



Royal Exchange Plc
(RC:6752)

Consolidated and Seperate Financial Statements
For the Period Ended 30th September 2026

Corporate Information

Company Registration Number	RC 6752
Tax Identification Number	00067990-0001
Legal Entity	Royal Exchange Plc
Country of Incorporation	Nigeria
Company FRCN Number	FRC/2013/00000000559
Directors	Mr. Odogwu Kenneth Ezenwani (Former Chairman, Resigned 22nd January 2026) Mr. Ikeme Osakwe (Chairman, Non-Executive Director, Appointed 9th October 2025) Mr. Hewett Benson (Former Managing Director/CEO, Resigned 15th August 2025) Mrs. Idu Okeahialam (Managing Director/CEO, Appointed 31st July 2025) Alhaji Rufai Ahmed (Non-Executive Director, Resigned 31st July 2025) Mr. Adeyinka Ojora (Non-Executive Director, Resigned 10th October 2025) Chief Anthony Ikemefuna Idigbe (SAN) (Non-Executive Director) Senator Sanusi M. Daggash (Non-Executive Director, Appointed 9th October 2025) Mr. Ezekiel Onilude (Non-Executive Director) Ms. Pamela Yough (Non-Executive Director, Appointed 9th October 2025) Mr. Afolabi Caxton-Martins (Non-Executive Director, Appointed 9th October 2025)
Group Company Secretary	OOT Nominees Limited Plot 45 Oyibo Adjarho Street Off Ayinde Akinmade Street Off Admiralty Way, Lekki Phase 1 Lagos
Registered Office	3B Sir Samuel Manuwa Street Victoria Island Lagos
Tax Consultant	Eni Professional Services 5 Ilupeju By-Pass, Ilupeju Lagos
Independent Auditor	Kreston Pedabo Audit Services FRC/2022/COY/861283 67 Norman Williams Street Ikoyi, Lagos Nigeria Signing Partner: Ajibade Taofeek Fashina www.krestonpedabo.com
Bankers:	Ecobank Plc FCMB Plc Fidelity Bank Plc FSDH Merchant Bank Limited Heritage Bank Limited Keystone Bank Limited Royal Exchange Microfinance Bank Limited Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc United Bank for Africa Plc Wema Bank Plc
Registrars	Cardinal Stone Registrars Limited, 358, Herbert Macauley Street, Yaba, Lagos

Share Dealing Policy Report

1 Purpose

To outline Royal Exchange Plc's ("RE") share dealing policy which is applicable to all of its employees, Directors, officers, contractors, agents, auditors or audit committee members, consultants and shareholders holding 5% or more of any class of RE's securities (together "Applicable Persons").

As RE's shares are listed on the Nigerian Exchange Limited, RE is obliged to comply with the rules of the Nigerian Exchange Limited, the Investments and Securities Act as well as Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Rules and Regulations 2013 ("SEC Rules"), SEC Code of Corporate Governance for Public Companies 2013, the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 ("CAMA"), The Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act ("FRCN") (together the "Relevant Securities Laws").

The Relevant Nigerian Securities Laws imposes restrictions on dealings in the securities of a listed Company (which would include shares) to ensure that employees and certain other persons do not abuse and do not place themselves under suspicion of abusing price sensitive information that they may have or be perceived to have.

Care must therefore be taken in the timing of any 'Dealing' in RE's shares.

2 The policy

It is expressly prohibited for any Applicable Person or Connected Person to Deal in RE's shares when:

- (a) they have Inside Information
- (b) they are notified by RE that trading is prohibited for a fixed period or until further notice.

Employee Insiders (as defined below) may not Deal in RE's shares without obtaining clearance to Deal in advance in accordance with paragraph 6 (Clearance to Deal).

A breach of this Policy constitutes a serious employee disciplinary offence, which could result in dismissal and may also expose Applicable Persons or Connected Persons to criminal and/or civil sanctions.

For the avoidance of doubt this Policy is a supplement to and not a substitute for any of the Relevant Securities Law.

3 Definitions applicable to this policy

The following definitions are referred to within this Policy:

"Connected Persons" include:

- (a) the spouse or civil partner;
- (b) any children (including step-children) under 18 years of age;
- (c) a nominee, including an investment manager managing funds on their behalf;
- (d) a trust of which they, any member of their family, or any family controlled Company, are the trustee or beneficiary;
- (e) a person in partnership with them or any of their connected persons mentioned in (a) to (c) above (acting in his or her capacity as such); or
- (f) a Company which they or their family control.

'Deal' or 'Dealing' includes:

- (a) any acquisition or disposal of, or agreement to acquire or dispose of the shares of the Company;
- (b) entering into a contract (including a contract for difference) the purpose of which is to secure a profit or avoid a loss by reference to fluctuations in the price of the shares of the Company;
- (c) the grant, acceptance, acquisition, disposal, exercise or discharge of any option to acquire or dispose of any of the shares of the Company;
- (d) entering into, or terminating, assigning or novating any stock lending agreement in respect of the shares of the Company;
- (e) using as security, or otherwise granting a charge, lien or other encumbrance over the shares of the Company;

3 Definitions applicable to this policy (continued)

- (f) any transaction, including a transfer for nil consideration, or the exercise of any power or discretion effecting a change of ownership of a beneficial interest in the shares of the Company or;
- (g) exercising any other right or fulfilling any obligation, present or future, conditional or unconditional, to acquire or dispose of any securities of the Company.

Share Dealing Policy Report

“Inside Information” is information of a nature which:

- (a) is not generally available to the general market and;
- (b) would, if generally available, be likely to have a significant effect on the price of RE’s shares.

“Employee Insiders” are Applicable Persons who are considered to have access to Inside Information on a regular or occasional basis and would automatically include:

- (a) all Directors of RE;
- (b) all Directors and managers of RE subsidiaries;
- (c) all senior executives of RE;
- (d) all senior executives of all RE subsidiaries;
- (e) certain members of the finance division;
- (f) certain members of the corporate affairs division;
- (g) certain members of the legal department division;
- (h) certain members of the information technology department;
- (i) certain personal assistants executive assistants/administrative assistants to the above roles and;
- (j) any other person designated as an Employee Insider by any Director or officer of RE from time to time.
- (k) Acting as trustee: where a person to whom this policy applies acts as a trustee of a trust this policy may also apply to dealings undertaken by that trust. Persons to whom this is relevant should seek further information from the Group Head of Legal.

If you are in any doubt regarding whether you are classified as an Employee Insider, you must check with the Group Head of Legal. The Legal department maintains a register of all Employee Insiders.

“Prohibited Period” is any Close Period or any period when there exists any matter which constitutes Inside Information in relation to RE.

4 Share dealing restrictions on all employee insiders

As an Applicable Person, you must not Deal in RE shares if you are in possession of Inside Information or if you are notified by RE that trading is prohibited for a fixed period or until further notice. If you are in any doubt as to whether information you possess is Inside Information you should contact the Group Head of Legal before you Deal.

Your obligation not to Deal while in possession of Inside Information also applies to Dealing in shares of another Company if such Inside Information would possibly have a significant effect on the price of the shares of that other Company. For example, if RE was in negotiations to acquire another listed Company or be sold to another listed Company, share trading in both companies would be prohibited during the period of such negotiations.

If you are in possession of Inside Information, the prohibition on Dealing also applies to people connected to your ‘Connected Persons’ (see the above definition).

This Policy applies to all securities you now own, or may in the future acquire, whether you or any Connected Person hold such securities directly or indirectly.

5 Share dealing restrictions on all employee insiders

All Employee Insiders (or any Connected Persons) must not Deal in any securities of RE without obtaining clearance to Deal in advance in accordance with paragraph 6 (Clearance to Deal).

5 Share dealing restrictions on all employee insiders (continued)

This restriction is designed in particular to protect Directors and senior executives who do not have access to Inside Information which may be known to the other members of the Board or who may be unable correctly to assess the significance of the information. The object is to prevent embarrassment to the person concerned, the Board and RE as a whole.

The Group Head of Legal will be able to provide you with a form for you to complete your request for authorisation to Deal.

Share Dealing Policy Report

6 Clearance to deal

An Employee Insider who wishes to Deal in any securities of RE must first notify the Director designated by the Board for this purpose and must not Deal without first receiving clearance from him. This is in addition to the requirement that Directors and other insiders must notify SEC not later than 48 hours of sale and purchase of their shares under the SEC Rules. Provided that such notification does not relieve the Employee Insider of the obligation to comply with the provisions of any law or rules relating to insider trading. 6.2 If the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Managing Director or the Director designated by the Board for the purposes of paragraph 6.1, wishes to Deal in any securities of RE he must first notify the Board and must not Deal without first receiving clearance from the Board in a Board meeting.

A response to a request for clearance to Deal must be given to the relevant Employee Insider within five business days of the request being made.

RE will maintain a record of the response to any Dealing request made by a Employee Insider and of any clearance given. A copy of the response and clearance (if any) must be given to the Employee Insider concerned.

An Employee Insider who is given clearance to Deal in accordance with this paragraph 6 (Clearance to Deal) must Deal as soon as possible and in any event within two (2) business days of clearance being received excluding the day on which clearance was given. A fresh clearance must be sought if the dealing is not completed within this period. Failure to comply with this time period is a serious disciplinary matter and may also constitute a criminal offence.

An Employee Insider must not be given clearance to Deal in any securities of RE during:

- (a) a Prohibited Period;
- (b) on considerations of a short term nature (an investment with a maturity of one year or less will always be considered of a short term nature); or
- (c) at any time when the person responsible for the clearance otherwise has reason to believe that the proposed Dealing is in breach of this Code.

In exceptional circumstances, an Employee Insider who is not in possession of Inside Information in relation to RE may be given clearance to sell, but not to purchase, securities to alleviate severe personal hardship. Examples of the type of circumstance which may be considered exceptional for these purposes would be where severe personal hardship would otherwise result to an Employee Insider or his immediate relatives such as the urgent need for a medical operation or to satisfy a court order where no other funds are reasonably available.

7 Close periods

Employee Insiders (and any Connected Persons) are prohibited from Dealing in RE's shares during:

- (a) the 60 days preceding the announcement of the interim and full year results; or
- (b) if shorter, the period between the end of the relevant financial period and the announcement of associated results (a "Close Period").

Employee Insiders will be given notice by the Group Head of Legal when RE is about to enter a Close Period.

8 Confidentiality obligations

As you know, every Applicable Person is under an obligation to RE to ensure they do not disclose confidential information concerning RE, its business or its clients to anyone except in the necessary course of business. It is therefore important that you do not discuss confidential information in situations where it may be overheard, nor participate in discussions regarding decisions by others about investments in RE.

Persons to whom this policy applies must keep confidential the fact that they are intending to deal or that they have applied for clearance and if clearance was refused that this was the case.

9 Amendments to this policy

This Policy may be amended, revised or modified at any time. Any such amendments, revisions or modifications will be disseminated throughout RE.

Results at a Glance

For the period ended 30 September 2026

	Group			Company		
	30-Sep-26 ₦'000	30-Sep-25 ₦'000	% Change	30-Sep-26 ₦'000	30-Sep-25 ₦'000	% Change
Earned income	612,415	1,855,022	(67)	562,068	1,642,175	(66)
Profit before taxation	69,363	1,485,931	(95)	174,610	1,474,474	(88)
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	69,363	1,485,931	(95)	174,610	1,474,474	(88)
Share capital	4,133,349	4,133,349	-	4,133,349	4,133,349	-
Shareholders' fund	7,219,897	7,624,711	(5)	7,641,321	7,876,406	(3)
Profit per share (Naira) - Basic	0.02	0.36	(95)	0.04	0.36	(88)
Stock exchange quotation (Naira)	1.15	2.18	(47)	1.15	2.18	(47)

Certification by the Managing Director/CEO

To comply with the provisions of Section 1.1 of SEC Guidance on Implementation of Sections 60-63 of Investments and Securities Act 2007, FRCN Guidance on Implementation of Sections 28(3) of Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023 I hereby make the following statements regarding the Internal Controls of Royal Exchange Plc for the period ended 30th June 2026.

I, Idu Okeahialam certify that:

- (i) I have reviewed this management assessment on internal control over financial reporting of Royal Exchange PLC.
- (ii) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report.
- (iii) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company and as of, for the period presented in this report.
- (iv) The Company's other certifying officer(s) and I:
 - are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls.
 - have designed such internal controls and procedures, or caused such internal controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the entity is made known to us by others within the entity, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared.
 - have designed such internal control system, or caused such internal control system to be designed under my supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.
 - and have evaluated the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the report and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the internal controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation.
- (v) The Company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control system, to the entity's auditors and the audit committee of the entity's board of Directors (or persons performing equivalent functions):
 - All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal control system which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information.
 - Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the entity's internal control system.



Idu Okeahialam
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2021/003/00000022487

29th October 2026

Certification by the Chief Financial Officer

To comply with the provisions of Section 1.1 of SEC Guidance on Implementation of Sections 60-63 of Investments and Securities Act 2007, FRCN Guidance on Implementation of Sections 28(3) of Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023 I hereby make the following statements regarding the Internal Controls of Royal Exchange Plc for the period ended 30th June 2026.

I, Olusanya Idowu certify that:

- (i) I have reviewed this management assessment on internal control over financial reporting of Royal Exchange PLC.
- (ii) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report.
- (iii) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company and as of, for the period presented in this report.
- (iv) The Company's other certifying officer(s) and I:
 - are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls.
 - have designed such internal controls and procedures, or caused such internal controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the entity is made known to us by others within the entity, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared.
 - have designed such internal control system, or caused such internal control system to be designed under my supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.
 - and have evaluated the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the report and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the internal controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation.
- (v) The Company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control system, to the entity's auditors and the audit committee of the entity's board of Directors (or persons performing equivalent functions):
 - All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal control system which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information.
 - Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the entity's internal control system.



Olusanya Idowu
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2026/PRO/ICAN/001/337949

29th October 2026

Management Report on Certification of Financial Statements

In accordance with section 405 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Managing Director/CEO and the Chief Financial Officer certify that the financial statements have been reviewed and based on our knowledge,

- (i) financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements misleading, in the light of the circumstances under which such statement was made.
- (ii) financial statements and all other financial information included in the statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the Company as of and for, the periods covered by the financial statements.
- (iii) We state that management and Directors:
 - (a) are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls and has designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company is made known to the officer by other officers of the Company ,particularly during the period in which the financial statement report is being prepared.
 - (b) has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls within 90 days prior to the date of its financial statements.
 - (c) certifies that Company's internal controls are effective as of that date.
- (iv) We have disclosed:
 - (a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data, and has identified for the Company's operations.
 - (b) whether or not, there is any fraud that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control.
 - (c) as indicated in the report, whether or not, there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any corrective action with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.



Olusanya Idowu
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2026/PRO/ICAN/001/337949

29th October 2026



Idu Okeahialam
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2021/003/00000022487

29th October 2026

ROYAL EXCHANGE PLC
Shareholding Structure/Free Float Status

Description	30-Sep-26			30-Sep-25	
	Units	Percentage		Units	Percentage
Issued Share Capital	8,266,698,940	100%	Issued Share Capital	8,266,698,940	100%
Details of Substantial Shareholdings (5% and above)					
[Name(s) of Shareholders]			[Name(s) of Shareholders]		
Spennymoor Limited	2,129,405,249	25.76%	Spennymoor Limited	2,129,405,249	25.76%
Nexamont Company Limited	1,764,206,495	21.34%	Nexamont Company Limited	1,770,499,535	21.42%
Kacio Global Links Limited	1,597,496,268	19.32%	Kacio Global Links Limited	1,597,496,268	19.32%
Far East Finance & Investment Limited.-Trading	453,067,252	5.48%	Far East Finance & Investment Limited.-Trading	453,067,252	5.48%
Total Substantial Shareholdings	5,944,175,264	71.91%	Total Substantial Shareholdings	5,950,468,304	71.98%
Details of Directors Shareholdings (direct and indirect), excluding directors' holding substantial interests					
[Name(s) of Directors]			[Name(s) of Directors]		
Mr. Kenny Ezenwani Odogwu (Indirect_Representing Spennymoor Limited)	-	0.00%	Mr. Kenny Ezenwani Odogwu (Indirect_Representing Spennymoor Limited)	-	0.00%
Chief Anthony Ikemefuna Idigbe (SAN) (Indirect_Representing Punuka Inves	103,510,716	1.25%	Chief Anthony Ikemefuna Idigbe (SAN) (Indirect_Representing Punuka Inve	103,510,716	1.25%
Mrs. Idu Okeahialam	-	0.00%	Mr. Adeyinka Ojora (Direct)	374,739	0.00%
Mr. Ikeme Osakwe	-	0.00%	Mr. Adeyinka Ojora (Indirect_Representing Phoenix Holdings Limited)	965,679	0.01%
Mr. Ezekiel Ayangbemisola Onilude	-	0.00%	Mr. Hewett Benson	-	0.00%
Ms. Pamela Mimi Yough	-	0.00%	Alhaji Ahmed Rufa'i Mohammed	-	0.00%
Mr. Afolabi Caxton-Martins	-	0.00%			
Mr. Mohammed Sanusi Daggash	-	0.00%			
Total Directors' Shareholdings	103,510,716	1.25%	Total Directors' Shareholdings	104,851,134	1.27%
Details of Other Influential shareholdings, if any (E.g. Government, Promoters)					
[Name(s) of Entities/ Government]			[Name(s) of Entities/ Government]		
Gombe State Government	4,454,404	0.05%	Gombe State Government	5,637,604	0.07%
Total of Other Influential Shareholdings	4,454,404	0.05%	Total of Other Influential Shareholdings	5,637,604	0.07%
Free Float in Unit and Percentage	2,214,558,556	26.79%	Free Float in Unit and Percentage	2,205,741,898	26.68%
Free Float in Value	N2,546,742,339.40		Free Float in Value	N4,521,770,890.90	

Declaration:

A) Royal Exchange Plc with a free float percentage of **26.79%** as at

Consolidated and Separate Statements of Financial Position

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>		Group		Company	
	Note	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	5	970,565	1,172,669	25,639	318,621
Loans and advances to customers	6	553,233	1,081,134	-	-
Advances under finance lease	7	14,814	26,456	-	-
Trustee Assets	8	121,394	203,828	121,394	203,828
<i>Investment securities:</i>					
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	9(a)	69,298	91,535	8,158	-
Amortized Cost	9(b)	1,267,963	-	1,267,963	-
Fair value through Other Comprehensive Incr	9	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	10	-	-	591,501	551,048
Deferred acquisition cost	12	-	-	-	-
Investment in associates	12(a)	7,995,688	8,184,932	7,995,688	8,184,932
Other receivables and prepayments	11	705,479	294,703	610,720	210,777
Deposit for shares		39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000
Property and equipment	13	145,945	37,905	124,135	21,023
Right of Use Asset	13(b)	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets		-	-	-	-
Employees retirement benefit asset (Net)	14	-	-	-	-
Statutory deposits		-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets		-	-	-	-
Investment Properties classified as held for sale		-	-	-	-
Total assets		11,883,379	11,132,162	10,784,198	9,529,230
					1,056,333
LIABILITIES					
Trustee Liabilities	15	2,226,486	541,966	2,226,486	541,966
Borrowings	16	1,318,175	1,763,400	-	-
Other liabilities	17	1,098,231	1,187,102	902,988	1,095,874
Current income tax liabilities	19(b)	20,591	14,983	13,403	14,983
Finance Lease Obligation	20	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities		4,663,483	3,507,451	3,142,877	1,652,823
EQUITY					
Share capital	21	4,133,349	4,133,349	4,133,349	4,133,349
Share premium	22	2,690,936	2,690,936	2,690,936	2,690,936
Regulatory risk reserves	23	416,481	416,481	-	-
Retained earnings	24	24,654	429,469	862,559	1,097,645
Other component of equity	25	(45,524)	(45,524)	(45,524)	(45,524)
Capital and reserves attributable to owners		7,219,897	7,624,711	7,641,321	7,876,406
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
Total equity		7,219,897	7,624,711	7,641,321	7,876,406
Total equity & liabilities		11,883,379	11,132,162	10,784,198	9,529,230

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 22 October 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Ikeme Osakwe
Chairman
FRC/2017/ICAN/00000016455



Olusanya Idowu
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2026/PRO/ICAN/001/337949



Idu Okeahialam
Managing Director/CEO
FRC/2021/003/00000022487

Consolidated and Separate Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Note	Group		Company	
		30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025
Interest Income	26	224,956	400,369	3,921	73,691
Interest Expense	26	(227,710)	(166,747)	-	-
Net Interest Income		(2,754)	233,623	3,921	73,691
Fee and Commission	26	5,948	53,405	3,110	490
Investment income	27	153,975	-	99,791	-
Share of profit on investment in associate	12(a)	455,246	1,567,994	455,246	1,567,994
Net fair value gain or loss on financial assets	28	-	-	-	-
Other operating income	30	-	-	-	-
Operating income		612,415	1,855,022	562,068	1,642,175
(Charge)/write-back of impairment allowance	29	-	-	-	-
Net operating income after credit loss expense on financial assets		612,415	1,855,022	562,068	1,642,175
Administrative expenses	31	(543,052)	(369,091)	(387,458)	(167,700)
Profit before tax		69,363	1,485,931	174,610	1,474,474
Minimum tax	19(a)	-	-	-	-
Income taxes	19(a)	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period		69,363	1,485,931	174,610	1,474,474
Profit is attributable to:					
Owners of Royal Exchange Plc		69,363	1,485,931	174,610	1,474,474
Non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-
		69,363	1,485,931	174,610	1,474,474
Other comprehensive income, net of tax					
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>					
Changes in fair value of FVOCI investments	28	28,878	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		28,878	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		98,241	1,485,931	174,610	1,474,474
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of Royal Exchange Plc		98,241	1,485,931	174,610	1,474,474
Non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-
		98,241	1,485,931	174,610	1,474,474
Profit/(Loss) per share - Basic and diluted (kobo)	32	1	29	3	29

Consolidated and Separate Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Note	Group		Company	
		July-Sept 2026	July-Sept 2025	July-Sept 2026	July-Sept 2025
Interest Income	26	41,049	180,145	-	20,389
Interest Expense	26	(71,638)	(69,953)	-	-
Net Interest Income		(30,589)	110,192	-	20,389
Fee and Commission	26	2,178	16,214	676	490
Investment and other income	27	93,764	-	83,819	-
Share of profit on investment in associate	12(a)	139,764	14,946	139,764	14,946
Net fair value gain or loss on financial assets	28	8,593	-	-	-
Other operating income	30	-	-	-	-
Operating income		213,710	141,351	224,259	35,824
(Charge)/write-back of impairment allowance	29	1,832	-	-	-
Net operating income after credit loss expense on financial assets		215,542	141,351	224,259	35,824
Administrative expenses	31	(205,024)	(170,210)	(148,573)	(79,107)
Profit before tax		10,518	(28,858)	75,686	(43,283)
Minimum tax	19(a)	-	-	-	-
Income taxes	19(a)	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period		10,518	(28,858)	75,686	(43,283)
Profit is attributable to:					
Owners of Royal Exchange Plc		10,518	(28,858)	75,686	(43,283)
Non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-
		10,518	(28,858)	75,686	(43,283)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax					
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>					
Changes in fair value of FVOCI investments	28	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		10,518	(28,858)	75,686	(43,283)
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of Royal Exchange Plc		10,518	(28,858)	75,686	(43,283)
Non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-
		10,518	(28,858)	75,686	(43,283)
Profit/(Loss) per share - Basic and diluted (kobo)	32	0.20	-0.56	1.47	-0.84

Consolidated and Separate Statements of Cash Flows

		Group		Company	
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Note	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025
<i>Cash flows from operating activities:</i>					
Profit for the period		98,241	1,485,931	174,610	1,474,475
Add: Minimum tax	19(a)	-	-	-	-
Add: Income tax	19(a)	-	-	-	-
Profit before taxes		98,241	1,485,931	174,610	1,474,475
<i>Adjustments for:</i>					
Transfer within equity		-	-	-	9,682
Charge/(write-back) of impairment allowance		-	-	-	-
Depreciation on property and equipment		35,409	1,767	34,780	1,767
Fair value gain/(loss) on FVTPL Investment securities		(28,878)	-	-	-
Share of profit of associate		(455,246)	(1,567,994)	(455,246)	(1,567,994)
		(350,473)	(80,296)	(245,856)	(82,070)
<i>Changes in working capital:</i>					
Loans and advances to customers	6	58,108	(1,330,752)	-	-
Advance under finance lease	7	1,307	(35,669)	-	-
Other receivables and prepayment	11	(51,515)	(40,387)	(64,048)	96,962
Other liabilities	17	15,060	755,556	(9,748)	-
Tax expense		-	-	-	(1,159,073)
		(327,514)	(731,548)	(319,650)	(1,144,181)
Income tax paid	19(b)	(1,577)	(9,359)	(1,579)	(9,359)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activ		(329,091)	(740,907)	(321,229)	(1,153,540)
<i>Cash flows from investing activities:</i>					
Purchases of property and equipment	13	(5,777)	(21,453)	(5,778)	(21,453)
Additional investment in associates	12(a)	-	-	-	-
Additional investment in subsidiary	10	-	-	-	-
Purchase of investment securities	9	(1,267,963)	-	(1,267,963)	-
Trustee Assets	8	13,606	(281,867)	13,606	(281,867)
Net interest received	26	-	-	-	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		(494,907)	(303,320)	(660,135)	(303,320)
<i>Cash flows from financing activities:</i>					
Proceeds from/(repayment of) borrowings		(373,302)	229,999	-	(645,069)
Repayment of finance lease		-	-	-	-
Right issues		-	1,560,664	-	1,560,664
Trustee liabilities		100,519	35,183	100,519	35,183
Unclaimed dividend paid		-	(79,662)	-	(79,662)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activ		(272,784)	1,746,184	100,519	871,116
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		2,067,347	470,711	906,484	904,366
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,096,782)	701,957	(880,845)	(585,744)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the peri	5	970,565	1,172,668	25,639	318,622

Consolidated and Separate Statements of Changes in Equity - Group

	Other components of equity						Equity attributable to Parent's Shareholders	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Share Capital	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Regulatory risk reserve	Other Component of Equity	Total			
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>									
At 1 January 2026	4,133,349	2,690,936	(73,587)	416,481	(45,524)	7,121,656	7,121,656	-	7,121,656
Other comprehensive income in the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers within equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	98,241	-	-	98,241	98,241	-	98,241
Total Shareholder's Funds	4,133,349	2,690,936	24,654	416,481	(45,524)	7,219,897	7,219,897	-	7,219,897
Balance as at 30 September 2026	4,133,349	2,690,936	24,654	416,481	(45,524)	7,219,897	7,219,897	-	7,219,897

Closing retained earnings per the statement of financial position (the opening balance above is derived from this - see review finding B1)

	Other components of equity						Equity attributable to Parent's Shareholders	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Share Capital	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Regulatory risk reserve	Other Component of Equity	Total			
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>									
At 1 January 2025	4,133,349	2,690,936	(939,296)	416,481	(45,524)	6,255,946	6,255,946	-	6,255,946
Additions during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income in the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers within equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	1,485,931	-	-	1,485,931	1,485,931	-	1,485,931
Total comprehensive income	4,133,349	2,690,936	429,469	416,481	(45,524)	7,624,711	7,624,711	-	7,624,711
Balance as at 30 September 2025	4,133,349	2,690,936	429,469	416,481	(45,524)	7,624,711	7,624,711	-	7,624,711

Consolidated and Separate Statements of Changes in Equity - Parent

	Other Component of Equity					Equity attributable to Parent's Shareholders	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Share Capital	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Actuarial Gain/Loss Reserve	Other Component of Equity (Total)			
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>								
At 1 January 2026	4,133,349	2,690,936	673,665	(45,524)	(45,524)	7,452,426	-	7,452,426
Other comprehensive income in the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	174,610	-	-	174,610	-	174,610
Total comprehensive income	4,133,349	2,690,936	848,275	(45,524)	(45,524)	7,627,036	-	7,627,036
Balance as at 30th September 2026	4,133,349	2,690,936	862,559	(45,524)	(45,524)	7,641,320	-	7,641,320

	Other Component of Equity					Equity attributable to Parent's Shareholders	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Share Capital	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Actuarial Gain/Loss Reserve	Other Component of Equity (Total)			
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>								
At 1 January 2025	4,133,349	2,690,936	(367,148)	(45,524)	(45,524)	6,411,613	-	6,411,613
Additions during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	1,474,475	-	-	1,474,475	-	1,474,475
Total comprehensive income	4,133,349	2,690,936	1,097,645	(45,524)	(45,524)	7,876,406	-	7,876,406
Balance as at 30 September 2025	4,133,349	2,690,936	1,097,645	(45,524)	(45,524)	7,876,406	-	7,876,406

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

1 Reporting entity

The Company was incorporated on 29 December 1969 as a privately owned Company, converted to a public limited liability company on 15 July 1989 and was listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (now Nigerian Exchange Limited) on 3 December 1990.

The Company has one (1) subsidiary, Royal Exchange Finance Company Limited ("the subsidiary"). Royal Exchange Finance Company Limited was incorporated as a private Company on 11 October 2004 and 99.9% of its shares were acquired immediately.

The principal activities of the Group are General insurance, health insurance and credit financing.

The registered office address of the Company is stated on Page 2.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements also comply with the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, the Insurance Act of Nigeria and the National Insurance Commission of Nigeria (NAICOM) circulars.

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies which follow and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Naira, which is the Group and Company's functional currency. All figures are rounded to the nearest thousand except where stated otherwise

2.2 Consolidation

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the separate financial statements of the parent Company and its subsidiary. Control exists when the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The results of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated and separate financial statements from the effective date of acquisition to the effective date of disposal. Adjustments are made when necessary to the consolidated and separate financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with those of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

2.3 Presentation

The consolidated and separate financial statements are prepared using the going concern basis of accounting. The statement of financial position is presented on a liquidity basis. The income statement is presented on the function of expense method with sub classification by nature provided in the notes.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is made if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and the future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Material accounting policies

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

3.1 Consolidation

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements:

IFRS 10 establishes a single control model that applies to all entities including special purpose entities. IFRS 10 replaces the portion of previously existing IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements that dealt with consolidated financial statements and SIC - 12 Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities. IFRS 10 changes the definition of control such that an investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. To meet the definition of control in IFRS 10, all three criteria must be met, including:

(a) an investor has power over an investee; (b) the investor has exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee (c) the investor has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. While the disclosure implications have been day effected, IFRS 10 had no impact on the consolidation of investment held by the group.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries used to prepare the consolidated financial statements were prepared as of the parent Company's reporting date.

i Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the parent. Control exists when the parent has:

- a** power over the investee.
- b** exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee.
- c** the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the parent.

ii Accounting method of consolidation

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The results of the subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated financial statements from the effective acquisition date up to the effective date on which control ceases, as appropriate.

iii Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances, income and expenses (except for foreign currency translation gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the entity. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment. Profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are also eliminated.

iv Non-controlling interest

The Group applies IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements in accounting for acquisitions of non-controlling interests. Under this accounting policy, acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with equity holders in their capacity as owners and therefore no goodwill is recognised as a result of such transactions. The adjustments of non-controlling interests are based on the proportionate amount of net assets of the subsidiary.

v Associates

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. They are initially recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's share of its associates post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the consolidated profit or loss; its share of post-acquisition movements is recognised in other comprehensive income. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment.

v Associates (continued)

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Intra-group gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Intra-group losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

3.2 Fair value measurement

The Group measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability.
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.
- The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to/by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

3.3 Cash and cash equivalents

For cash flow statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with other financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original terms to maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.4 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities with the exception of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables, are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place. Trade and other receivables are recognised when the Group is yet to receive cash for services rendered to its customers. The Group recognizes trade and other payables when it is yet to pay for goods or services rendered by its suppliers.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

(i) Initial measurements of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value (as defined in Note 3.2, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount). Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

The Group classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortized cost
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
- Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL)

Financial liabilities, other than loan commitments and financial guarantees, are measured at amortized cost or at FVPL when they are held for trading.

(iii) Debt instruments at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

The Group applies the new category under IFRS 9 of debt instruments measured at FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

- The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- The contractual terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI test

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in OCI. Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The ECL calculation for Debt instruments at FVOCI is explained in Note 3.4(xi). Where the Group holds more than one investment in the same security, they are deemed to be disposed of on a first-in first-out basis. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in OCI are reclassified from OCI to profit or loss.

(iv) Equity instruments at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive income

Upon initial recognition, the Group occasionally elects to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as equity instruments at FVOCI when they meet the criteria of definition of Equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss as other operating income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

(v) Trade and other payables at amortised cost

After initial measurement, trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on issue funds and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (EIR).

(vi) Trade and other receivables at amortised cost

Trade and other receivables are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the receivables. They are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. The amortised cost is the amount recognised on the receivable initially, minus principal repayments, plus cumulative amortisation (interest) using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

(vii) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are not held for trading and have been

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9. Management only designates an instrument at FVPL upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria are met. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis:

- The designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis.
- The liabilities are part of a group of financial liabilities (or financial assets, or both under IAS 39), which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.
- The liabilities contain one or more embedded derivatives, unless they do not significantly modify the cash flows that would otherwise be required by the contract, or it is clear with little or no analysis when a similar instrument is first considered that separation of the embedded derivative(s) is prohibited.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit and loss with the exception of movements in fair value of liabilities designated at FVPL due to changes in the Group's own credit risk. Such changes in fair value are recorded in the credit reserve through OCI and do not get recycled to the profit or loss.

Interest earned or incurred on instruments designated at FVPL is accrued in interest income or interest expense, respectively, using the EIR, taking into account any discount/ premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of instrument. Interest earned on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVPL is recorded using contractual interest rate. Dividend income from equity instruments measured at FVPL is recorded in profit or loss as other operating income when the right to the payment has been established.

(viii) Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Group does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Group acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified.

(ix) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

- Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Group derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be FVOCI.

When assessing whether to derecognise a loan, amongst others, the Group considers the following factors:

- Change in currency of the loan.
- Introduction of an equity feature.
- Change in counterparty.
- If the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion.

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Group records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

- Derecognition other than for substantial modification

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Group also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

(ix) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The Group can transfer the financial asset if and only if, either:

- The Group has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- It retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Pass-through arrangements are transactions whereby the Group retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the 'original asset'), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the 'eventual recipients'), when all the following three conditions are met:

- The Group has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances with the right to full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates
- The Group cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients
- The Group has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay. In addition, the Group is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents including interest earned, during the period between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

- The Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or
- The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The Group considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

When the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognised only to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement, in which case, the Group also recognises an associated liability.

The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration the Group could be required to pay.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where 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. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

(x) Impairment of financial instruments

At each reporting date, each financial asset or portfolio of advances measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, issued financial guarantee and loan commitment is assessed for impairment. Loss allowances are forward-looking, based on 12 month expected credit losses where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk rating, otherwise allowances are based on lifetime expected losses. The Group applies the impairment methodology of either the simplified approach or the three-stage general approach based on the nature of the receivables.

- Financial asset that are not credit impaired on initial recognition are classified in "stage 1" with credit risk continuously monitored. The Group's assets with significant low credit risk falls into this bucket.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

(x) Impairment of financial instruments (continued)

- If a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is identified, the financial asset is moved to “stage 2” but is not yet deemed to be credit impaired.
- If the financial asset is credit impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to stage 3.
- The Group recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date.
- Financial assets classified as stage 1, have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Assets in stage 2 or 3 have their ECL measured on a lifetime basis.
- For Group’s financial assets that are already in default, these financial assets should be classified into stage 3. Also if the counterparty is already in significant financial difficulty, such assets should be moved to stage 3.

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. The probability is determined by the risk of default which is applied to the cash flow estimates. On a significant increase in credit risk, credit losses are rebased from 12 month to lifetime expectations. A change in credit risk is typically but not necessarily associated with a change in the expected cash flows.

Allowances in respect of financial guarantees and loan commitments are presented as other liabilities and charges recorded within impairments. Financial assets held at amortized cost are presented net of allowances except where the asset has been wholly or partially written off.

The expected credit loss (ECL) allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months’ expected credit loss.

The 12 month ECL is the portion of life time expected credit loss that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Both life time expected credit loss and 12 month expected credit loss are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Group has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument’s credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Group classifies its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 as described below.

- Stage 1: When financial assets are first recognised, the Group recognises an allowance based on 12 month ECLs. Stage 1 financial assets also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the financial assets has been reclassified from Stage 2.
- Stage 2: When a financial asset has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the Life time ECLs. Stage 2 financial assets also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the financial assets has been reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3: Financial assets considered credit-impaired. The Group records an allowance for the life time ECLs.

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

(x) Impairment of financial instruments (continued)

The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, product type, customer type and rating and coverage by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written-off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity. The Group does not hold collateral as security.

For loans to related parties, amounts due to related parties, staff loans & advances and other debt instruments, the Group applies the three-stage general model.

(xi) The calculation of ECLs

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

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

- **Probability at Default (PD):** The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.
- **Exposure at Default (EAD):** The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise and accrued interest from missed payments.
- **Loss Given Default (LGD):** The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

When estimating the ECLs, the Group considers three scenarios (a base case, an upturn and downturn). Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, the assessment of multiple scenarios also incorporates how defaulted loans are expected to be recovered, including the probability that the loans will cure and the value of collateral or the amount that the Group can received from selling the asset.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarized below:

- **Stage 1:** The 12-month ECL (12m ECL) is calculated as the portion of Life Time ECLs (LTECLs) that represent the ECLs that result from default, events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Group calculates the 12m ECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR. This calculation is made for each of the three scenarios, as explained above.
- **Stage 2:** When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.
- **Stage 3:** For loans considered credit-impaired, the Group recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these loans. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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

- Inflation rate
- Unemployment rate
- Crude oil prices

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.

Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Group has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense.

(xii) Financial assets carried at amortized cost

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Group first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded as part of investment income in profit or loss. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Group. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account.

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are analysed on the basis of the Group's internal credit grading system, which considers credit risk characteristics such as asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors.

Future cash flows on a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the Group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. Estimates of changes in future cash flows reflect and are directionally consistent with, changes in related observable data from year to year (such as changes in unemployment rates, payment status, or other factors that are indicative of incurred losses in the Group and their magnitude). The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

(xii) Financial assets carried at amortized cost (continued)

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are set off and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when and only when, the Group has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.5 Revenue recognition

Gross Written Premium

Gross written premium for insurance comprise premiums received in cash as well as premiums that have been received and confirmed as being held on behalf of the Group by insurance brokers and duly certified thereto. Gross written premiums are stated gross of commissions, net of taxes and stamp duties that are payable to intermediaries and relevant bodies respectively.

Unearned premiums represent the proportions of premiums written in the year that relate to the unexpired risk of policies in force at the reporting date.

Deposits collected from investment-linked contracts with non-discretionary participating features are reported as investment contract liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Outward facultative premiums and reinsurance premiums ceded are accounted for in the same accounting period as the premiums for the related direct insurance or facultative business assumed.

The earned portion of premiums received is recognized as revenue. Premiums are earned from the date of attachment of risk, over the indemnity period, based on the pattern of risks underwritten. Outward reinsurance premiums are recognized as an expense in accordance with the pattern of indemnity received.

Reinsurance expenses

Reinsurance cost represents outward premium paid/payable to reinsurance companies less the unexpired portion as at the end of the financial year.

Fees and commission income

Fees and commission income consists primarily of insurance agency and brokerage commission, reinsurance and profit commissions, policyholder administration fees and other contract fees. Reinsurance commissions receivable are deferred in the same way as acquisition costs. All other fee and commission income is recognized as the services are provided.

Interest income

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

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Where the estimated cash flows on financial assets are subsequently revised, other than impairment losses, the carrying amount of the financial assets is adjusted to reflect actual and revised estimated cash flows.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

3.6 Cash flow statement

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

The statement of cash flows shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents arising during the period from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities. Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments.

The cash flows from operating activities are determined by using the indirect method. Net income is therefore adjusted by non-cash items, such as measurement gains or losses, changes in provisions, as well as changes from receivables and liabilities. In addition, all income and expenses from cash transactions that are attributable to investing or financing activities are eliminated. Interest received or paid are classified as operating cash flows.

The cash flows from investing and financing activities are determined by using the indirect method. The Group's assignment of the cash flows to operating, investing and financing category depends on the Group's business model (management approach).

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash, treasury bills and Group overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, Group overdrafts are shown as Group borrowings-overdraft in current liabilities.

3.7 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Group's general policy on borrowing costs.

Lease assets - lessee

Assets held by the Group under leases that transfer to the Group substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The leased asset is initially measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

3.8 Insurance contract liabilities

Classification

IFRS 4 requires contracts written by insurers to be classified as either 'insurance contracts' or 'investment contracts' depending on the level of insurance risk transferred.

Insurance contracts are those contracts when 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.

The Group only enters into insurance contracts. Therefore, its insurance contract liabilities represent the Group's liability to the policy holders. It comprises the unearned premium, unexpired risk, outstanding claims and the incurred but not reported claims. At the end of each accounting period, this liability is reflected as determined by the actuarial valuation report.

Unearned premium provision

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

Reserve for unexpired risk

A provision for additional unexpired risk reserve is recognised for an underwriting year where it is envisaged

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

that the estimated cost of claims and expenses exceed the unearned premium provision.

Reserve for outstanding claims

Outstanding claims represent the estimated ultimate cost of settling all claims arising from incidents occurring prior to the end of reporting date, but not settled at that date.

Reserve for incurred but not reported claims (IBNR)

A provision is made for claims incurred but not yet reported as at the end of the financial year. This provision is based on the liability adequacy test report.

Liability Adequacy Test

At the end of each reporting period, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure that material and reasonably foreseeable losses arising from existing contractual obligations are recognised. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows, claims handling and administration expenses, investment income backing such liabilities are considered. Long-term insurance contracts are measured based on assumptions set out at the inception of the contract. Any deficiency is charged to the statement of profit or loss by increasing the carrying amount of the related insurance liabilities.

Insurance contract with discretionary participating features (DPF)

Some insurance contracts and investment contracts contain a discretionary participating feature (DPF), which is a contractual right to receive as, a supplement to guaranteed benefits, additional benefits that are:

- Likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits
- The amount or timing is contractually at the discretion of the insurer
- Contractually based on the performance of a specified pool of contracts or a specified type of contract, realized or unrealised investment returns on a specified pool of assets held by the issuer and the profit or loss of the Company.

Recognition and measurement

Insurance contracts with DPF are classified into two main categories, depending on the duration of risk and whether or not the terms and conditions are fixed.

Short-term insurance contracts

Short-duration life insurance contracts (Group Life) protect the Group's clients from the consequences of events. The proportion of premium received on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at the reporting date is reported as unearned premium liability. Premiums are shown before deductions of commissions and are gross of any taxes or duties levied on premiums.

Claims expenses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to contract holders. They include direct and indirect claims settlement costs that arise from events that have occurred up to the end of the reporting period even if they have not been reported to the Group. The Group does not discount its liabilities for unpaid claims. Liabilities for unpaid/outstanding claims are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the Group and statistical analyses for the claims incurred but not reported.

Long-term insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms

These contracts insure events associated with human life (for example, death or survival) over a long duration. Premiums are recognized as revenue when they become payable by the contract holder. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission. Benefits are recognized as an expense when they are incurred. A liability for contractual benefits that are expected to be incurred in the future is recorded when the premiums are recognized. The liability is actuarially determined based on assumptions such as mortality, persistency, maintenance expenses and investment income that are established at the time the contract is issued. The change in liabilities are recorded in gross premium on the statement of profit or loss.

Long-term insurance contracts with fixed and guaranteed terms (continued)

The Company only enters into insurance contracts. Therefore, its insurance contract liabilities represent the Company's liability to the policy holders. It comprises the unearned premium, unexpired risk, outstanding claims and the incurred but not reported claims. At the end of each accounting period, this liability is reflected as determined by the actuarial valuation report.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

3.9 Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of the relevant property, plant and equipment includes and is made up of expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. Additions and subsequent expenditures are capitalised only to the extent that they enhance the future economic benefits expected to be derived from the assets and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss statement during the period in which they were incurred.

(ii) Subsequent costs

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

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on the depreciable number of items of property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful economic lives. The depreciable amount is the gross carrying amount, less the estimated residual value at the end of its useful economic life.

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

Leasehold land	Over the lease period
Buildings	50 years
Generators	7 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years
Computer equipment	4 years
Motor vehicle	4 years

Depreciation rates, methods and the residual values underlying the calculation of depreciation of items of property, plant and equipment are kept under review to take account of any change in circumstances.

When deciding on depreciation rates and methods, the principal factors the Group takes into account are the expected rate of technological developments and expected market requirements for and the expected pattern of usage of the assets. When reviewing residual values, the Group estimates the amount that it would currently obtain for the disposal of the asset after deducting the estimated cost of disposal if the asset were already of the age and condition expected at the end of its useful economic life.

(iv) De-recognition

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the assets and are recognised in the income statement during the period in which they were incurred.

(v) Gain or loss on sale of property, plant and equipment

The gain or loss on the disposal of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of the assets at the time of disposal and the proceeds of disposal and is recognized as an item of other income in the year in which the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

3.10 Intangible assets

i Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired subsidiaries at the date of acquisition. When the excess is negative, it is recognised immediately in profit or loss; Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets.

ii Subsequent measurement

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose identified in accordance with IFRS 8. Goodwill is tested annually as well as whenever a trigger event has been observed for impairment by comparing the present value of the expected future cash flows from a cash-generating unit with the carrying value of its net assets, including attributable goodwill and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

3.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

The impairment test also can be performed on a single asset when the fair value less cost to sell or the value in use can be determined reliably. Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date. Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

3.12 Provisions

Provision are recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Group recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Contingent liabilities, which include certain guarantees and letters of credit pledged as collateral security, are possible obligations that arise from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence, or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group. present obligations that have arisen from past events but are not recognised because it is not probable that settlement will require the outflow of economic benefits, or because the amount of the obligations cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the probability of settlement is remote.

3.13 Tax

(i) Current income tax

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year determined in accordance with the Companies Income tax Act (CITA), using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the Group's statement of profit or loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or subsequently enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

The Group offsets the tax assets arising from withholding tax credits and current tax liabilities if and only if, the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and it intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realise 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 will be realised.

In line with the Nigeria tax laws, current taxes include: Group Income Tax at 30% of taxable profit; Education Tax at 3% of assessable profit; Capital Gain Tax at 10% of chargeable gains Information Technology development levy at 1% accounting profit.

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Group's financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences:

- differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.
- differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future and
- differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill (arising in a business combination) or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax asset and liabilities are offset when the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities against current tax assets and the deferred tax asset and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Group. on different taxable entities but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and current tax assets on a net basis. the tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

(iii) Tax expenses

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from:

- a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income,
- a business combination.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited to other comprehensive income if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, directly in equity.

3.14 Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as expense in profit or loss when they are due in respect of service rendered before the end of the reporting period.

The Group operates a defined contribution pension scheme in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014 (as amended), with contributions based on the sum of the employee's basic salary, housing and transport allowance in the ratio of 8% by the employee and 10% by the employer. The Group's contribution to this scheme is charged to the profit or loss account in the period they relate. Contributions to the scheme are managed by appointed pension managers on behalf of the beneficiary in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act.

(ii) Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term employee benefits if the Group 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.

3.15 Share capital and reserves

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Ordinary shares are recognised at par value and classified as 'share capital' in equity. Any amounts received from the issue of shares in excess of par value is classified as 'share premium' in equity.

(i) Share issue costs

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(ii) Dividend on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Group's shareholders. Dividends declared after the reporting date are dealt with in the subsequent period.

(iii) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

3.16 Foreign currency translation

The Group's financial statements are presented in Naira and items included in the financial statements are measured using Naira as the functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All exchange differences are taken to profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income. Conversely, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

4 New Standards and Interpretations

4.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the Group has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year and that are relevant to its operations:

Lack of Exchangeability - Amendments to IAS 21

In August 2023, the IASB amended IAS 21 to add requirements to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and the spot exchange rate to use when it is not. Prior to these amendments, IAS 21 set out the exchange rate to use when exchangeability is temporarily lacking, but not what to do when lack of exchangeability is not temporary.

These new requirements will apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

The Group has adopted the amendment for the first time in the 2025 financial statements.

The impact of the amendment is not material.

4.2 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The Group has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2026 or later periods

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 to respond to recent questions arising in practice and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities. These amendments:

- clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
- clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
- add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets)
- update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with early application permitted. The Group does not expect these amendments to have a material impact on its operations or financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

4.2 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements - IFRS 18

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The new standard introduces the following key new requirements:

- Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present newly-defined operating profit subtotal. Entities' net profit will not change.
- disclosures about management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the financial statements. MPMs are subtotals of income and expenses used in public communications to communicate management's view of the Company's financial performance.
- disclosures of information based on enhanced general requirements on aggregation and disaggregation. In addition, specific requirements to disaggregate certain expenses, in the notes, will be required for companies that present operating expenses by function in the income statement.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Upon adoption, the Company will change the extent of information disclosed in the notes to the financial statements to include management defined performance measures. The Group and Company will also change the aggregation and disaggregation of certain expenses in the note to the financial statements. However, the standard is not expected to impact on the measurement of items reported in the financial statements. The Company does not plan to adopt the standard earlier than the effective date.

IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

IFRS 19, which permits eligible subsidiaries to apply reduced disclosure requirements while applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in IFRS Accounting Standards.

The eligibility criteria are:

- the entity is a subsidiary (as defined in Appendix A of IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements);
- the entity does not have public accountability
- the entity has an ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

An intermediate parent that does not have public accountability and meets the above eligibility conditions is permitted to apply IFRS 19 in its separate financial statements even if it does not apply IFRS 19 in its consolidated financial statements.

An entity has public accountability if:

- its debt or equity instruments are traded in a public market or it is in the process of issuing such instruments for trading in a public market.
- it holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders as one of its primary businesses.

The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The standard is not expected to have impact on the Company's financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11

This contains amendments to five standards as result of the IASB's annual improvements project. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

Amendments to:

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7;

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements;

IAS 7 Statement of Cash flows

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group		Company	
	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025
5 Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash	61	-	-	-
Bank balances	131,704	28,011	25,639	9,655
Short-term deposits (including demand and time deposits)	838,800	746,002	-	381,373
Commercial papers	-	133,768	-	-
Treasury bills	-	179,852	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	91,535	-	-
	970,565	1,172,669	25,639	391,028
(i) Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months maturity from the date of acquisitions, including cash in hand, deposits held at call with other banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities less than three months.				
(ii) The carrying amounts disclosed above reasonably approximate fair value at the reporting date.				
(iii) All bank balances and money market placements are assessed to have low credit risk at each reporting date as they are held with reputable financial institutions.				
6 Loans and advances to customers				
Term loan	882,587	838,047	-	-
Impairment Allowance	(329,354)	-	-	-
	553,233	838,047		
(a) Sectorial Analysis of loans and advances to customers				
Agriculture	-	2,027	-	-
Finance	164,491	154,161	-	-
Trade and commerce	209,196	19,520	-	-
Real estate and construction	12,269	90,608	-	-
Health and Hospitality	56,968	-	-	-
Technology and Communication	41,419	99,551	-	-
Education	58,564	210,893	-	-
Others	10,326	16,406	-	-
TOTAL	553,233	838,047	-	-
(b) Analysis of loans and advances to customers by maturity				
1-30 days	66,993	401,069	-	-
31-60 days	10,717	19,520	-	-
61-90 days	-	90,608	-	-
91-180 days	59,317	210,893	-	-
181-360 days	12,180	99,551	-	-
Over 360 days	404,026	16,406	-	-
	553,233	838,047	-	-
(c) Analysis of loans and advances to customers by collateral				
Otherwise secured	553,233	611,692	-	-
Not secured	-	226,355	-	-
	553,233	838,047	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group		Company	
	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025
6 Loans and advances to customers (continued)				
The movements in impairment allowance on loans and advances to customers is analyzed (d) below;				
At 1 January	330,282	-	-	-
Impairment charge recognised during the period	(329,354)	946,262	-	-
	659,636	946,262	-	-
Within one year	553,233			
More than one year	-	-		
	553,233	-	-	-
7 Advances under finance lease				
Gross investment in finance lease	68,650	26,456	-	-
Impairment allowance (see note 7(a) below)	(53,835)	-	-	-
	14,814	26,456	-	-
Analysis of advances under finance lease by maturity				
1-30 days	17,130		-	-
31-60 days	2,113		-	-
61-90 days	9,707		-	-
91-180 days	2,000		-	-
181-360 days	-		-	-
Over 360 days	37,700		-	-
	68,650	-	-	-
(a) The movements in impairment allowance on advance under lease is analyzed below;				
At 1 January	54,740	-	-	-
Impairment charge recognised during the period	(904)	-	-	-
	53,835	-	-	-
Within one year	68,650	26,456		
More than one year	-			
	68,650	26,456	-	-
8 Trustee Assets				
(a) The movements in trustee assets is analyzed below;				
At 1 January	135,000	541,966	135,000	203,828
Additions	324,532	-	324,532	
Impairment allowance provision	(338,138)	(338,138)	(338,138)	
At 30 June 2026	121,394	203,828	121,394	203,828
Within one year	324,532			
More than one year	(203,138)	203,828		203,828
	121,394	203,828		203,828

Trustee Assets represents funds under management held in trust by Royal Exchange PLC (Trustees) on behalf of beneficiaries.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group		Company	
	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2026
	30 Sep 2026			
9 Investment securities				
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (see note 9(a) below)	69,298	91,535	8,158	-
Amortised cost (see note 9(b) below)	1,267,963	-	1,267,963	-
At 30 June 2026	1,337,261	91,535	1,276,121	-
Within one year	-	-	8,158	-
More than one year	1,337,261	91,535	1,267,963	-
	1,337,261	91,535	1,276,121	-
(a) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)				
Listed equities	69,298	91,535	8,158	-
	69,298	91,535	8,158	-
(b) Amortised cost				
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-
Managed Funds	1,267,963	-	1,267,963	-
	1,267,963	-	1,267,963	-
10 Investment in subsidiaries				
Royal Exchange Finance Company Limited	-	-	591,501	551,048
Dot HMO Limited	-	-	-	-
Royal Exchange Microfinance Bank Limited	-	-	-	-
	-	-	591,501	551,048
Allowance for Impairment	-	-	-	-
	-	-	591,501	551,048
(a) Movement in gross investment in subsidiaries				
At 1 January	-	-	591,501	551,048
Additional Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2026	-	-	591,501	551,048
(b) Investment in Associate				
At 1 January	7,549,412	6,616,938	7,549,412	6,616,938
Additional investment during the period (note 12)				
Disposal within the year (note 12)		-		-
Share of current year result recognised in profit or loss (note 12)	455,246	1,567,994	455,246	1,567,994
	8,004,658	8,184,932	8,004,658	8,184,932

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

	Group	Company
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2026 30 Sep 2025
	30 Sep 2026	

This represents the Group's investment in Royal Exchange General Company Limited (REGIC) now REX Insurance, Royal Exchange Microfinance Bank Limited (REMFB) and Dot HMO Limited. The Associated companies are registered Nigerian companies involved in general insurance business, health insurance and financing of micro and small enterprises, representing 39.21% (2024: 39.21%) equity interest in REGIC and 30% (2024: 30%) equity interest in REMFB; 29.84% (2024: 29.84%) equity interest in DotHMO. REGIC became an associate company of the Group in September of 2021 following the acquisition of a minority stake by Afrinvest, a leading Pan-African asset management platform covering Private Equity, Venture Capital, and Private Credit while DotHMO and REMFB became an associate in December, 2021 following the acquisition of 70% stake in REMFB by Tech Partners a leading technology Company.

- (i) The subsidiary companies comprise of the following:

Name of Entity	Nature of business	30-Sep-26
Royal Exchange Finance Company Limited (ii)	Credit Financing	99.90

The subsidiary is incorporated in Nigeria and its wholly owned by Royal Exchange Plc.

- (ii) This represents the Company's 99.9% (2025: 99.9%) shareholdings in Royal Exchange Finance Company Limited, a Nigerian registered company involved in the business of finance, financial advisory, fund management, leasing and investment management.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

10(b) The condensed financial data of the consolidated entities as at 30th September 2026, are as follows:

(i) Condensed statement of profit or loss for the period ended 30th September 2026

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group balances	Elimination entries	Gross amount	Royal Exchange Plc	Royal Exchange Finance Company Ltd.
Share of Profit/(loss) on investment in associate	455,246	-	455,246	455,246	-
Write-back/(charge) of impairment allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Investment and other income	3,921	-	3,921	3,921	-
Net Interest Income	(6,675)	-	(6,675)	-	(6,675)
Net fair value gain or loss on financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating income		-	159,924	102,901	57,023
Net income	452,492	-	452,492	562,068	50,347
Total expenses	(543,052)	-	(543,052)	(387,458)	(155,594)
Profit/(loss) before tax	(90,560)	-	(90,560)	174,610	(105,247)
Income tax expense		-	-	-	
Profit/(loss) after taxation	(90,560)	-	(90,560)	174,610	(105,247)
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)					
Fair value changes in financial assets					28,878
Total Income	98,241		98,241	174,610	(76,369)

Condensed Statement of financial position as at 30th June 2026

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group balances	Consolidation entries	Gross amount	Royal Exchange Plc	Royal Exchange Finance Company Ltd.
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	131,827	-	131,827	25,639	106,188
Due from Other Financial Institutions	838,800		838,800		838,800
Loans & Receivables	553,233		553,233	-	553,233
Investment securities: At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	8,158		8,158	8,158	

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Advances under finance lease	14,814		14,814	-	14,814
Financial assets	1,329,103	-	1,329,103	1,267,963	61,140
Investment in subsidiaries	-	(591,501)	591,501	591,501	-
Other receivables and prepayments	610,720		610,720	610,720	
Investment in associates	7,995,688	-	7,995,688	7,995,688	-
Property and equipment	145,944		145,944	124,135	21,809
Trustee Assets	121,394	-	121,394	121,394	-
Deposit for shares	39,000		39,000	39,000	-
Other Asset	94,698		94,698		94,698
Total assets	11,883,379	(591,501)	12,380,182	10,784,198	1,690,682
LIABILITIES					
Borrowings	1,318,175	-	1,318,175	-	1,318,175
Short Term Loan	40,000	-	40,000	-	40,000
Other liabilities	1,058,231		1,058,231	902,988	155,243
Trustee Liabilities	2,226,486	-	2,226,486	2,226,486	-
Current income tax liabilities	20,591	-	20,591	13,403	7,188
Total liabilities	4,663,483	-	4,663,483	3,142,878	1,520,605
EQUITY					
Share capital	4,133,349	(300,000)	4,433,349	4,133,349	300,000
Share premium	2,690,936	(559,914)	3,250,850	2,690,936	559,914
Risk asset reserve	416,481	-	647,502	-	647,502
Retained earnings	24,654	(499,434)	(474,780)	862,559	(1,337,339)
Other component of equity	(45,524)	-	(45,524)	(45,524)	(0)
Capital and reserves attributable to owners	7,219,896	(1,359,348)	7,811,398	7,641,321	170,077
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-
Total Equity	7,219,896	(1,359,348)	7,811,398	-	170,077
Total equity & liabilities	11,883,378	(1,359,348)	12,474,881	10,784,200	1,690,682

The condensed financial data of the consolidated entities for the period ended 30th September 2025, are as follows

- (ii) Condensed statement of profit or loss for the period ended 30th September 2025

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group balances	Elimination entries	Gross amount	Royal Exchange Plc	Royal Exchange Finance Company Ltd.
Share of (loss) on investment in associate	1,567,994	-	1,567,994	1,567,994	-
Write-back/(charge) of impairment allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Investment and other income	-	-	-	-	-
Net interest Income	287,028	-	287,028	74,181	212,847
Net fair value gain or loss on financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating gain	-	-	-	-	-
Net income	1,855,022	-	1,855,022	1,642,175	212,847
Total expenses	(369,091)	-	(369,091)	(167,700)	(201,391)
Profit/(Loss) before tax	1,485,931	-	1,485,931	1,474,475	11,456
Minimum tax	-	-	(1,757)	-	(1,757)
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) after taxation	1,485,931	-	1,484,174	1,474,475	9,699

Condensed Statement of financial position as at 30th September 2025

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group balances	Consolidation entries	Gross amount	Royal Exchange Plc	Royal Exchange Finance Company Ltd.
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,172,669	-	357,864	318,621	39,243
Due from other financial institutions	-	-	283,108	-	283,108
Loans and advances to customers	1,081,134	-	1,304,368	-	1,304,368
Advances under finance lease	26,456	-	43,443	-	43,443
Financial assets	91,535	-	170,291	-	170,291
Investment in subsidiaries	-	(551,048)	551,048	551,048	-
Other receivables and prepayments	294,703	-	256,085	210,777	45,308
Investment in associates	8,184,932	-	8,184,932	8,184,932	-
Property and equipment	37,905	-	37,259	21,023	16,236

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Intangible assets	0	-	0	-	0
Trustee Assets	203,828	-	203,828	203,828	-
Deposit for shares	39,000	-	39,000	39,000	-
Total assets	11,132,162	(551,048)	11,431,227	9,529,230	1,901,997
LIABILITIES					
Borrowings	1,763,400	-	972,089	-	972,089
Other liabilities	1,187,102	-	1,240,909	1,095,874	145,034
Finance Lease Obligations	-	-	15,728	-	15,728
Trustee Liabilities	541,966	-	541,966	541,966	-
Current income tax liabilities	14,983	-	14,983	14,983	-
Total liabilities	3,507,451	-	2,785,674	1,652,823	1,132,851
EQUITY					
Share capital	4,133,349	(259,547)	4,392,896	4,133,349	259,547
Share premium	2,690,936	(559,914)	3,250,850	2,690,936	559,914
Contingency reserve	416,481	-	416,481	-	416,481
Retained earnings	429,469	268,413	630,850	1,097,645	(466,795)
Other component of equity	(45,524)	-	(45,524)	(45,524)	-
Capital and reserves attributable to owners	7,624,712	(551,048)	8,645,554	7,876,407	769,147
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-
Total equity	7,624,712	(551,048)	8,645,554	7,876,407	769,147
Total equity & liabilities	11,132,162	(551,048)	11,431,228	9,529,230	1,901,998

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

	Group		Company	
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025

11 Other receivables and prepayment

Intercompany receivables (see note 11(a))	195,536	64,895	195,536	64,895
Accrued investment income (see note 11(b))	29,368	30,474	29,368	52,421
Other receivables	436,867	-	375,667	-
Prepayments and other assets (see note 11(c))	99,600	266,242	50,755	141,216
		-		0
	761,371	361,611	651,326	258,531
Impairment on other receivables (see note 11(d))	(55,892)	(66,908)	(40,606)	(47,754)
	705,479	294,703	610,720	210,777
Within one year	657,951	247,175	601,238	201,295
More than one year	47,528	47,528	9,482	9,482
	705,479	294,703	610,720	210,777

(a) Due from related parties

Royal Exchange Finance Company Ltd.	40,000	-	40,000	-
Royal Exchange Finance Company Ltd.	-	-	-	-
Dot HMO Limited	155,536	41,536	155,536	41,536
	195,536	62,482	195,536	62,482

(b) Accrued investment income

Investment income	29,368	52,421	29,368	52,421
	29,368	52,421	29,368	52,421

Accrued investment income represents interest income earned but not yet received as at the reporting date. This mainly relates to interest on fixed deposits, treasury bills, and other interest-bearing financial instruments held by the company as part of its investment portfolio. The accrued investment income is recognized on a time-proportion basis, using the effective interest method in accordance with IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments. The amount reflects income that has been earned up to the reporting date but will be received in subsequent periods.

(c) Other receivables

Prepayment	99,600	145,576	50,755	79,357
Unearned income	25,530	-	-	-
Other fees receivable	73,404	-	70,767	-
Withholding tax receivables	331,204	23,460	297,474	9,855
Trustee fees receivable	55	1,001	55	1,001
Total Interest receivables	3,707	-	3,707	-
Other assets	2,966	96,205	3,664	51,002
	536,467	266,242	426,422	141,216

Other receivables represent Intercompany receivables from related parties, accrued investment income, outstanding WHT Credit notes in relation to transactions executed during the group structure era. Other assets represent a historical balance during the old group structure era.

(d) Impairment allowance on other receivables

The movements in impairment allowance on other receivables is analysed below;

At 1 January	(55,892)	(66,908)	(40,606)	(47,754)
Allowance made during the period	-	-	-	-
	(55,892)	(66,908)	(40,606)	(47,754)

The impairment allowance on other receivables represents impairment on WHT receivable, Data Centre relocation account and Software. These were historical balances from the group structure era, which are no longer relevant in the current year under review.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

	Group		Company	
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025

(d) Impairment allowance on other receivables (continued)

Breakdown of Impairment on other receivables

Impairment on receivables	(55,892)	-	(40,606)	-
Impairment on Other assets BS	-	21,504	-	2,350
Impairment on Other assets - WHT Receivable	-	5,107	-	5,107
Impairment on Data Centre Relocation account	-	27,777	-	27,777
Impairment on Other assets - Software Account	-	12,520	-	12,520
	(55,892)	66,909	(40,606)	47,754

12(

a) Additional disclosures on investment in associates

(a) The movement in balances of investment in associates are as shown below:

At 1 January	7,540,442	6,616,938	7,540,442	6,616,938
Additional investment during the period	-	-	-	-
Disposal within the year	-	-	-	-
	7,540,442	6,616,938	7,540,442	6,616,938
Share of current year result recognised in profit or loss (see note 12(b))	455,246	1,567,994	455,246	1,567,994
	455,246	1,567,994	455,246	1,567,994
	7,995,688	8,184,932	7,995,688	8,184,932

(b) This represents the Group's investment in Royal Exchange General Company Limited (REGIC) now REX Insurance, Royal Exchange Microfinance Bank Limited (REMFB) and Royal Exchange Healthcare Limited (REHL), now known as DotHMO. The Associated companies are registered Nigerian companies involved in general insurance business, health insurance and financing of micro and small enterprises, representing 39.21% (2024: 39.21%) equity interest in REGIC and 30% (2024: 30%) equity interest in REMFB; 29.84% (2024: 29.84%) equity interest in DotHMO. REGIC became an associate company of the Group in September of 2021 following the acquisition of a minority stake by AfricInvest, a leading Pan-African asset management platform covering Private Equity, Venture Capital, and Private Credit while DotHMO and REMFB became an associate in December, 2021 following the acquisition of 70% stake in REMFB by Tech Partners a leading technology Company.

The summarised financial information of REX, REMFB & DOTHMO are as set out below:

In thousands of Naira

	REX	REMFB	DOTHMO	30-Oct-26
Percentage ownership interest	39.21%	30%	29.84%	
Non-Current Assets	5,437,807	11,310	547,071	5,996,188
Current Assets	581,852	581,852	1,280,149	2,443,852
Total Assets	6,019,658	593,162	1,827,220	8,440,040
Non-Current Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Current Liabilities	21,389,076	163,304	1,648,244	23,200,624
Total Liabilities	21,389,076	163,304	1,648,244	23,200,624
Net assets	(15,369,418)	429,858	178,976	31,640,664
Company's share of net assets	(6,026,349)	128,957	53,406	(5,843,985)

In thousands of Naira

	REX	REMFB	DOTHMO	30-Oct-26
Percentage ownership interest	39.21%	30%	29.84%	
Revenue	22,696,755	96,582	569,518	23,362,856
Profit/(Loss) after tax from continuing operations	1,217,087	44,133	(152,189)	1,109,030
Other comprehensive income	26,012	-	-	26,012
Total comprehensive income	1,243,098	44,133	(152,189)	1,135,042
Company's share of total comprehensive income	487,420	13,240	(45,413)	455,247
Company's share of other comprehensive income	10,199	-	-	10,199
Company's share of profit (note 12(a))	487,419	13,240	(45,413)	455,246

(c) Deposit for shares

Deposit for shares represents cash deposit for additional shares in Royal Exchange Microfinance Bank Ltd., during the period ended 30 June 2026

Deposit for shares in Royal Exchange Microfinance Ltd.

	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000
	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

13 Property and equipment

(a) In thousands of Naira

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Machiner y	Computer Equipment	Furniture and Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Total
Cost					
At 1 January 2026	-	52,067	41,609	163,926	257,602
Additions	-	2,228	602.47	-	2,831
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2026	-	54,295	42,211	163,926	260,433
At 1 January 2025	11,306	58,768	60,933	9,700	140,708
Additions	-	12,171	9,282	-	21,453
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2025	11,306	70,939	70,215	9,700	162,161
Accumulated Depreciation					
At 1 January 2026	-	31,089	28,394	19,597	79,079
Charge for the period	-	4,196	1,275	29,938	35,409
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2026	-	35,285	29,669	49,534	114,488
At 1 January 2025	11,306	47,919	53,299	9,700	122,225
Charge for the period	-	1,340	691	-	2,031
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2025	11,306	49,259	53,990	9,700	124,256
Carrying amounts:					
At 30 September 2026	-	19,010	12,542	114,392	145,945
At 30 September 2025	0	21,680	16,225	(0)	37,904

- (i) There were no capitalised borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment during the period (2025: Nil).
- (ii) The Group had no capital commitments as at the balance sheet date (2025: Nil)
- (iii) There was no property and equipment that has been pledged as security for borrowing as at the end of the period. (2025: Nil)

(b) Company

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Machiner y	Computer Equipment	Furniture and Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Total
Cost					
At 1 January 2026	-	35,839	34,042	141,350	211,231
Additions	-	2,228	602	57,614	60,445
Disposals	-	-	-	(57,615)	(57,615)
At 30 September 2026	-	38,067	34,644	141,350	214,061
At 1 January 2025	-	22,068	26,073	-	48,141
Additions	-	12,171	9,282	-	21,453
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2025	-	34,239	35,355	-	69,594

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

13 Property and equipment

Accumulated Depreciation

At 1 January 2026	-	22,239	26,783	6,125	55,146
Charge for the period	-	4,091	1,222	29,466	34,780
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2026	-	26,330	28,005	35,591	89,926
At 1 January 2025	-	20,582	25,958	-	46,540
Charge for the period	-	1,340	691	-	2,031
Disposals	-	22,239	26,783	6,125	55,146
At 30 September 2025	-	21,922	26,649	-	48,571
Carrying amounts:					
At 30 September 2026	-	11,737	6,640	105,759	124,135
At 30 September 2025	-	12,317	8,706	-	21,023

- (i) There were no capitalised borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment during the period (2025: Nil).
- (ii) The Group had no capital commitments as at the balance sheet date (2025: Nil)
- (iii) There was no property and equipment that has been pledged as security for borrowing as at the end of the period. (2025: Nil)

14 Employee benefit obligations

The Group operates defined contribution pension plan based on the New Pension Act 2004, and a defined benefit gratuity plan based on employee's pensionable and other post-employment remuneration and length of service. This has no balance as at 31 December 2025 (2025: Nil)

Defined benefit plan:

The Group operates a Long Service Award scheme for its employees. Qualification for long service awards are 10 years, 15 years, 20 years, 25 years, 30 years and 35 years

The defined benefit obligations used to be relevant during the group structure era. There has not been any significant movement in the defined benefit plan because the policy has been scrapped. Hence, the policy is no longer in place as there was no movement within the period under review.

15 Trustee Liabilities

- (a) The movements in Trustee Liabilities is analyzed below;

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group		Company	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
At 1 January	2,125,967	506,783	2,125,967	506,783
Additions	100,516	35,184	100,519	35,184
At 30 June 2026	2,226,483	541,967	2,226,486	541,967
Within one year	100,516	35,184	100,519	35,184
More than one year	2,125,967	506,783	2,125,967	506,783
	2,226,483	541,967	2,226,486	541,967

- (i) Trustee Liabilities represents the company's borrowings from the funds under management held in trust on behalf of Royal Exchange PLC - Trustees.
- (ii) The movement on the trustee liabilities represents interest amount payable to the trust funds under management at 5%p.a

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

	Group		Company	
	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2026
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
16 Borrowings from customers				
Loans and advances	1,318,175	1,763,401	-	-
	1,318,175	1,763,401	-	-
17 Other liabilities				
At 1st January	1,043,167	1,517,267	912,735	1,461,186
Movement during the period (Net)	55,064	(330,165)	(9,747)	(365,312)
At 30 September 2026	1,098,231	1,187,102	902,988	1,095,874
Analysis of borrowings and other liabilities				
Due to related parties (see 17(a) below)	17,743	17,743	17,743	17,743
Other liabilities (see 17(b) below)	1,080,488	1,169,359	885,246	1,078,132
	1,098,231	1,187,102	902,988	1,095,874
Within one year	17,743	17,743	17,743	17,743
More than one year	1,080,488	1,169,359	885,246	1,078,132
	1,098,231	1,187,102	902,988	1,095,874
(a) Due to related parties				
Royal Exchange General Insurance Company	-	-	-	-
Intercompany Account for Shared Services	17,743	17,743	17,743	17,743
	17,743	17,743	17,743	17,743
(b) Analysis of other liabilities is as follows:				
Deferred income	-	-	-	-
Accruals	-	87,038	-	41,021
PAYE and WHT payables	11,194	13,102	3,984	10,420
ITF payable	738	-	738	-
Provisions for Litigations & claims	-	-	-	-
Staff payables	5,161	6,495	65	3,696
Commission Payable	79,173	79,173	79,173	79,173
Discontinued Liability	2,316	-	2,316	-
Unclaimed Dividend Funds (note 17(i))	73,879	91,622	73,879	91,622
Other Liabilities (note 17(iii))	868,027	891,929	725,091	852,200
Short term loans	40,000	-	-	-
	1,080,488	1,169,359	885,246	1,078,132
(i) Unclaimed dividend represents all dividends belonging to shareholders of the Group outstanding for more than 15 months, which have been returned to the Group by the Registrar in compliance with the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC)'s directive.				
(ii) The analysis of other payables are as follows:				
Sundry creditors	255,483	279,385	112,547	239,656
Contingent liabilities	612,544	612,544	612,544	612,544
	868,027	891,929	725,091	852,200
(iii) Included in other liabilities is sundry creditors which has a historical balance from year 2020 till date. There has not been any claim on the amount in the period under review.				

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

	Group		Company	
	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2026
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
18 Contingent Liabilities				
The company has some pending litigations at the appeal court which have not crystallised into liabilities but they are worthy of disclosure for the period under review.				
a There are Judgement Debts of about N112m from 3 Ex-Staff cases in Court as at 30 September 2026, which the company appealed pending result of Appeal Court judgement with Suit Nos: (1) NICN/LA/12/2019; (2) NICN/LA/499/2020; (3) NICN/LA/500/2020.				
b There is a Judgement debt of N500m on security holding trust account in respect of Royal Exchange PLC vs DECANON NIG LTD & FCMB IN SUIT NO FHC/L/CS/5479/08.				
19 Taxation				
(a) Charge for the period				
Income tax	-	-	-	-
Police Trust Fund Levy	-	-	-	-
Education tax	-	-	-	-
Technology tax	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Income taxes	-	-	-	-
Minimum tax	-	-	-	-
Total income tax	-	-	-	-
(b) Current income tax liabilities				
At 1 January	35,737	238,521	28,551	238,521
Prior year adjustment	-	(226,216)	-	(226,216)
Charge for the period	-	24,096	-	24,096
Payment during the period	(15,146)	(9,359)	(15,148)	(9,359)
Minimum Tax	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2026	20,591	14,983	13,403	14,983
20 Finance lease obligation				
At 1 January	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2026	-	-	-	-
21 Share capital				
Authorized share capital				
10,000,000,000 ordinary share of 50k each	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Issued share capital				
Opening	4,133,349	4,133,349	4,133,349	4,133,349
Addition	-	-	-	-
	4,133,349	4,133,349	4,133,349	4,133,349

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 meetings of the Company.

Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders. Dividends for the year that are declared after the end of the reporting period are dealt with in the subsequent period.

Dividends proposed by the Directors but not yet approved by members are disclosed in the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Company and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group		Company	
	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025
22 Share premium				
At 30 September 2026	2,690,936	2,690,936	2,690,936	2,690,936
23 Risk assets regulatory reserve				
Beginning of the period	416,481	599,536	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings	-	(66,222)	-	-
Adjustment to prior period balance	-	(116,833)	-	-
	416,481	416,481	-	-
This represents the CBN's (Central Bank of Nigeria) directive that where the impairment allowance computed for loans and advances in line with the CBN prudential guidelines is higher than the IFRS impairment computed for the loans, the excess should be transferred to (regulatory reserve). Where prudential provision is less than IFRS impairment, the difference should be transferred from regulatory reserve to the extent of the non - distributable reserve previously recognised.				
24 Retained Earnings				
The amount represents the retained earnings available for dividend distribution to the equity shareholders of the company. For analysis of movement in retained earnings, see the 'Statement of Changes in Equity.				
At the beginning of the period	(73,587)	(939,296)	687,949	(367,148)
Transfer from profit and loss	98,241	1,485,931	174,610	1,474,475
Transfer to regulatory reserve	-	-	-	-
Actuarial valuation reserve	-	-	-	-
At the end of the period	24,654	429,469	862,559	1,097,645
25 Other Component of Equity	(45,524)	(45,524)	(45,524)	(45,524)
(a) Fair value reserves				
Fair value reserves represent unrealized gains/losses resulted from the valuation of available-for-sale and held for trading financial assets based on current market prices at the reporting date.				
26 Net Interest Income				
Gross Interest Income:				
Interest income on placement with local banks	189,049	157,939	3,921	61,953
Interest income on Commercial Paper	5,026	-	-	-
Interest income on treasury bills	2,236	37,150	-	8,488.00
Interest income on bonds	-	3,250	-	3,250
Interest income on loans and receivables	28,645	202,031	-	-
Interest income on advances on finance lease	-	-	-	-
Total Interest Income	224,956	400,369	3,921	73,691
Interest expense:				
Interest expense on borrowings	(227,710)	(166,747)	-	-
Net interest income	(2,754)	233,623	3,921	73,691
Fees and Commission Income				
Fees and Commission Income	5,948	53,405	3,110	490

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

	Group		Company	
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025
27 Investment and other income				
Included in investment and other income are results from sale and disposals of financial and other investments and dividend income. Analysis of the balance as at period end is as follows:				
<i>Equity securities:</i>				
Dividend from Investment securities	3,840	-	-	-
*At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Income on disposal of Investment in Associates	-	-	-	-
Sundry income	49,949	-	23,756	-
Investment management income	-	-	-	-
Other income	100,186	-	76,035	-
	153,975	-	99,791	-
28 Net fair value gain on financial assets				
Changes in Fair Value of Equity securities:				
*At fair value through profit/loss	28,878	-	-	-
	28,878	-	-	-
29 (Charge)/write-back of impairment allowance				
Impairment allowance on loans and advance	-	-	-	-
Allowance on advance under lease	-	-	-	-
Write back of impairment on other receivables	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
30 Other operating income				
Trustee fee income	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
31 Operating expenses				
Other administrative expenses	15,405	146,870	2,530	21,640
Service charge	3,178	-	-	-
Other taxes	4,929	9,639	-	9,639
Training expenses	7,868	-	7,293	1,683
Gift and donations	3,100	950	3,100	950
Depreciation - Property and equipment	40,458	1,769	34,780	1,769
Asset written off (note 31(b))	-	-	-	-
Directors sitting allowances	18,830	10,643	14,835	10,643
Board meeting/other Directors expenses	2,796	-	-	-
Office equipment maintenance	1,856	-	1,607	-
Furniture maintenance	8	-	-	-
Cleaning service	175	-	175	-
Maintenance computer consumables	235	-	-	-
Motor vehicle repairs & services	366	-	-	-
Fuel- motor vehicle	2,244	-	-	-
Other motor running expenses	264	-	-	-
Audit fees (note 31(a))	3,250	-	-	5,000
Accounting Fees	6,539	-	6,539	-

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

	Group		Company	
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025
Legal fees expense	5,270	-	3,500	5,753
Professional consultancy fees	97,475	20,277	92,715	20,277
Software maintenance fees	6,927	-	-	-
Office rent	17,148	-	10,586	3,449
Office electricity expense- diesel	4,896	-	-	-
Electricity	3,407	-	765	1,104
Insurance cost-fidelity guarantee	173	-	-	-
Insurance cost-motor vehicles	642	-	-	-
Insurance cost-group life	2,527	-	1,549	-
Insurance cost - office equipment	76	-	-	-
Office repair and renewal	-	711	-	711
Printing & stationery	147	4,797	27	4,797
Office maintenance	26	1,502	-	1,502
Advertising & publicity expenses	6,472	1,809	6,172	1,809
Business promotions	985	-	-	-
Trade & professional membership	3,396	6,367	1,989	6,367
Transportation expenses - local	9,218	-	8,947	-
Fines & penalties	6,533	-	-	-
General office expenses	15,957	-	15,957	-
Internet access charge	790	500	-	500
Brokerage Fees	1,024	-	-	-
Entertainment	3,196	1,446	2,781	1,446
Recruitment & relocation expense	4,269	-	-	-
Telephone expenses	2,718	-	1,892	-
AGM Expenses	13,493	-	13,493	-
Retirement Expenses	18,386	-	18,386	-
Bank charges	603	-	495	638
Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC)	201	-	-	-
Central Security Clearing System (CSCS) fees	34	-	-	-
Interest Charge Loans	3,213	-	-	-
Bad debt written off	7,742	-	-	-
	348,449	369,091	250,113	167,700

(a) Provision of non-audit services

Messrs Kreston Pedabo Audit Services did not provide any non-audit services to the Company during the year (2025: Nil).

-) Assets written off represent the carrying amount of items derecognized during the period following management's assessment that they no longer provide future economic benefits. The write-off has been recognized in profit or loss in the period.

32 Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share(kobo)	2	29	4	29
The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:				
Profit for the period attributable to owners of the company	98,241	1,485,931	174,610	1,474,474
<i>Unit in thousands</i>				
Number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic and diluted earnings per share	4,133,349	5,145,370	4,133,349	5,145,370

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

	Group		Company	
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>				
	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025
33 Personnel costs				
Key management personnel of the Company includes all Directors, executive and non-executive, and senior management. The summary of compensation of key management personnel for the period is as follows:				
(a) Chairman and Directors' emoluments:				
Non-executive Directors:				
Directors' fees	18,787	10,643	14,835	10,643
Other allowances	43	-	-	-
	18,830	10,643	14,835	10,643
Chairman	1,868	6,803	1,868	3,803
Other Directors	16,962	3,840	12,967	6,840
	18,830	10,643	14,835	10,643
The highest paid Director	14,280	8,000	14,280	8,000
(i) Number of Directors (excluding the chairman) within the following emolument range				
N400,000 - N1,000,000	3	3	1	1
N2,000,001 - N5,000,000	13	13	-	-
Above N5,000,000	6	6	4	4
	22	22	5	5
b) Staff				
Average number of persons employed in the financial year and the related staff cost were as follows:				
Managerial	5	3	5	1
Senior staff	14	11	3	1
Junior staff	13	8	3	1
	32	22	11	3
(i) Staff costs				
Salaries , wages and allowances	172,599	161,812	119,091	68,025
Pension cost	22,003	-	18,253	6,275
	194,603	161,812	137,344	74,299
ii) Pension scheme				
At January	-	-	-	-
Provision in the year	18,253	4,367	18,253	2,554
Remittance to pension fund administrators	(18,253)	(4,367)	(18,253)	(2,554)
At 30 September 2026	-	-	-	-
(iii) The number of employees in receipt of emoluments including allowances within the following ranges were:				
N				
500,001 - 600,000	2	3	-	1
1,000,001 - 2,000,000	4	3	2	-
2,000,001 - 3,000,000	6	5	2	-
3,000,001 - 4,000,000	6	5	2	-
5,000,001 - 6,000,000	3	-	3	2
7,000,001 - 8,000,000	2	2	1	1
8,000,001 - 9,000,000	1	1	-	-
12,000,001 - 20,000,000	6	2	2	-
Above 20,000,000	2	1	1	1
	32	22	13	5

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

	Group		Company	
	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025
34 Reconciliation notes to consolidated and separate statement of cashflows				
(i) Cash and cash equivalents for Cash Flow Purposes				
For the purposes of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank balances, investment in short term deposits (demand and time deposits) with a maturity date of 3 months or less upon acquisition and bank overdrafts.				
Cash (see note 5)	17	-	-	-
Bank balances (see note 5)	131,704	28,011	25,639	318,621
Short-term deposits (see note 5)	838,800	1,144,658	-	-
	970,521	1,172,669	25,639	318,621
(ii) Other receivables and prepayments				
Net changes in other receivable and prepayments	(109,937)	(40,387)	(399,943)	96,962
Write-backs recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	(109,937)	(40,387)	(399,943)	96,962
(iii) Changes in financial assets				
At 30 June	(531,614)	-	(1,276,121)	-
Fair value changes recognised in profit or loss	28,878	-	-	-
	(502,736)	-	(1,276,121)	-
(iv) Changes in loans and advances to customers				
Net changes in loans and advances to customers	58,108	(1,330,752)	-	-
Interest income received	-	-	-	-
	58,108	(1,330,752)	-	-
(v) Changes in advances under finance lease				
Net changes in advances under finance lease	1,307	(35,669)	-	-
	1,307	(35,669)	-	-
(vi) Changes in depositors fund				
Net changes in depositors fund	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
(vii) Proceed from sale of property and equipment				
Cost of property and equipment	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

35 Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern and comply with the regulators' capital and solvency requirements for every of its subsidiaries whose capital is regulated, while maximizing return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group consist of only equity attributable to equity holders of the Company, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.

The regulatory capital of the subsidiary in asset management has been maintained and preserved over the reporting periods. The regulatory capital for finance house business in Nigeria, in which the entity's subsidiary operates is N100 million.

The table below sets out the capital that is managed by the Group on an IFRS and regulatory basis:

	Group 2026	Group 2025
Shareholders' fund as per financial position	7,219,897	7,624,711
Capital resources on a regulatory basis	7,219,897	7,624,711
Shareholders' funds upon approval for deposit for shares	7,219,897	7,624,711

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

37 Financial risk management

Factors relating to general economic conditions, such as consumer spending, business investment, government spending, the volatility and strength of both debt and equity markets and inflation, all affect the profitability of businesses in Nigeria.

In a sustained economic phase of low growth, characterized by higher unemployment, lower household income, lower corporate earnings, lower business investment and lower consumer spending, the demand for financial and insurance products could be adversely affected.

The Group's risk management process includes the identification and measurement of various forms of risk, the establishment of risk thresholds and the creation of processes intended to maintain risks within these thresholds while optimizing returns on the underlying assets and minimizing costs associated with liabilities. Risk range limits are established for each type of risk and are approved by the Board's Investment Committee and subject to ongoing review.

The Group's risk management strategy is an integral part of managing the Group's core businesses and utilizes a variety of risk management tools and techniques such as:

- Measures of price sensitivity to market changes (e.g., interest rate and foreign exchange rate);
- Asset/Liability management;
- Periodic Internal Audit and Control.

In addition, the Group monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the organization through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

38 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. Fair values are determined at prices quoted in active markets. In our environment, such price information is typically not available for all instruments and the Group applies valuation techniques to measure such instruments. These valuation techniques make maximum use of market observable data but in some cases management estimate other than observable market inputs within the valuation model. There is no standard model and different assumptions could generate different results.

Fair values are subject to a control framework designed to ensure that input variables and output are assessed independent of the risk taker. The Group has minimal exposure to financial assets which are valued at other than quoted prices in an active market.

(a) Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable input reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Group's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges.

Level 2 - Valuation techniques based on observable inputs. This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Level 3 - This includes financial instruments, the valuation of which incorporate significant inputs for the asset or liability that is not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Unobservable inputs are those not readily available in an active market due to market illiquidity or the complexity of the product. These inputs are generally determined based on inputs of a similar nature, historic observations on the level of the input or analytical techniques.

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Group considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, analyzed into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is

Group

30-Sep-26

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets:					
<i>Fair value through profit or loss:-</i>					
Quoted equity shares	9(a)	1,337,261	-	-	1,337,261
		1,337,261	-	-	1,337,261
<i>Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income:-</i>					
Specific impairment allowance	9(b)	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
Total financial assets measured at Fair value		1,337,261	-	-	1,337,261

Group

30-Sep-25

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets:					
<i>Fair value through profit or loss:-</i>					
Quoted equity shares	9(a)	91,535	-	-	91,535
		91,535	-	-	91,535
<i>Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income:-</i>					
Specific impairment allowance	9(b)	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
Total financial assets measured at fair value		91,535	-	-	91,535

Company

30-Sep-26

Financial Assets:					
<i>Fair value through profit or loss:-</i>					
Quoted equity shares	9(a)	8,158	-	-	8,158
Total financial assets measured at fair value		8,158	-	-	8,158

Company

30-Sep-25

Financial Assets:					
<i>Fair value through profit or loss:-</i>					
Quoted equity shares	9(a)	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets measured at fair value		-	-	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

(b) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value has not been disclosed because the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of its fair value. These financial instruments include:

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash on hand and current balances with banks.

The carrying amounts of current balances with banks is a reasonable approximation of fair value which is the amount receivable on demand.

Amortized Cost

The estimated fair value of fixed interest earning placements is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money-market interest rates for the debts. The carrying amount represents the fair value which is receivable on maturity. The estimated fair value of staff mortgage loans represents the market values of the loans, arrived at by recalculating the carrying amount of the loans using the estimated market rate.

Trade receivables and other receivables

The carrying amounts of trade receivables and other receivables are reasonable approximation of their fair values which are receivable on demand.

Bank overdrafts, trade payables, provision and other payables and finance lease obligations

The carrying amounts of bank borrowings, trade payables, provision and other payables and finance lease obligations are reasonable approximation of their fair values which are repayable on demand.

(c) Financial risks

The Group is exposed to the following categories of risk as a consequence of offering different financial products and services by the Group:-

i Market risk

This reflects the possibility that the value of the Group's investments will fall as a result of changes in market conditions, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual investment or factors affecting all investments traded in the market. The Group is exposed to this risk through its financial assets and comprises of currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

Currency risk

This is the risk of the fair value of financial instruments being affected by changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group seeks to manage its exposures to risk through control techniques which ensure that the residual risk exposures are within acceptable tolerances agreed by the Board. A description of the risks associated with the Group's principal products and the associated control techniques is detailed below.

Foreign Currency risk

The Group accepts receipt of premiums in foreign currency, in addition to Naira, from its clients; hence, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The Group is exposed to foreign currency denominated in dollars through a domiciliary bank balance.

The Group has minimal exposure to currency risk as the Group's financial assets are primarily matched to the same currencies as its insurance and investment contract liabilities. As a result, foreign exchange risk arises from other recognized assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies.

(d) Interest rates risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to the market price and cash flow variability of assets and liabilities associated with changes in interest rates.

Insurance liabilities and employee benefits do not form part of this profile. Although they are significant liabilities subject to interest rate risk, they are not financial instruments within the scope of IFRS 7.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

38 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(d) Interest rates risk (continued)

Changes in interest rates result to reduction in income ‘spread’ or the difference between the amounts that the Group is required to pay under the contracts and the rate of return the Group is able to earn on investments intended to support obligations under the contracts. Investment spread is, arguably, one of the key components of the net income of insurers.

The Group’s mitigation efforts with respect to interest rate risk are primarily focused on maintaining an investment portfolio with diversified maturities that has a weighted average duration or tenor approximately equal to the duration of its liability cash flow.

Also, the Group manages this risk by adopting close asset/liability matching criteria, to minimize the impact of mismatches between asset and liability values arising from interest rate movements.

Furthermore, the Group uses sensitivity analysis to measure the impact of interest rate changes and movements on the value of our financial assets scenarios.

The Group is very moderately exposed to interest rate risk as it invests in fixed income and money market instruments.

Interest rate profile

At the end of the reporting period the interest rate profile of the Group’s interest bearing financial instruments as reported to the Management of the Group are as stated below:

Group

Financial instruments

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Notes	31-Mar-26
Fixed Interest rate instructions		
Cash and cash equivalents	5	970,565
Loans and advances	6	553,233
Advances under finance lease	7	14,814
		1,538,613
Finance lease obligations	20	-
Borrowings	20	(1,318,175)
Depositors Fund	18	(1,098,231)
Bank overdrafts	5	-
		(2,416,406)
		(877,793)

In addition to the financial instruments listed above, the Group has borrowings amounting to ₦91.6million (2024: ₦305 million) and depositors funds amounting to ₦1.8m .

Company

Financial instruments

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	31-Mar-26
Fixed Interest rate instructions	
Cash and cash equivalents	25,639
	25,639
Finance lease obligations	-
Borrowings	-
	25,639

In addition to the financial instruments listed above, the Company has borrowings amounting to N17.7 million (2024: N422,000).

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

	Group		Company		
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	
38 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)					
(e) Interest rate sensitivity analysis					
The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivative and non-derivative instruments at the balance sheet date. A 0.5% increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.					
Increase in interest rate by 50 basis points (+0.5%)	(4,365)	(4,365)	0	0	
Decrease in interest rate by 50 basis point (-0.5%)	4,365	4,365	(0)	(0)	
Equity and profit after adjustments					
Pre-tax profit	69,363	1,029,037	174,610	1,063,203	
Shareholders' equity	7,219,897	6,255,946	7,641,321	6,411,615	
Equity and profit after adjustments					
Pre-tax profit	69,363	1,029,037	174,610	1,063,203	
Shareholders' equity	7,219,897	6,255,946	7,641,321	6,411,615	
The tax impact of interest rate movement is generally 30% of the result. This is not included in the impact on shareholders equity as the final impact will depend on the tax status of the Company when it realises the impact of the interest rate results for tax purposes.					
Equity price risk management					
The Group is exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments primarily from investments not held for unit-linked business. The shares included in financial assets represent investments in listed securities that present the Group with opportunity for return through dividend income and capital appreciation.					
Equity investments designated as fair value through other comprehensive income are held for strategic rather than trading purposes. The Group has no significant concentration of price risk.					
The carrying amounts of the Group's equity investments are as follows:					
Equity Securities; - quoted (fair value through profit or loss)	8(a)	1,337,261	200,268	8,158	1,638
Equity Securities; - unquoted (fair value through Other Comprehensive Income)	8(b)	-	-	-	-
		1,337,261	200,268	8,158	1,638
Equity price sensitivity analysis					
The sensitivity analyses set out below show the impact of a 10% increase and decrease in the value of equities on profit before tax and shareholders' equity based on the exposure to equity price risk at the reporting date:					
10% increase		133,726	20,027	816	164
10% decrease		(133,726)	(20,027)	(816)	(164)
Equity and profit after adjustments					
Pre-tax (Loss)/Profit		203,089	1,049,064	175,426	1,063,366
Shareholders' equity		7,353,623	6,275,973	7,642,136	6,411,779
Equity and profit after adjustments					
Pre-tax (Loss)/Profit		(64,363)	1,009,010	173,794	1,063,039
Shareholders' equity		7,086,170	6,235,919	7,640,505	6,411,451

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

38 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(f) *Credit risk*

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparties will default on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The key areas of exposure to credit risk for the Group are in relation to its investment portfolio, reinsurance program and receivables from reinsurers and other intermediaries.

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Company's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Company. Credit risk arises mainly from interbank, commercial and consumer loans and advances, and loan commitments arising from such lending activities, but can also arise from credit enhancement provided, such as credit derivatives (credit default swaps), financial guarantees, letters of credit, endorsements and acceptances.

The Group is also exposed to other credit risks arising from investments in debt securities and other exposures arising from its trading activities ('trading exposures') including non-equity trading portfolio assets.

The Group has adopted a policy of dealing with only creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group transacts with only entities that have an investment grade rating and above.

This information is supplied by independent rating agencies, where available, and if not available, the Group uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major policyholders and reinsurers

The Group does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties. Concentration of credit, otherwise known as single obligor credit, did not exceed 5% of gross monetary assets at any time during the year. The credit risk on liquid funds and other near cash financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

The Group is exposed to credit risk via

- Debt securities
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Trade receivables

(g) **Expected credit loss measurement**

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Group.
- If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired. Please refer to note 36(c)(ii)(b) for a description of how the Group determines when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3'. Please refer to note 36(c)(ii)(b)(v) for a description of how the Group defines credit-impaired and default.
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. Please refer to note 36(c)(ii)(c) for a description of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL.
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information. Note 36(c)(ii)(d) includes an explanation of how the Group has incorporated this in its ECL models.
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

38 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(g) Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

The following diagram summarises the impairment requirements under IFRS 9 (other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets):

Change in credit quality since initial recognition		
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
(initial recognition)	(Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition)	(Credit-impaired assets)
12 month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses

Significant increase in credit risk

The Group considers a financial instrument to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met:

i Quantitative criteria:

Where the days past due is greater than 30 days past due, the instrument is classified as stage 2.

Credit risk grades

The Group allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on independent rating by credit rating agencies. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower.

Significant increase in credit risk is also determined through the use of notch differences.

Each exposure is allocated to a credit risk grade at initial recognition based on available information about the borrower. Exposures are subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk grade. The monitoring typically involves use of the following data.

Corporate exposure	Retail exposures	All exposures
Information obtained during periodic review of customer files e.g. audited financial statements, management accounts, budgets and projections. Examples of areas of particular focus are: gross profit margins, financial leverage ratios, debt service coverage, compliance with covenants, quality of management, senior management changes.	Internally collected data on customer behaviour e.g. utilisation of credit card facilities.	Payment record: this includes overdue status as well as a range of variables about payment ratios.
Data from credit reference agencies, press articles, changes in external credit ratings.	Affordability metrics.	Utilisation of the granted limit.
Actual and expected significant changes in the political, regulatory and technological environment of the borrower or in its business activities.	External data from credit reference agencies including industry-standard credit scores.	Existing and forecast changes in business, financial and economic conditions.

ii Qualitative criteria:

If the borrower meets one or more of the following criteria:

- In short-term forbearance.
- Direct debit cancellation.
- Extension to the terms granted.
- Previous arrears within the last 12 months.
- Significant increase in credit spread.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

38 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

- Significant adverse changes in business, financial and/or economic conditions in which the borrower operates.
- Actual or expected forbearance or restructuring.
- Actual or expected significant adverse change in operating results of the borrower.
- Significant change in collateral value (secured facilities only) which is expected to increase risk of default.
- Early signs of cashflow/liquidity problems such as delay in servicing of trade creditors/loans.

The assessment of SICR incorporates forward-looking information and is performed on a quarterly basis at a counterparty level for financial instruments held by the Company. The criteria used to identify SICR are monitored and reviewed periodically for appropriateness by the independent Credit Risk team.

iii Backstop

A backstop is applied and the financial instrument considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk if the borrower is more than 30 days past due on its contractual payments.

iv Definition of default

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default which is fully aligned with the credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria

The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments .

Qualitative criteria

The borrower meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:

- The borrower is in long-term forbearance.
- The borrower is deceased.
- The borrower is insolvent.
- The borrower is in breach of financial covenant(s).
- An active market for that financial asset has disappeared because of financial difficulties.
- Concessions have been made by the lender relating to the borrower's financial difficulty.
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy.
- Financial assets are purchased or originated at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit lossess.

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments held by the Group and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss given Default (LGD) throughout the Group's expected loss calculations.

An instrument is considered to no longer be in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of three months. This period of three months has been determined based on an analysis which considers the likelihood of a financial instrument returning to default status after cure using different possible cure definition.

h) Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is measured on either a 12-month (12M) or Lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Given Default (LGD), defined as follows:

* The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per “Definition of default and credit-impaired” above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

38 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

* EAD is based on the amounts the Group expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD). For example, for a revolving commitment, the Group includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.

* Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the Group's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and Lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The Lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12M PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the instruments. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band.

The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type.

* For amortising products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12month or lifetime basis. This will also be adjusted for any expected overpayments made by a borrower. Early repayment/refinance assumptions are also incorporated into the calculation.

* For revolving products, the exposure at default is predicted by taking current drawn balance and adding a "credit conversion factor" which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default. These assumptions vary by product type and current limit utilisation band, based on analysis of the Group's recent default data.

The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post default. These vary by product type.

* For secured products, this is primarily based on collateral type and projected collateral values, historical discounts to market/book values due to forced sales, time to repossession and recovery costs observed.

* For unsecured products, LGD's are typically set at product level due to the limited differentiation in recoveries achieved across different borrowers. These LGD's are influenced by collection strategies, including contracted debt sales and price.

Forward-looking economic information is also included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. These assumptions vary by product type. Refer to note 36(c)(ii)(d) for an explanation of forward-looking information and its inclusion in ECL calculations.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation such as how the maturity profile of the PDs and how collateral values change etc. are monitored and reviewed on a periodic basis.

There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

38 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. The Group has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each portfolio.

These economic variables and their associated impact on the PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instrument. Expert judgment has also been applied in this process.

In addition to the base economic scenario, the Group also provide other possible scenarios along with scenario weightings. The number of other scenarios used is set based on the analysis of each major product type to ensure non-linearities are captured. The number of scenarios and their attributes are reassessed at each reporting date. The scenario weightings are determined by expert credit judgement, taking account of the range of possible outcomes each chosen scenario is representative of. The assessment of SICR is performed using the Lifetime PD under each of the base, and the other scenarios, multiplied by the associated scenario weighting, along with qualitative and backstop indicators (see note 36(c)(ii)(b)). This determines whether the whole financial instrument is in Stage 1, Stage 2, or Stage 3 and hence whether 12-month or lifetime ECL should be recorded. Following this assessment, the Group measures ECL as either a probability weighted 12 month ECL (Stage 1), or a probability weighted lifetime ECL (Stages 2 and 3). These probability-weighted ECLs are determined by running each scenario through the relevant ECL model and multiplying it by the appropriate scenario weighting (as opposed to weighting the inputs). As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Group considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes and has analysed the non-linearities and asymmetries within the Group's different portfolios to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of possible scenarios.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

38 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(i) Analysis of financial assets based on credit risk grades

The majority of debt securities are investment grade and the Group has very limited exposure to sub-standard credits.

Reinsurance assets are reinsurers' share of outstanding claims and reinsurance receivables. They are allocated below on the basis of ratings for claims paying ability.

Loans and receivables from policyholders, agents and intermediaries generally do not have a credit rating.

The following table shows aggregated credit risk exposure for assets with external credit ratings:-

Group

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Notes	AAA	AA	A+	A	BBB	B	Not Rated	Carrying Amount
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)									
- Loans and advances to customers	6							553,233	553,233
-Advance under finance lease	7							14,814	14,814
									568,047
Cash and cash equivalents:									-
Bank balances	5				61			131,704	131,766
									131,766
									699,813
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>		AAA	AA	A+	A	BBB	B	Not Rated	Carrying Amount
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)									
- Loans and advances to customers	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,010,317	1,010,317
-Advance under finance lease	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,015	67,015
									1,077,332
Cash and cash equivalents:									
Bank balances	5	-	-	-	61	-	-	131,704	131,766
									131,766
									1,209,098

NOTE:

A credit rating is not an assurance of repayment of obligations under the rated instrument. Rather, it is an opinion on the relative degree of risk associated with such repayment.

AAA	The S&P and Fitch AAA ratings are the highest assigned to any debt issuer. An AAA rating is the equivalent of the Aaa rating issued by Moody's. AAA ratings are issued to investment-grade debt that has a high level of creditworthiness with the strongest capacity to repay investors.
AA	'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.
A+	A+ and A1 fall in the middle of the investment-grade category, indicating some but low credit risk. Credit ratings are used by investors to gauge the creditworthiness of issuers, with better credit ratings corresponding to lower interest rates.
A	A credit rating measures the ability of a business or government to repay its financial obligations by looking at its history of borrowing and repaying loans. A credit score does the same, but measures individuals (and in some cases, small businesses).
BBB	BBB' ratings indicate that expectations of default risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.
B	'B' ratings indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.
NOT RATED	Non-rated credits present additional uncertainty because of the difficulties in determining their comparability to rated credits. Non-rated credits are often comparable to below rating grade credits.

39 Comparative Figures

Certain prior year comparative figures have been reclassified where necessary to align with the presentation adopted in the current year. These reclassifications were made to improve presentation and comparability and do not affect previously reported profit before tax, total comprehensive income or shareholders' equity.

Consolidated and Separate Statement of Value Added

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	Group			Company		
	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	%	30 Sep 2026	30 Sep 2025	%
<p>“Value added” is the measure of wealth the Group and Company have created in its operations by “adding value” to the cost of products and services. The statement below summarises the total wealth created and shows how it was shared by employees and other parties who contributed to its creation. Also set out below is the amount retained and reinvested in the Group and Company for the replacement of assets and the further development of operations.</p>						
Investment and other income	615,169	1,621,399		558,146	1,568,484	
Interest income	224,956	400,369		3,921	73,691	
Net fair value gain or loss on financial asset	-	-		-	-	
Other operating income	-	-		-	-	
Bought in goods and services	(540,750)	(372,258)		(215,334)	(91,634)	
Value Added	299,375	1,649,510	100	346,734	1,550,541	100
Applied as follows:						
In payment of employees:						
-Salaries, wages and other benefits	194,603	161,812	65	137,344	74,299	40
In payment to government:						
-Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-
For future replacement of assets and expansion of business:						
Depreciation	35,409	1,767	12	34,780	1,767	10
Profit for the period	69,363	1,485,931	23	174,610	1,474,474	50
	299,375	1,649,510	100	346,734	1,550,541	100

Value added represents the additional wealth which the Company has been able to create by its own and employees efforts.

Five year Financial Summary

Group

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	30-Sep-26	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	970,565	2,067,347	470,711	608,573	2,896,828
Loans and advances to customers	553,233	611,341	1,051,873	1,140,139	1,079,176
Advances under finance lease	14,814	16,121	51,510	68,431	104,578
Financial assets	1,337,261	805,647	49,985	30,820	892,022
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	19,014
Reinsurance assets	-	-	-	-	234,017
Deferred acquisition cost	-	-	-	-	54,636
Other receivables and prepayments	705,479	595,543	178,223	163,342	228,978
Investment in associates	7,995,688	7,549,412	5,728,913	5,080,551	3,710,291
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	1,821,018
Property and equipment	145,945	184,310	14,531	17,440	142,522
Right of Use Asset	-	-	-	942	597
Intangible assets	-	-	1	-	53,798
Statutory deposits	-	-	-	-	215,000
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	201,592
Assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	1,016,069
Trustee Assets	121,394	135,000	485,695	478,908	-
Deposit for shares	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	27,000
Total assets	11,883,379	12,003,721	8,070,442	7,628,149	12,697,139
Liabilities					
Bank borrowing	1,318,175	1,691,477	1,835,043	544,777	2,413,039
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	387,752
Other liabilities	1,098,231	1,043,167	1,689,970	3,037,411	1,088,216
Depositors' funds	-	-	-	1,226,428	1,366,634
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	5,793,044
Investment contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	281,448
Finance Lease Obligation	-	-	168	168	-
Trustee Liabilities	2,226,486	2,125,967	506,783	478,908	-
Current income tax liabilities	20,591	35,737	240,389	234,702	240,393
Employees retirement benefit liability	-	-	4,515	974	9,369
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	85,825
Deposit for Shares	-	-	1,985	-	-
Total liabilities	4,663,483	4,896,348	4,278,853	5,523,368	11,665,720
Equity					
Share capital	4,133,349	4,133,349	2,572,685	2,572,685	2,572,685
Share premium	2,690,936	2,690,936	2,690,936	2,690,936	2,690,936
Regulatory risk reserves	416,481	416,481	599,536	-	312,656
Retained earnings	24,654	(87,869)	(2,026,044)	(3,612,013)	(5,000,716)
Other component of equity	(45,524)	(45,524)	(45,524)	453,173	276,575
Capital and reserves attributable to owners	7,219,897	7,107,373	3,791,589	2,104,781	852,136
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	179,283
Total Equity	7,219,897	7,107,373	3,791,589	2,104,781	1,031,419
Total equity and liabilities	11,883,379	12,003,721	8,070,442	7,628,149	12,697,139

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	30-Sep-26	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21
Gross premium	-	-	-	-	2,855,818
Net income	612,415	1,613,829	767,400	249,612	(543,854)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	69,363	1,029,038	(201,988)	(148,333)	(1,421,842)
Income tax expense	-	-	(4,230)	(2,141)	27
Profit/(loss) after taxation	69,363	1,029,038	(206,218)	(150,474)	(1,421,815)
Earnings/(loss) per share (kobo)	1	29	(4)	(6)	(8)

Five year Financial Summary

Company

<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	30-Sep-26	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	25,639	906,484	14,994	112,326	112,326
Financial assets	1,276,121	608,158	11,800	17,499	17,499
Investment in Subsidiaries	591,501	591,501	509,389	4,714,381	4,714,381
Investment in Associates	7,995,688	7,549,412	5,728,914	3,710,291	3,710,291
Other receivables and prepayments	610,720	534,039	148,724	115,057	115,056
Property and equipment	124,135	156,084	2,260	5,078	5,079
Trustee Assets	121,394	135,000	485,695	-	275,399
Deposit for shares	39,000	39,000	39,000	27,000	27,000
Total assets	10,784,198	10,519,678	6,940,776	8,701,632	8,977,031
Liabilities					
Bank borrowing	-	-	750,048	544,777	2,523,850
Other liabilities	902,988	912,735	1,623,054	2,996,833	1,787,291
Finance Lease Obligation	-	-	15,229	13,699	12,867
Trustee Liabilities	2,226,486	2,125,967	506,783	768,940	102,056
Current income tax liabilities	13,403	28,551	235,561	232,595	232,836
Employees retirement benefit liability	-	-	974	974	974
Total liabilities	3,142,877	3,067,253	3,131,649	4,557,818	4,659,874
Equity					
Share capital	4,133,349	4,133,349	2,572,686	2,572,685	2,572,685
Share premium account	2,690,936	2,690,936	2,690,936	2,690,936	2,690,936
Retained earnings	862,559	673,664	(1,408,971)	(1,074,283)	(755,581)
Other component of equity	(45,524)	(45,524)	(45,524)	(45,524)	(190,883)
Shareholders' funds	7,641,321	7,452,426	3,809,127	4,143,814	4,317,157
Total equity and liabilities	10,784,198	10,519,679	6,940,776	8,701,632	8,977,031
<i>Difference (total assets less total equity and liabilities)</i>	<i>(0)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	-	-	-
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income					
<i>In thousands of Naira</i>	30-Sep-26	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21
Net income	562,068	1,642,175	629,294	76,450	131,848
Profit/(loss) before taxation	174,610	1,474,474	(175,807)	(163,126)	20,252
Income tax expense	-	-	(2,963)	(34)	(832)
Profit/(loss) after taxation	174,610	1,474,474	(178,770)	(163,160)	19,420