. .

16 Property and equipment

30 Sept 2026

In thousands of Naira	Land	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Office furniture & fittings	Machinery & Equipment	Building (Work in progress)	Total
Cost/valuation							
At 1 January 2026	1,439,150	933,240	1,930,681	195,521	550,088	95,109	5,143,788
Additions	-	-	1,753,528	27,071	74,463	-	1,855,063
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	(3,300)	(8,244)	(12,333)	-	(23,877)
Write off (see note 41)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Sept 2026	1,439,150	933,240	3,680,909	214,348	612,218	95,109	6,974,974
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2026	-	135,993	1,409,963	114,979	306,380	-	1,967,314
Charge for the year	-	14,458	369,924	25,626	72,267	-	482,275
Disposal	-	-	(3,300)	(7,979)	(10,004)	-	(21,284)
Write off (see note 41)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Sept 2026	-	150,451	1,776,587	132,626	368,642	-	2,428,306
Carrying amount							
30 Sept 2026	1,439,150	782,790	1,904,322	81,722	243,575	95,109	4,546,668
At 31 December 2025	1,439,150	797,248	520,718	80,541	243,709	95,110	3,176,474

Notes to the financial statements

Property and equipment

At 31 December 2025

In thousands of Naira	Land	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Office furniture & fittings	Office Machinery &	Building (Work in progress)	Total
Cost/valuation							
At 1 January 2025	1,439,150	926,123	1,943,386	189,696	478,131	92,170	5,068,655
Additions	-	7,118	41,565	33,808	140,295	2,939	225,724
Reclassification		-		-	-		-
Derecognition	-	-	-	-		-	-
Disposal	-	-	(54,270)	(5,200)	(4,871)	-	(64,341)
Written off	-	-	-	(22,784)	(63,466)	-	(86,250)
At 31 December 2025	1,439,150	933,241	1,930,681	195,520	550,089	95,109	5,143,788
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2025	-	116,733	1,119,949	115,382	290,390	-	1,642,454
Charge for the year	-	19,259	344,284	27,282	82,698	-	473,523
Reclassification	-	-	(54,270)	(4,901)	(3,242)	-	(62,413)
Derecognition	-	-	-	(22,784)	(63,466)	-	(86,250)
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2025	-	135,992	1,409,963	114,979	306,380	-	1,967,314
Carrying amount							
At 31 December 2025	1,439,150	797,249	520,718	80,541	243,709	95,109	3,176,474
At 31 December 2024	1,439,150	809,390	823,437	74,314	187,740	92,170	3,426,201

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

Class of PPE	30 September 2026			31 December 2025		
In thousands of Naira	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Land	-	-	1,439,150	-	-	1,439,150
Building	-	-	933,240	-	-	933,241
	-	**-**	**2,372,390**	**-**	**-**	**2,372,391**

In December 2023, the Company's land and buildings were revalued. The Company engaged the services of an independent valuer, Andy Bassey & Associate Estate Surveyors & Valuers (FRC/2012/NIESV/00000000363). The Company revalues its land and buildings every three years as stated in its accounting policy.

a) There were no capitalized borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment during the year

b) In the opinion of the directors, the market value of the Company's property and equipment is not less than the value shown in the financial statements as at year end.

c) The Company had no capital commitments as at the reporting date (December 2025: nil)

d) There was no item of property and equipment that has been pledged as security for borrowings as at the period ended 30 September 2026 (December 2025: nil)

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

Name of property	Date of acquisition	Title document	Location	Carrying amount	Steps taken for perfection of document
Land and Building In Lekki express way	20-Nov-05	Deed of Assignment	Plot 20, Block 94, Lekki express way	1,338,463	Lagos State Governor Concent obtained on 26/09/2016
Land and Building at Ilupeju	12-Mar-02	Deed of Assignment	11A, Coker road, ilupeju, Lagos State	583,326	The company had applied to register the deed of assignment with the Lagos State Lands Registry
Land in Yenagoa	30-Apr-12	Letter of allocation by Bayelsa State Government	Central business district Swali, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State	72,150	The company had applied to register the allocation letter with the Bayelsa State Lands Registry
Linkage Millennium Tower, Port Harcourt	26-Sep-03	Deed of Assignment	Amadi layout along Port Harcourt/ Aba Express road	228,000	The company had applied to register the deed of assignment with the Rivers State Ministry of Lands
				2,221,940	

Notes to the financial statements

17 Other technical liabilities	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Other technical liabilities (note 17a)	887,563	1,467,869
	887,563	**1,467,869**

17a Other technical liabilities	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Commission payables to brokers	774,194	517,949
Premium received in advance	26,334	75,425
Deposit without details	-	801,361
Other payables to agents and brokers	87,035	73,134
	887,563	**1,467,869**

17b Movement in other technical liabilities	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,467,869	1,218,863
Addition in the period	(580,306)	249,006.00
Payment made in the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	**887,563**	**1,467,869**

18 Other payables	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Due to Auditors	24,187	32,250
NAICOM levy	244,465	272,521
Expenses payable (see note 18a)	339,596	288,169
Other payables (see note 18b(i))	169,066	140,796
	777,315	733,736
Provision for litigation (see note 18b(ii))	343,000	343,000
	1,120,315	**1,076,736**

18a Expenses payable	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Expenses payable (see (i) below)	339,596	288,169
	339,596	**288,169**

(i) Expenses payable represents expenses incurred during the year by the Company but for which bills/invoices have not been received from vendors.

18b Other liabilities

i Other payables	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
National Housing Fund (NHF)	1,335	1,027
Pension for Life agents/Company	603	603
Withholding Tax Payables	11,877	6,906
Sundry payables	155,250	132,260
	169,066	**140,796**

Sundry payables relates to Vat payable, payroll tax, and legal fee tax.

ii Provisions	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Provision for litigation (see (i) below)	343,000	343,000

(i) This represents estimated outflow for a court case against the Company in 2026 financial year. The case is being handled by Hybrid Solicitors with FRC number FRC/2021/00000013862; and solicitor's response was duly signed by Adepate Demilade with FRC number FRC/2021/002/00000022694. The total estimated liability as at 30 September 2026 is N343million (2025: N343million). The case is currently being appealed at the Court of Appeal.

19 Intercompany - Life Company	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Addition in the period	201,926	-
Balance at the end of the period	**201,926**	**-**

Notes to the financial statements

20 Defined benefit obligations

	Defined benefit liability		Fair value of plan assets		Defined benefit liability / (asset)	
	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
At the beginning of the year	291,704	252,012	(200,291)	(158,064)	91,414	93,950
Current service cost	-	68,628	-	-	-	68,628
Interest cost (income)	-	54,482	-	(38,273)	-	16,209
Contribution by employer	44,926	-	(245)	(67,000)	44,681	(67,000)
Benefits paid by the employer	-	(15,079)	-	15,079	-	-
Remeasurement gain	-	-	-	47,967	-	47,967
Actuarial (gain)/loss on liability arising from:						
- Assumptions		22,059		-	-	22,059
- Experience	-	31,515	-	-	-	31,515
- Demography	-	(121,913)	-	-	-	(121,913)
At the end of the period	**336,631**	**291,704**	**(200,536)**	**(200,291)**	**136,095**	**91,414**

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

Actuarial valuation of the defined benefit obligation was carried out as at Dec. 2025 by O&A Hedge Actuarial Consulting with FRC number FRC/2019/00000012909. The valuation report was signed by Layemo B. Abraham with FRC number FRC/2016/NAS/00000015764.

21 Income tax liabilities

In thousands of Naira	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
At the beginning of the period	295,847	245,563
Charge for the period (note 21.1)	229,460	360,692
Payment during the period	(124,116)	(310,408)
At the end of the period	**401,191**	**295,847**

21.1 Tax expense

In thousands of Naira	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
Tertiary education tax	-	83,606
Information technology	-	40,324
Police Trust Fund levy	-	-
Current tax charge/(credit)	215,776	123,930
Minimum tax	-	171,916
Back duty assessment	13,685	64,846
Current tax	229,462	360,692
Deferred tax credit		545,620
	229,462	906,312
Minimum tax	-	171,916
Total tax	229,462	734,396
Tax recognised in the Profit or Loss	229,462	906,312

22 Deferred taxation

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis. The Company did not have net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) that were recognized during the year.

	30 Sept 2026		31 Dec 2025	
In thousands of Naira	Gross Amount	Tax effect	Gross Amount	Tax Effect
At the beginning of the year	-	9,003,239	-	-2,036,859
Temporary difference on asset	-	-	-	(78,941)
Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	(101,524)
Unrealised exchange gain	-	-	-	74,882
Fair value (gain)/loss on financial assets	-	-	-	(6,860,797)
	-	**9,003,239**	**-**	**(9,003,239)**
Deferred tax asset/(liability) recognised - P/L	-	-	-	545,620
Deferred tax asset/(liability) recognised - OCI	-	-	-	6,420,760

Notes to the financial statements

23.1 Statutory deposit

	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Statutory deposit with CBN	1,500,000	770,000

The statutory deposit represents the Company's deposit with the Central Bank of Nigeria in compliance with the Insurance Act of Nigeria. The amount is not available for the day-to-day funding operations of the Company. It is therefore regarded as restricted cash.

23.2 Recapitalisation Escrow Account

	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Escrow Account with CBN	15,832,356	-

The Escrow account represents proceeds of capital injection by the company deposited with the Central Bank of Nigeria in line with section 7 of the guidelines on Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) for Insurance and Reinsurance Companies issued by NAICOM. No withdrawal from the recapitalization escrow account shall be made without the prior approval of the Commission.

24 Issued and fully paid

Authorised - ordinary shares of 50k each (30,800,000,000 units)	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
At the beginning of the year	9,240,000	7,700,000
Issue of Bonus shares	-	1,540,000
Right Issue during the year	6,160,000	-
At the end of the period	**15,400,000**	**9,240,000**

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

25 Share premium

	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
At the beginning of the year	497,464	547433
Cost incurred related to issuance of shares	9,442,929	(49,969)
At the end of the period	**9,940,393**	**497,464**

Share premium as at September 2026 is N9,940,393,000 (2025 N497,464,000). This represents the excess paid by shareholders over the nominal value for their shares.

26 Contingency reserve

	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
At the beginning of the year	5,562,642	5,562,642
Transfer from retained earnings (see Note 27)	-	-
At the end of the period	**5,562,642**	**5,562,642**

The Nigerian Insurance Industry Reform Act, 2025 (NIIRA 2025) does not include any provision requiring General Insurance Companies to recognize statutory contingency reserves. Accordingly, no additional contingency reserve has been made during the year.

27 Retained earnings

	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
At the beginning of the year	6,144,404	4,558,293
Profit for the period	4,086,066	3,126,111
Transfer to contigency reserve	-	-
Bonus share issue	-	(1,540,000)
At the end of the of period	**10,230,470**	**6,144,404**

Other reserves

Other reserves include fair value, asset revaluation and re-measurement reserves. The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of the Company's available-for-sale investments while the re-measurement reserve comprises the actuarial gains and losses on defined benefits post employment plan. These are presented below:

28 Fair value reserve

	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Balance as at January 1	**23,440,308**	**22,695,399**
Fair value (loss)/gain on unquoted equity	220,408	7,259,076
Fair value gain on bonds at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(76,594)
Transfer to income statement (i)	-	(26,387)
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	(6,420,760)
ECL on debt instrument on fair value through OCI	-	9,574
Balance as at end of period	**23,660,716**	**23,440,308**

29 Re-measurement reserve

	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Balance as at January 1	**80,143**	**59,771**
Defined benefits actuarial gain/(loss)	**-**	20,372
Balance as at end of period	**80,143**	**80,143**

30 Assets revaluation reserve

	30 Sept 2026	31 Dec 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
At the beginning of the year	1,721,291	1,721,291
Revaluation gain/(loss) on property and equipment	-	-
At the end of the period	**1,721,291**	**1,721,291**

The asset revaluation reserves comprises cumulative net revaluation change on revalued property and equipment. The last revaluation of land and buildings was done in December 2023.

Notes to the financial statements

		30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
		₦'000	₦'000
31	**Insurance revenue**	**20,551,973**	**19,299,412**

31.1 Insurance revenue per business class is as follows:

	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Fire	3,662,986	3,158,293
Accident	1,971,877	1,960,678
Motor	6,866,992	5,137,548
Marine	1,252,007	1,421,554
Aviation	(3,382)	399,712
Bond	11,380	4,219
Engineering	1,561,283	1,298,804
Oil & Gas	5,211,202	5,904,156
Agric	17,628	14,448
	20,551,972	**19,299,412**

31.2 Insurance revenue

	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Changes to liabilities for remaining coverage and loss component	(3,894,574)	(2,187,989)
Change in asset for acquisition cash flows	639,089	53,788
Premium received	24,446,547	21,487,401
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	9,990,182	5,960,136
Acuisition cash flows	(10,629,271)	(6,013,924)
	20,551,973	**19,299,412**

31.3 Premium received

	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Direct premium (note 31.3a)	24,143,680	21,227,675
Inward premium (note 31.3a)	302,867	259,726
	24,446,547	**21,487,401**

31.3a Breakdown of premium received per business class is as follows:

30 Sept 2026	Direct premium	Inward premium	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Fire	4,073,653	90,517	4,164,169
Accident	2,184,610	35,817	2,220,427
Motor	7,732,215	64,254	7,796,469
Marine	1,352,704	70,382	1,423,086
Aviation	(3,382)	-	(3,382)
Bond	32,400	-	32,400
Engineering	2,003,484	29,403	2,032,887
Oil & Gas	6,740,068	12,493	6,752,561
Agric	27,929	-	27,929
	24,143,680	**302,867**	**24,446,547**

30 Sept 2025	Direct premium	Inward premium	Total
	₦'000	₦'000	₦'000
Fire	3,395,345	46,183	3,441,528
Accident	2,174,143	14,796	2,188,939
Motor	6,380,644	90,331	6,470,975
Marine	1,372,795	64,534	1,437,329
Aviation	136,021	-	136,021
Bond	4,711	-	4,711
Engineering	1,442,137	29,675	1,471,812
Oil & Gas	6,306,087	14,207	6,320,294
Agric	15,792	-	15,792
	21,227,675	**259,726**	**21,487,401**

Notes to the financial statements

32 Insurance service expenses	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Incurred claims expenses	5,588,991	4,023,588
Other insurance service expense	1,217,488	832,014
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	9,990,182	5,960,136
Changes that relates to past service/ adjustment	279,893	1,822,252
	17,076,554	**12,637,990**

32.1 Breakdown of insurance service expense per business class is as follows:	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Fire	3,938,212	1,687,735
Accident	1,588,549	1,755,589
Motor	5,646,663	3,738,691
Marine	840,079	1,334,521
Aviation	68,698	586,917
Bond	(20,307)	1,730
Engineering	2,259,785	781,149
Oil & Gas	2,742,326	2,746,888
Agric	12,548	4,769
	17,076,554	**12,637,990**

33 Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Allocation of reinsurance premium (33.1)	5,821,956	6,150,049
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims (33.2)	(3,163,701)	(1,272,398)
	2,658,255	**4,877,651**

33.1 Allocation of reinsurance premium	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Allocation of reinsurance premiums (33.1)	5,821,956	6,150,049
	5,821,956	**6,150,049**

33.2 Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Changes adjustments to incurred claims	1,167,217	(21,191)
Claims recovered	1,996,485	1,293,589
	3,163,701	**1,272,398**

33.1a Breakdown of allocation of reinsurance premium	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Premium paid (Treaty)	8,347,896	8,792,611
Premium paid Facultative outwards	1,768,180	1,346,719
	10,116,076	**10,139,330**
Less: Fees and commission income (33.1b)	(2,424,816)	(1,738,048)
	7,691,260	**8,401,282**
Changes in asset for remaiming coverage and loss component	(2,283,660)	(2,582,088)
Changes in fees and commissiom income for remaining coverage	414,356	330,855
	5,821,956	**6,150,049**

33.1b Fees and commission income	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Fire	855,322	607,746
Accident	399,839	377,651
Motor	122,873	108,759
Marine	375,389	248,008
Aviation	-	527
Bond	4,981	372
Engineering	379,885	230,848
Oil & Gas	284,324	305,534
Agric	2,204	1,411
	2,424,816	**1,880,856**

Notes to the financial statements

35 Net claims incurred	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Gross claims paid	5,588,991	4,023,588
Movement in liability for claim incurred -IBNR	423,904	399,998
Movement in liability for claim incurred	566,386	1,468,987
Total liability for claim incurred claims incurred	**6,579,281**	**5,892,573**
Salvage recovery	(174,517)	(96,997)
Claims recovered and recoverable from reinsurers (see note 35.1 below)	(3,314,243)	(1,111,393)
	3,090,521	**4,684,183**

35.1 Analysis of claims recovered and recoverable from reinsurers	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Reinsurance claims recoveries (see note 44c)	1,821,967	1,321,563
Change in re-insurance recoverable	1,492,275	(210,170)
	3,314,243	**1,111,393**

36 Analysis of acquisition cash flows costs	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Commission expense	3,693,818	3,157,787
Business acquisition cost	6,935,453	2,856,137
Changes in asset for acquisition cash flows	(639,089)	(53,788)
	9,990,182	**5,960,136**

37 Analysis of maintenance expenses	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Staff costs (see note 42)	328,348	293,996
Directors' emoluments (see note 42)	90,017	77,383
Retirement benefit cost (see note 42)	32,440	28,912
Other operating expenses (note 42)	766,684	431,723
	1,217,489	**832,014**

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

38 Investment income	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Dividend income (see note 38.2a)	2,778,584	1,940,387
Interest income (see note 38.1)	3,343,248	3,589,232
Investment income per statement of profit or loss and OCI	**6,121,832**	**5,529,619**
Gain on disposal of investment (see note 38.2b)	1,838,259	564,239
Fair value (Loss)/Gain on Financial Assets FVTPL (see note 38.2c below)	751,825	331,828
Total investment income	**8,711,916**	**6,425,686**

38.1 Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	₦'000
Interest on placement	441,490	469,079
Interest income on treasury bills	820,976	884,807
Interest income on bonds	759,524	854,589
Interest On Bank Current Accounts	200,816	-
Other interest income (see note 38.1a below)	1,120,443	1,380,757
	3,343,248	**3,589,232**

Notes to the financial statements

38.1a Breakdown of other interest income	30 Sept 2026 ₦'000	30 Sept 2025 ₦'000
Interest From Fgn Promissory Notes	299,031	235,713
Interest From Investment/Debt Notes	315,422	324,593
Interest From Commercial Papers	413,540	449,574
Dividend From Mutual Fund Investment	-	173,897
Interest Income From Loans	6,646	26,160
Income from investment receivables	-	123,044
Default interest from 16% casafina bond	6,160	-
Commission Received on Bond Auction		67
INTEREST FROM CALL PLACEMENT		2,407
QUOTED STOCK RECOVERY		45,301
BONUS SHARES ISSUE OF 569,294.66 UNITS OF NGX GROUP	79,644	-
	1,120,443	**1,380,756**
38.2 Other Investment Income:		
Dividend income (see note 38.2a below)	2,778,584	1,940,387
Gain on disposal of investment (see note 38.2b below)	1,838,259	564,239
	4,616,843	**2,504,626**

38.2a Breakdown of dividend income	30 Sept 2026 ₦'000	30 Sept 2025 ₦'000
Nigerian Brewery	35,748	-
United Capital Plc.	781	-
United Capital Infrastructure Fund	18,005	
Chapel Hill NIDF (Nigerian Infrastructure Debt Fund)	68,365	-
Chapel Hill NREIT (Nigerian Real Estate Investment Trust)	4,630	
Ministry of Finance Incorporated (MOFI) Real Estate Investment Fund.	34,650	-
Stanbic-IBTC Infrastructure Fund	32,400	
NGUCAP	8,123	4,050
NIGERIA LIABILITY INSURANCE . POOL 2		25,981
ARADEL	20,513	
UPDC	111.00	
Stanbic Ibtc Pension Mgr	2,302,412	1,758,097
UNICAP	-	6,750
GTCO	80,214	31,168
Fidelity	-	5,625
Zenith Bank Plc	45,210	39,721
NGX Group	5,738	10,814
Stanbic Holding Co	269	-
United Bank For Africa Plc	-	10,800
UAC	489	-
May And Baker Plc	10	8
MTNN	32,905	-
Julius Berger Nig. Plc		
MRS Oil	-	4,590.00
DANGCEM	46,507	
Friesland Campina	60	
FIDSON HEALTHCARE	436	47.00
FIRSTHOLDCO	1	-
Stanbic ETF-40	4,120	6,830
ACCESSCORP	-	13,415
STANBIC-IBTC	-	202
Casualty and Liability Insurance (NLIP)	31,410	-
BERGER PAINT	25	20
Okomu Oil	5,452	22,268
	2,778,584	**1,940,386**

*The dividend earned on the equity investment held in Stanbic IBTC Pension Managers during the year accounted for a significant portion of the total dividend earned in the period.

38.2b Breakdown of gain on disposal of investment	30 Sept 2026 ₦'000	30 Sept 2025 ₦'000
Disposal gain on sale of ACCESSCORP Shares	31,355	48,360
Disposal gain on sale of Zenith Bank Shares	291,839	192,276
Disposal gain on sale of 19.75 FGN SUKUK May 2032	80	-
Disposal gain on sale of Aradel Shares	742,334	-
Disposal gain on sale of GTCO Shares	201,469	91,563

Notes to the financial statements

Disposal gain on sale of DANGCEM Shares	315,961	-
Disposal gain on sale of FTG Insure Shares	548	-
Disposal gain on sale of FBN Halal funds	2,716	-
Disposal gain on sale of UCAP Shares	5,961	-
FIRSTHOLDCO Shares	45,989	
Disposal gain on sale of UBA Shares	65,753	
Disposal gain on sale of SIAMLETF40 Shares	6,798	
FGN 2029 Bond	-	11,360
FGN 2031 Bond	-	6,661
FGN 2034 Bond	-	(2,180)
Disposal gain on sale of OKOMUOIL Shares	-	93,330
Disposal gain on sale of NGXGROUP Shares	121,811	37,744
Disposal loss on sale 7.375% FGN 28 SEPT 2033	(1,979)	-
Disposal loss on sale 7m units of NTB 17 Jun 2027	(143)	-
Disposal gain on sale of MTNN Shares	4,980	-
Disposal gain on sale 6m units of 29 Jul 2027 NTB	2,770	-
Disposal gain on sale of CORONATION INSURANCE PLC shares	16	-
Disposal gain on 5m units of 19.30% FGN FEB 2029		27,450
Disposal gain on the sale of 19.20% NTB 21 MAY 2026		19,154
Disposal gain on the sale of NTB - 22 Oct 2026		-
Disposal gain on the sale of 9.248% EUROBOND 1/21/49		20,555
Disposal gain on the sale of NTB 03-SEP-26		17,966
	1,838,258	**564,239**

38.2c Breakdown of Fair value gain on Financial Assets FVTPL

	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Unrealised Loss on FVTPL Bond	(11,940)	114,187
Fair Value Gain With Fund Managers	27,879	8,800
Fair Value Gain On Equity Investment	672,506	208,841
Derecognised FVOCI Debt Instrument Reclas from OCI to P/L	63,380	-
	751,825	**331,828**

39 Net insurance finance income/expense

	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Insurance finance expense/Income from insurance contracts held	(868,764)	(126,732)
Insurance finance income/expense from reinsurance contracts held	388,707	70,484
Net insurance finance expense	**(480,057)**	**(56,248)**

40 Credit loss write back/ (expenses)

	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Impairment write back on cash	-	-
Impairment write back/charge on bonds at amortised cost	(412,912)	-
Impairment write back/charge on bonds at FVOCI	-	-
Impairment on other receivables	-	-
Impairment loss on loan receivables	-	-
	(412,912)	**-**

41 Other income

	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Sundry income (see note (a) below)	72,730	62,135
Gain on sale of property & equipment	633	6,222
Fair value change on investment properties	16,000	-
Rental income	3,800	3,800
	93,163	**72,157**
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) (see (b) below)	(198,769)	(386,846)
	(105,606)	**(314,689)**

a Sundry income relates to interest on current accounts and interest on staff loans.

b Exchange gain relates to exhange gains on foreign-denominated transactions which were consumated during the year.

Foreign exchange gain

	30 Sept 2026	30 Sept 2025
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Unrealised exchange gain	(409,707)	(386,846)
Realised exchange gain	210,938	-
	(198,769)	**(386,846)**

Notes to the financial statements

42 Maintenance and management expenses

	30 Sept 2026		30 Sept 2025	
In thousands of Naira	**Maintenance Expenses**	**Management Expenses**	**Maintenance Expenses**	**Management Expenses**
Staff cost	328,348	492,523	293,996	440,995
Director emoluments	90,017	135,025	77,383	116,074
Pension contribution	9,445	14,167	8,812	13,218
Retirement benefits	22,995	34,492	20,100	30,150
Outsourcing cost	172,735	259,103	134,606	201,910
Advertising & publicity	12,151	18,226	11,465	17,198
Marketing expenses	11,844	17,765	10,712	16,068
Medical	23,971	35,957	22,295	33,442
Staff training & development	173,913	260,869	122,946	184,420
Corporate Expense	372,070	-	129,698	-
AGM expenses	-	33,848	-	36,995
Bank charges	-	91,069	-	72,204
Computer consumables	-	1,675	-	1,446
Depreciation on PPE	-	516,988	-	360,220
Amortisation on ROU		20,944		9,479
Diesel and fuel	-	236,452	-	199,697
Entertainment	-	7,193	-	6,238
Fines & penalties	-	-	-	12,026
Industrial training fund	-	17,231	-	- 12,512
Insurance expenses	-	88,887	-	91,920
Insurance supervision fee	-	277,124	-	232,835
Legal and secretarial expenses	-	8,027	-	21,035
Retail agents expenses	-	66,014	-	58,664
Lighting & heating	-	33,543	-	41,968
Maintenance expense	-	209,379	-	169,069
Newspapers & periodicals	-	1,375	-	1,304
Postage and telephone	-	46,624	-	33,969
Consultancy expenses	-	367,513	-	290,824
Rent & rate	-	26,561	-	31,293
Stationaries	-	32,522	-	20,883
Subscriptions, contributions & donations	-	43,904	-	53,311
Transport and business travels	-	27,916	-	21,107
Withholding tax & VAT	-	220,869	-	210,543
Audit fee	-	24,188	-	20,709
Rebranding expenses	-	246,794	-	190,502
Others	-	300,211	-	398,070
Total	**1,217,488**	**4,214,978**	**832,014**	**3,627,273**

Maintenance expenses of N599million (2025: N502million) form a part of Insurance Service expenses in Note 32

43 Net fair value on available-for-sale financial assets

	30 Sept 2026	**30 Sept 2025**
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Fair value gain/loss during the year - unquoted equities	220,408	52,896
	220,408	**52,896**

44 Basic and diluted earnings per share

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

	30 Sept 2026	**30 Sept 2025**
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (N'000)	**4,086,066**	**3,117,482**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	**30,800,000**	**15,400,000**
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Kobo)	**13.3**	**20.2**

Notes to the financial statements

44 Cashflow reconciliation

a) Other operating cash payments	**30 Sept 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**
In thousands of Naira	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Management expenses (less staff expenses)	(3,243,711)	(3,994,089)
Adjustment for items not involving movement of cash:		
Depreciation	516,988	482,365
Amortisation of ROU	20,944	14,780
Credit loss expense	-	-
Unrealized exchange loss/gain	198,769	778,535
Sundry income	72,730	84,765
Gain on sale of property & equipment	633	14,158
Fair value gain on securities	(2,526,704)	(1,336,864)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	**(4,960,351)**	**(3,956,350)**
Changes in right-of-use assets	(12,469)	(14,920)
Changes in trade payables	(580,306)	249,006
Changes in insurance contract liabilities	4,404,143	890,752
Changes in trade receivable	(1,425,130)	696,784
Changes in defined benefit obligation	44,681	(2,536)
Changes in company income tax liabilities	105,344	50,283
Other sundry (payable)/receivable	565,040	5,947,017
Changes in Other receivables and prepayment	505,414	(1,540,117)
Changes in loans and receivables	(61,244)	(221,101)
Changes in reinsurance assets	(4,005,909)	1,427,870
Changes in other payables	43,579	(773,512)
	(5,377,210)	**2,753,177**

b) Premium received from policy holders	**30 Sept 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**
In thousands of Naira	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Trade receivable at 1 January	251,333	948,117
Gross premium written during the year	24,446,547	27,252,022
Trade receivable at end of the period	(1,676,463)	(251,333)
Premium received in advance	(26,334)	(75,425)
	22,995,082	**27,873,381**

Other Movement	**30 Sept 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**
In thousands of Naira	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Trade receivable at 1 January	251,333	948,117
Trade receivable at end of the period	(1,676,463)	(251,333)
Movement in Commission payables	256,245	47,085
Premium received in advance	(26,334)	(75,425)
	(1,195,219)	**668,444**

c) Recovery and recoverable from reinsurers	**30 Sept 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**
In thousands of Naira	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Reinsurance claims recoveries (note 35.1)	1,821,967	2,237,272
Salvage recovery (note 35)	174,517	174,062
	1,996,485	**2,411,334**

d) Reinsurance premium paid	**30 Sept 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**
In thousands of Naira	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Reinsurance premium cost (note 33.1)	8,347,896	10,956,201
Facultative outwards (note 33.1)	1,768,180	1,893,831
Movement in treaty and fac payable	580,681	(1,709,498)
	10,696,757	**11,140,534**

e) Commission paid	**30 Sept 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**
In thousands of Naira	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Commission payable to brokers at 1 January	517,949	470,864
Commission cost	3,693,818	3,930,478
Business acquisition cost (Note 36)	6,935,453	5,376,552
Commission payable to brokers at end of the period	(774,194)	(517,949)
Movement in Other payables to agents and brokers	-	73,134
	10,373,025	**9,333,079**

Notes to the financial statements

f) Commission received	**30 Sept 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**
In thousands of Naira	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Commission income earned during the year	2,418,560	2,518,308
Profit Comm. & Comm. Adjustment	-	(1,566)
Lead underwriting commission	6,256	16,657
Commission income received during the year	**2,424,816**	**2,533,399**

g) Interest received	**30 Sept 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Interest income earned during the year	3,343,248	4,755,424
	3,343,248	**4,755,424**

h) Movement in financial assets **30 Sept 2026**

In thousands of Naira	**Fair value through P/L**	**Available for sale**	**Loans & receivables**	**Held to maturity**	**Total Movement**
Addition	2,020,949	1,791,910	-	(522,333)	3,290,526
Disposals/redempetion	(2,526,704)	-	-	(1,365,732)	(3,892,436)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value gain	2,526,704	-	-	-	2,526,704
	2,020,949	**1,791,910**	**-**	**(1,888,065)**	**1,924,794**

Movement in financial assets **31 Dec 2025**

In thousands of Naira	**Fair value through profit or loss**	**Available for sale**	**Loans & receivables**	**Held to maturity**	**Total Movement**
Addition	1,277,163	5,419,769	-	3,150,365	9,847,298
Disposals/redempetion	-	(3,014,903)	-	(2,630,973)	(5,645,876)
Impairment	-	-	-	21,223	21,223
Fair value gain/(loss)	1,336,864	7,182,482	-	-	8,519,346
	2,614,027	**9,587,348**	**-**	**540,615**	**12,741,990**

i) Purchase of property and equipment	**30 Sept 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**
In thousands of Naira	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Addition for the year per movement schedule	1,855,063	225,724
Cash flow on addition to property and equipment	**1,855,063**	**225,724**

j) Sale of property and equipment	**30 Sept 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**
In thousands of Naira	**₦'000**	**₦'000**
Costs of assets disposed	23,877	64,341
Accumulated depreciation on assets disposed	(21,284)	(62,413)
Gain on disposal	(36)	14,158
Proceed on sale of assets	**2,557**	**16,085**

k) Cash payment to and on behalf of employees	**30 Sept 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**
	₦'000	**₦'000**
Staff cost	492,523	751,110
Director emolument	135,025	130,772
Pension contribution	14,167	17,857
Retirement benefits	34,492	15,079
Contract staff cost	259,103	308,947
Medical	35,957	44,352
	971,267	1,268,115

45 Related party disclosures

Transactions are entered into by the Company during the year with related parties. Unless specifically disclosed, these transactions occurred under terms that are no less favourable than those with third parties.

46 Sale of insurance contracts

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

Notes to the financial Statements

47 Contravention

There were no contraventions during the year (2025:Nil)

48 Other related party transactions

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

49 Events after the reporting period

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

50 Commitments

The Company had no capital commitments at the reporting date.

Other National Disclosures

Statement of Value Added
for the year ended 30 September 2026

	30 Sept 2026		31 December 2025	
	₦'000	**%**	**₦'000**	%
Insurance revenue	20,551,972	354	27,593,027	486
Investment income	7,818,947	135	8,111,641	143
Other income	3,058,096	53	1,574,578	28
Claims incurred, commissions paid and operating expenses (local)	(25,625,233)	(442)	(31,603,692)	(557)
Value added	**5,803,782**	**100**	**5,675,554**	**100**
Distribution:				
Employees and directors (staff cost)	971,267	17	1,302,469	23
Government (taxes)	229,462	4	275,715	5
Asset replacement (depreciation)	516,988	9	482,365	8
Contingency reserve	-	1	817,561	14
Expansion (retained on the business)	4,086,066	70	2,797,444	49
	5,803,782	**100**	**5,675,553**	**100**

Financial Summary

	30 Sept 2026 ₦'000	31 Dec 2025 ₦'000	31 Dec 2024 ₦'000	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2022 ₦'000
Statement of financial position					
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2,972,978	4,433,568	5,416,681	5,507,393	4,188,442
Financial assets	62,299,188	60,374,394	47,632,403	35,825,193	25,982,584
Loan and receivables	619,490	558,245	337,144	382,113	249,121
Premium receivables	1,676,463	251,333	948,117	278,764	199,857
Reinsurance contract assets	8,149,247	4,143,338	5,571,208	5,559,453	4,903,079
Other receivables and prepayments	2,298,462	2,803,876	1,263,759	890,333	779,997
Right-of-use assets	35,269	7,880	7,880	13,509	21,744
Investment property	356,000	340,000	340,000	220,000	160,000
Intangible assets	337,890	25,066	33,908	33,101	20,844
Property and equipment	4,546,668	3,176,474	3,426,201	3,452,249	1,584,679
Statutory deposit	1,500,000	770,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Intercompany - Life Company	201,926	-	-	-	-
Recapitalisation escrow account	15,832,356	-	-	-	-
Total assets	**100,825,936**	**76,884,175**	**65,677,300**	**52,862,109**	**38,790,346**
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	22,681,883	18,277,740	17,386,988	15,340,788	13,191,889
Other technical liabilities	887,563	1,467,869	1,218,863	2,136,104	1,022,333
Provision and other payables	777,315	733,736	1,507,248	2,010,015	742,250
Retirement benefit obligations	136,095	91,414	93,950	168,130	84,322
Income tax liabilities	401,191	295,847	245,563	174,585	157,845
Deferred tax liabilities	9,003,239	9,003,239	2,036,859	-	-
Total liabilities	**34,230,285**	**30,212,845**	**22,832,471**	**19,829,622**	**15,198,639**
Capital and reserves					
Issued and paid-up share capital	15,400,000	9,240,000	7,700,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Share premium	9,940,393	497,464	547,433	560,294	560,294
Contingency reserve	5,562,642	5,562,642	5,562,642	4,452,316	3,395,997
Retained earnings	10,230,470	6,144,404	4,558,293	1,516,988	(2,708,286)
Assets revaluation reserve	1,721,291	1,721,291	1,721,291	1,721,291	828,773
Re-measurement reserve	80,143	80,143	59,771	4,111	55,639
Fair value reserve	23,660,716	23,440,308	22,695,399	17,777,487	14,459,291
Total equity	**66,595,642**	**46,686,252**	**42,844,829**	**33,032,487**	**23,591,708**
Total liabilities and equity	**100,825,927**	**76,899,097**	**65,677,300**	**52,862,109**	**38,790,346**
Statement of profit or loss					
Insurance revenue	20,551,972	27,630,687	22,229,099	14,835,202	12,506,552
Insurance service expenses	(17,076,554)	(15,082,454)	(14,971,588)	(10,795,403)	(10,772,115)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	(2,658,254)	(9,090,327)	(6,490,544)	(3,778,203)	(2,935,873)
Insurance service result	817,164	3,457,906	766,967	261,595	(1,201,436)
Investment and other income	7,713,341	5,836,722	9,631,542	8,719,867	5,793,399
(Profit/(loss) before taxation	4,315,528	4,032,423	5,282,084	5,463,747	1,874,983
Taxation (expense)/credit	(229,462)	(906,312)	269,546	(182,153)	(129,292)
(Profit/(loss) before taxation	4,086,066	3,126,111	5,551,631	5,281,594	1,745,691
Transfer to contingency reserve	-	-	1,110,326	1,056,319	-
Bonus share/Dividend	-	(1,540,000)	(700,000)	-	-
Transfer to revenue reserve	4,086,066	1,586,111	3,041,305	4,225,275	1,745,691
Basic earnings per share (kobo)	13.3	17.0	30.0	37.7	12.5