



AXA Mansard Insurance Plc

**Unaudited Financial Statement
30 June 2025**

Company Name	AXA Mansard Insurance Plc
Board Listed	Main Board
Year End	December
Reporting Period	Half Year Ended 30 June 2025
Share Price at the end of reporting period	N9.25 (2023: N5.41)

Shareholding Structure/Free Float Status

Description	30-Jun-25		30-Jun-24	
	Unit	Percentage	Unit	Percentage
Issued Share Capital	9,000,000,000	100%	9,000,000,000	100%
Substantial Shareholdings (5% and above)				
ASSUR AFRICA HOLDING	6,883,328,987	76.48%	6,883,328,987	76.48%
Total Substantial Shareholdings	6,883,328,987	76.48%	6,883,328,987	76.48%
Directors' Shareholdings (direct and indirect), excluding directors with substantial interest				
Mr. Kola Adesina	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mr. Kunle Ahmed	26,656,627	0.3%	26,656,627	0.3%
Mrs. Rashidat Adebisi	26,955,815	0.3%	26,955,815	0.3%
Ms. Abiola Bada	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ms. Latifa Said	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chief Gbola Akinola (SAN)	20,617,834	0.23%	20,617,834	0.23%
Mr. Mariano Caballero	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ms. Melina Cotlar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mr. Babatope Adeniyi	6,144,052	0.07%	6,144,052	0.07%
Total Directors' Shareholdings	80,374,328	0.9%	80,374,328	0.9%
Other Shareholdings				
MANSARD STAFF INVESTMENT SCHEME -	54,140,941	0.6%	54,140,941	0.6%
MANSARD INVESTMENTS LIMITED	428,571	0.0%	428,571	0.0%
Total Other Shareholdings	54,569,512	0.6%	54,569,512	0.6%
Free Float in Units and Percentage	1,981,727,173	22.02%	1,981,727,173	22.01%
Free Float in Value (N#)	18,330,976,350.25		10,721,144,005.93	

Declaration:

A) AXA Mansard Insurance Plc with a free float percentage of 22.02% as at 30 June 2025, is compliant with the Exchange's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.

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

I the undersigned hereby certify the following with regards to our financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2025 that:

- (a) Have reviewed the financial statement;
- (b) To the best of my knowledge, the financial statement does not contain:
 - (i) *Any untrue statement of a material fact, or*
 - (ii) *Omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements, misleading in the light of circumstances under which such statements were made;*
- (c) To the best of my knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in the report fairly present in all material respects the financial condition and results of operation of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries as of, and for the period presented in the report.
- (d) I:
 - (i) *am responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls.*
 - (ii) *have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries is made known to such officers by others within those entries particularly during the year in which the periodic reports are being prepared;*
 - (iii) *Have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls as of date within 90 days prior to the report;*
 - (iv) *Have presented in the report our conclusions about the effectiveness of our internal controls based on our evaluation as of that date;*
- (e) I have disclosed to the auditors of the Company and Audit Committee:
 - (i) *All significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which would adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the Company's auditors any material weakness in internal controls, and*
 - (ii) *Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have significant roles in the Company's internal controls;*
- (f) I have identified in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.



Mr. Adekunle Ahmed

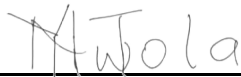
FRC/2017/PRO/DIR/003/00000017019

Chief Executive Officer

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

I the undersigned hereby certify the following with regards to our financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2025 that:

- (a) Have reviewed the financial statement;
- (b) To the best of my knowledge, the financial statement does not contain:
 - (i) *Any untrue statement of a material fact, or*
 - (ii) *Omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements, misleading in the light of circumstances under which such statements were made;*
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- (f) I have identified in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.



Mrs. Ngozi Ola-Israel

FRC/2017/PRO/ANAN/001/00000017349

Chief Financial Officer

Consolidated and Separate Statement of Financial Position
(All amounts in thousands of Naira)

As at

	Notes	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	5	13,523,965	20,056,892	6,628,665	17,310,395
<i>Investment securities:</i>					
– Fair value through profit or loss	6.1	4,416,922	3,038,461	3,064,726	2,202,464
– Fair value through OCI	6.2	110,815,529	95,393,009	81,486,177	72,992,281
–Other Investment Securities at amortised Cost	6.4	225,234	1,864,192	225,234	1,864,192
–Loans and receivables at amortised costs	10	2,073,653	1,846,913	5,509,369	1,789,206
–Financial assets designated at fair value	6.3	2,670,172	2,500,958	2,670,172	2,500,958
Reinsurance contract assets	7a (i)	37,344,969	19,837,967	36,648,728	18,266,144
Trade receivable	8	17,531,129	6,691,718	4,417,876	434,409
Other receivables	9	7,204,716	4,514,704	3,554,572	1,729,323
Investment property	11	31,592,678	31,769,053	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	12	-	-	1,652,000	1,652,000
Intangible assets	13	897,945	985,650	856,093	936,352
Property and equipment	14	4,879,926	4,209,740	4,049,551	3,564,639
Right-of-use asset	15	347,825	399,609	347,825	374,552
Statutory deposit	16	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
TOTAL ASSETS		234,024,663	193,608,866	151,610,988	126,116,914
LIABILITIES					
Insurance contract liabilities	7a (i)	105,293,843	62,625,709	65,324,450	37,144,114
Other Insurance liabilities	7a (ii)	9,503,211	4,173,307	9,008,950	3,674,922
<i>Investment contract liabilities:</i>					
– At amortised cost	17	8,160,279	10,287,523	8,160,279	10,287,523
– Liabilities designated at fair value	17	2,670,172	2,500,958	2,670,172	2,500,958
Trade payable	18	9,045,447	12,716,537	9,045,447	12,716,537
Other liabilities	19	6,500,851	6,717,479	3,841,545	3,367,830
Other technical liabilities	20	14,800,755	24,536,167	14,800,755	24,536,167
Current income tax liabilities	21	1,982,632	3,599,912	700,248	1,135,518
Borrowings	22	9,085,718	8,904,094	-	-
Deferred tax liability	23	4,239,209	4,668,481	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		171,282,117	140,730,167	113,551,845	95,363,569
EQUITY					
Share capital	24.1	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Share premium	24.2	78,255	78,255	78,255	78,255
Contingency reserve	24.3	8,924,974	8,757,184	8,924,974	8,757,184
Treasury shares	24.4	(111,476)	(111,476)	(111,476)	(111,476)
Fair value reserves	24.5	(11,254,215)	(14,474,110)	(12,584,173)	(13,908,663)
Insurance finance reserve	24.6	765,909	921,463	778,340	778,340
Retained earnings	24.7	40,589,398	33,942,963	22,973,223	17,159,706
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		56,992,845	47,114,278	38,059,143	30,753,346
Total equity attributable to the owners of the parent		56,992,845	47,114,278	38,059,143	30,753,346
Non-controlling interest in equity	25	5,749,701	5,764,421	-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		62,742,546	52,878,700	38,059,143	30,753,346
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		234,024,663	193,608,866	151,610,988	126,116,914

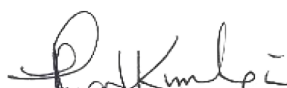
Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on 30th July 2025



Mrs. Ngozi Ola-Israel

FRC/2017/PRO/ANAN/001/00000017349

Chief Financial Officer



Mr. Adekunle Ahmed

FRC/2017/PRO/DIR/003/00000017019

Chief Executive Officer



Mrs. Rashidat Adebisi

FRC/2012/PRO/DIR/003/00000000497

ED Technical & Client Services

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated and separate financial statement

Consolidated and Separate Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the period ended

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 30-Jun-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 30-Jun-24
Continuing operations					
Insurance revenue	26	81,154,873	65,621,824	49,572,338	44,293,967
Insurance service expenses	27	(55,332,008)	(36,900,245)	(26,911,627)	(18,592,490)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	28	(16,614,285)	(19,516,262)	(16,475,055)	(19,283,434)
Insurance service results		9,208,580	9,205,316	6,185,656	6,418,042
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method					
	29	5,989,774	3,140,219	4,294,642	2,701,864
Other investment revenue	30	1,009,608	23,767,569	3,589,732	12,610,688
Impairment loss on financial assets	35a	(171,472)	(148,789)	(133,711)	(121,556)
Impairment loss Non-financial assets	35b	174,448	-	(2,846)	-
Investment return		7,002,358	26,758,999	7,747,816	15,190,996
Net finance income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts					
	36	(57)	-	-	-
Net financial result		7,002,301	26,758,999	7,747,816	15,190,996
Other income	31	2,542,830	1,934,492	407,061	12,719
Expenses for marketing and administration	32	(1,552,391)	(1,823,931)	(1,332,099)	(1,635,901)
Employee benefit expense	33	(3,898,646)	(2,997,161)	(2,029,215)	(1,638,778)
Finance cost	37	(515,560)	(679,925)	(12,985)	(127,917)
Other operating expenses	34	(5,054,093)	(3,822,822)	(4,281,047)	(3,279,200)
Profit before tax		7,733,022	28,574,967	6,685,188	14,939,961
Income tax expense	38	(933,518)	(3,457,331)	(703,880)	(742,574)
Profit for the year		6,799,504	25,117,636	5,981,307	14,197,387
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		6,814,225	23,887,031	5,981,307	14,197,387
Non-controlling interest	25	(14,720)	1,230,605	-	-
		6,799,504	25,117,636	5,981,307	14,197,387
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to the profit or loss account:					
Change in fair value of debt securities	24.5	3,048,423	(3,824,978)	1,190,779	(2,371,018)
Impairment charges on FVTOCI	35a	171,472	148,789	133,711	121,556
Net finance expense/(income) from insurance contracts	24.6	(155,554)	58,610	0	58,610
Other comprehensive loss for the year		3,064,341	(3,617,579)	1,324,491	(2,190,852)
Total comprehensive income for the year					
		9,863,846	21,500,058	7,305,798	12,006,536
Attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		9,878,566	20,269,453	7,305,798	12,006,536
Non-controlling interests	25	(14,720)	1,230,605	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		9,863,846	21,500,058	7,305,798	12,006,536
Earnings per share:					
Basic (kobo)	39	76	265	66	158
Diluted (kobo)	39	76	265	66	158
Basic (kobo)					
	39	76	265	66	158
Diluted (kobo)					
	39	76	265	66	158

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the period ended 30 June 2025

	Group	Group	Parent	Parent
	Q2 2025 only	Q2 2024 only	Q2 2025 only	Q2 2024 only
Continuing operations				
Insurance revenue	40,823,651	33,776,587	24,515,454	22,526,454
Insurance service Expenses	(28,046,437)	(18,328,717)	(12,944,702)	(8,717,735)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(8,033,914)	(10,945,532)	(8,173,692)	(10,840,949)
Insurance service result	4,743,300	4,502,338	3,397,060	2,967,770
Interest Income calculated using effective interest rate method	3,329,446	965,331	2,328,003	1,361,022
Other investment revenue	(2,253,233)	10,917,028	427,087	6,497,823
Impairment loss on financial assets	(96,793)	(148,789)	(63,618)	(121,556)
Impairment loss Non-financial assets	174,448	-	(2,846)	-
Investment return	1,153,868	11,733,570	2,688,626	7,737,289
Finance income/(expense) from reinsurance contract held	(57)	-	-	-
Net financial result	1,153,811	11,733,570	2,688,626	7,737,289
Other income	1,150,620	1,883,391	89,311	4,768
Expenses for marketing and administration	(574,598)	(872,067)	(443,945)	(849,737)
Employee benefit expense	(1,743,133)	(1,537,990)	(1,057,809)	(869,283)
Finance cost	(282,236)	(522,825)	(6,282)	(67,137)
Other operating expenses	(2,869,758)	(1,931,736)	(2,436,268)	(1,572,913)
Profit before tax	1,578,006	13,254,679	2,230,693	7,350,758
Income tax expense	(991,955)	(1,014,438)	(475,283)	(379,927)
Profit for the year	586,051	12,240,241	1,755,410	6,970,831
Profit attributable to:				
Owners of the parent	646,428	11,250,266	1,755,410	6,970,831
Non-controlling interest	(60,377)	989,973	-	-
	586,051	12,240,241	1,755,410	6,970,831
Other comprehensive income:				
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to the profit or loss account:				
Change in fair value of debt securities	1,405,054	3,495,895	126,993	(929,716)
Impairment charges on FVTOCI	96,793	148,789	63,618	121,556
Net finance expense/(income) from insurance contracts	(155,554)	(328)	-	10,486
Net finance expense from reinsurance contracts held (OCI)		14,415		14,304
Other comprehensive income for the year	1,346,293	3,658,770	190,611	(783,370)
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,932,344	15,899,011	1,946,021	6,187,461
Attributable to:				
Owners of the parent	1,992,721	14,909,038	1,946,021	6,187,461
Non-controlling interests	(60,377)	989,973	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,932,344	15,899,011	1,946,021	6,187,461
Basic (kobo)	76	265	66	158
Diluted (kobo)	76	265	66	158

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

for the period ended 30 June, 2025

Group

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Contingency reserve	Treasury shares	Fair value reserves	Insurance finance reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non Controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2025	18,000,000	78,255	8,757,184	(111,476)	(14,474,110)	921,463	33,942,963	47,114,278	5,764,421	52,878,700
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>										
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,814,225	6,814,225	(14,720)	6,799,504
Transfer to contingency reserves	-	-	167,790	-	-	-	(167,790)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	171,472	(155,554)	-	15,918	-	15,918
Changes in financial assets at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	3,048,423	-	-	3,048,423	-	3,048,423
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	167,790	-	3,219,895	(155,554)	6,646,435	9,878,566	(14,720)	9,863,846
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners of equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	18,000,000	78,255	8,924,974	(111,476)	(11,254,215)	765,909	40,589,398	56,992,845	5,749,701	62,742,546

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

for the period ended 30 June, 2024

Group

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Contingency reserve	Treasury shares	Fair value reserves	Insurance finance reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non Controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2024	18,000,000	78,255	6,516,717	(111,476)	(1,922,537)	(725)	14,188,436	36,748,670	4,670,962	41,419,632
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>										
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,887,031	23,887,031	1,230,605	25,117,636
Transfer to contingency reserves	-	-	142,174	-	-	-	(142,174)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	58,610	1,861,835	1,920,445	-	1,920,445
Changes in financial assets at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	(3,676,189)	-	-	(3,676,189)	-	(3,676,189)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	142,174	-	(3,676,189)	58,610	25,606,692	22,131,287	1,230,605	23,361,892
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners of equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2024	18,000,000	78,255	6,658,891	(111,476)	(5,598,726)	57,885	39,795,128	58,879,957	5,901,567	64,781,525

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

for the period ended 30 June, 2025

Parent

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Contingency reserve	Treasury shares	Fair value reserves	Insurance finance reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2025	18,000,000	78,255	8,757,184	(111,476)	(13,908,663)	778,340	17,159,706	30,753,346
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,981,307	5,981,307
Transfer to contingency reserves	-	-	167,790	-	-	-	(167,790)	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	133,711	0	-	133,712
Changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	1,190,779	-	-	1,190,779
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	167,790	-	1,324,490	0	5,813,517	7,305,798
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity								
Contributions by and distributions to owners								
Dividends to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	18,000,000	78,255	8,924,974	(111,476)	(12,584,173)	778,340	22,973,223	38,059,143

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

for the period ended 30 June, 2024

Parent

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Contingency reserve	Treasury shares	Fair value reserves	Insurance finance reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2024	18,000,000	78,255	6,516,717	(111,476)	(1,989,969)	(11,430)	5,741,615	28,223,712
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>								
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,197,387	14,197,387
<i>Transfer to contingency reserves</i>	-	-	142,174	-	-	-	(142,174)	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	58,610	107,981	166,591
Changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	(2,249,462)	-	-	(2,249,462)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	142,174	-	(2,249,462)	58,610	14,163,194	12,114,516
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity								
Dividends to equity holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
equity settled share based payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2024	18,000,000	78,255	6,658,891	(111,476)	(4,239,431)	47,180	19,904,809	40,338,228

Consolidated and Separate Statement of Cashflows

For the period ended 30 June 2025

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Group 30-Jun-2025	Group 30-Jun-2024	Parent 30-Jun-2025	Parent 30-Jun-2024
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash premium received	8.1 (a)	98,264,643	80,763,358	59,195,459	51,598,787
Cash paid as reinsurance premium		(38,971,257)	(13,466,413)	(38,276,611)	(12,675,194)
Fee income received		6,082,760	4,719,053	5,366,537	4,131,201
Cash received on investment contract liabilities	20.3	2,961,157	432,626	2,961,157	432,626
Cash paid to investment contract holders	20.3	(5,913,948)	(7,968,999)	(5,913,948)	(7,968,999)
Claims paid		(39,349,537)	(25,532,306)	(15,628,828)	(10,289,491)
Cash received from reinsurers on recoveries for claims paid		605,742	1,428,063	184,972	1,322,041
Cash received from coinsurers on recoveries and claims paid	11.2a	75,149	7,775	75,149	7,775
Underwriting expenses paid		(13,213,473)	(1,008,878)	(10,914,610)	(323,714)
Employee benefits paid		(7,616,496)	(2,744,034)	(5,517,357)	(1,559,504)
Rent received		1,182,386	1,192,609	-	-
Lease payments made	22.1	-	(39,919)	-	(39,919)
Other operating expenses paid		(12,565,954)	(9,053,828)	(8,307,855)	(5,461,529)
Additions to Unallocated premiums & refunds	20 (a)	35,993	-	35,993	-
Premium received in advance	20	6,127,557	1,587,124	6,127,557	1,587,124
Changes in working capital		(2,295,278)	30,316,230	(10,612,385)	20,761,202
Income tax paid	21	(3,209,341)	(1,072,120)	(1,139,151)	(875,706)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		(5,504,619)	29,244,110	(11,751,536)	19,885,497
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	14	(1,390,773)	(498,085)	(1,074,837)	(470,806)
Dividend received		61,617	1,550,334	2,541,302	998,245
Investment income received		6,286,946	3,527,934	4,771,134	2,991,868
Purchase of intangible assets	13	(49,379)	(109,744)	(49,379)	(107,272)
Proceeds from the disposal of property and equipment	31	16,101	387	16,101	387
Purchase of fair value through profit or loss financial assets	6.1(a)	(3,659,713)	(2,926,344)	(2,764,304)	(1,228,506)
Sale of fair value through profit or loss financial assets	6.1(a)	2,753,386	7,500,000	2,374,177	6,960,005
Sale of fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets	6.2(a)	23,658,471	7,732,160	18,550,335	5,635,010
Purchase of fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets	6.2(a)	(30,583,968)	(49,219,601)	(22,028,323)	(35,817,949)
Sales of Other Investment Securities at amortised Costs	6.4(a)	1,843,513	-	1,843,513	-
Purchase of Other Investment Securities at amortised Costs	6.4(a)	(182,760)	-	(182,760)	-
Increase in loans and receivables to related parties	10a	-	(85,098)	(3,521,372)	(503,885)
Repayment of loans and receivables to related parties	10a	10,570	-	3,171	-
Increase in staff loans and receivables	10b	(468,873)	(154,682)	(461,596)	(104,350)
Repayment of staff loan and advances	10b	286,106	47,973	300,593	38,978
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		(1,418,756)	(32,634,767)	317,755	(21,608,277)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Final dividend paid		-	-	-	-
Interim dividend paid		-	-	-	-
Interest & principal repayment on borrowings	22(ai)	(424,951)	(519,681)	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(424,951)	(519,681)	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(7,348,326)	(3,910,338)	(11,433,781)	(1,722,780)
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of year	5	20,056,892	26,173,322	17,310,395	19,020,869
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalent		815,399	816,982	752,051	753,510
Cash and cash equivalent at end of year	8	13,523,965	23,079,966	6,628,665	18,051,599

1 General information

Reporting entity

AXA Mansard Insurance Plc ('the Company' or 'the parent') and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') underwrite life and non-life insurance contracts. The Group also issues a diversified portfolio of investment contracts to provide its customers with asset management solutions for their savings and retirement needs. All these products are offered to both domestic and foreign markets. The Group does business in Nigeria and employs about 366 people.

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in Nigeria. The address of its registered office is at 'Santa Clara Court, Plot 1412, Ahmadu Bello Way Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria. The Company is listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange.

1.1 Basis of presentation and compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. These financial statements are also in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023, the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020, the Insurance Act of Nigeria 2003 and relevant National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) guidelines and circulars.

Details of the Group's material accounting policies are included in Note 2.2

the consolidated and separate statement of financial position, the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity, the consolidated and separate statement of cash flows and the notes.

(a) Basis of measurement

These consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- non-derivative financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial assets are measured at fair value in line with IFRS 9
- Financial assets are measured at amortized cost
- investment property is measured at fair value.
- insurance liabilities measured at present value of future cashflows.
- lease liabilities measured at present value of future cashflows.
- share based payment at fair value or an approximation of fair value allowed by the relevant standards
- investment contract liabilities at fair value.

(b) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments and estimates that affect the application of the Group's 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 estimates are recognised prospectively. Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainties and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated and separate financial statements are described in note 2.3

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in naira, which is the Group's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

Standards not yet effective

A number of new IFRS Accounting Standards, Amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards, and Interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2025 and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated and separate financial statements. Those IFRS Accounting Standards, Amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards and Interpretations which may be relevant to the Group and company are set out below:

The Group and Company do not plan to adopt these standards early. The IFRS Accounting Standards will be adopted in the period that they become mandatory unless otherwise indicated:

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (IFRS 18)

• IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The new standard introduces the following key new requirements:

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

vi. It also requires Companies to analyze their operating expenses directly on the face of the income statement – either by nature, by function or using a mixed presentation. If any items are presented by function on the face of the income statement (e.g. cost of sales), then a company provides more detailed disclosures about their nature.

The following new and amended accounting standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements".

- Lack of exchangeability- IAS 21 amendments
- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments- IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 amendments
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards- IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7 amendment
- Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements- IFRS 18
- Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures- IFRS 19

2.1 Material Accounting Policies

Material accounting policies are defined as those that reflect significant judgements and uncertainties, and potentially give rise to different results under different assumptions and conditions. The group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, unless mentioned otherwise

a IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

Recognition and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value, plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue (for all financial assets not initially recognised at fair value through profit or loss). Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value.

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity financial assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss as part of other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established. Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income.

When securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income are included in profit or loss as net realised gains on financial assets.

Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payments is established. Interest and dividend on available for sale securities are included in the investment income line.

Classification of financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost, FVOCI or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

The Group elects to present changes in the fair value of certain equity investments that are not held for trading in OCI. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. In addition, on initial recognition the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Business model assessment

The Group assesses the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held for each portfolio of financial assets because this best reflects the way that the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice, including whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

For a majority of debt investments, the objective of the Group's business model is to fund insurance contract liabilities. The Group undertakes significant buying and selling activity on a regular basis to rebalance its portfolio of assets and to ensure that contractual cash flows from the financial assets are sufficient to settle insurance contract liabilities. The Group determines that both collecting contractual cash flows as they come due and selling financial assets to maintain the desired asset profile are integral to achieving the business model's objective.

Certain debt securities are held in separate portfolios for long-term yield. These securities may be sold, but such sales are not expected to be more than infrequent. The Group considers that these securities are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect the contractual cash flows.

Portfolios of financial assets that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, which include underlying items of participating contracts, and portfolios of financial assets that are held for trading are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are SPPI

For the purposes of this assessment, principal is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. However, the principal may change over time - e.g. if there are repayments of principal. Interest is defined as consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension features;
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- features that modify consideration for the time value of money (e.g. periodic reset of interest rates).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the SPPI criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract. In addition, for a financial asset acquired at a premium or discount to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant on initial recognition.

Some prepayment features permit the debtor to prepay the debt instrument at an amount calculated as the remaining contractual cash flows discounted at the current market benchmark interest rate plus a fixed spread. The Group has determined that these prepayment features are consistent with the SPPI criterion. Because the Group would be compensated only for the change in the market benchmark interest rate and for lost interest margin, the prepayment penalty would not include any non-SPPI risks and may be seen as reasonable compensation.

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL: Measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognised in profit or loss, unless they arise from derivatives designated as hedging instruments in net investment hedges.

Debt investments at FVOCI: Measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and accumulated in the fair value reserve. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI: Measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payment is established, unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss. Cumulative gains and losses recognised in OCI are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

Financial assets at amortised cost: Measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities**Classification**

The Group classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees, into one of the following categories:

- financial liabilities at FVTPL; and
- financial liabilities at amortised cost.

The Group has designated investment contract liabilities and third party interests in consolidated funds as at FVTPL on initial recognition. This is because these liabilities as well as the related assets are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis.

All investment contract liabilities and third party interests in consolidated funds have a unit-linking feature whereby the amount due to contract holders is contractually determined on the basis of specified assets. The effect of the unit-linking feature on the fair value of the liability is asset-specific performance risk and not credit risk, and the liabilities are fully collateralised. The Group has determined that any residual credit risk is insignificant and has not had any impact on the fair value of the liabilities.

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities at FVTPL: Measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest expenses and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognised in profit

or loss, unless they arise from derivatives designated as hedging instruments in net investment hedges.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost: Measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expenses and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Interest on financial instruments

Interest income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is calculated on initial recognition of a financial instrument and is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating-rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest. The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is its amortised cost before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Financial assets not credit-impaired on initial recognition:

-If the financial asset is not credit-impaired, then interest income is calculated by applying credit-impaired on the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the asset, but not ECL.

-If the financial asset has become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, then interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Financial assets credit-impaired on initial recognition:

-Interest income is calculated by applying a credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including ECL. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

Financial liabilities: Interest expenses are calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the liability.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability. Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method and other finance costs presented in profit or loss include interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost and debt investments measured at FVOCI. Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method and other finance costs presented in profit or loss included interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost and available-for-sale financial assets.

iii. Impairment

The Group recognises loss allowances for ECL on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- debt investments measured at FVOCI; and
- lease receivables.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except in the following cases, for which the amount recognised is 12-month ECL:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments (other than lease receivables) for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for lease receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

Financial instruments for which 12-month ECL are recognised are referred to as 'Stage 1 financial instruments'. 12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Financial instruments for which lifetime ECL are recognised because of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 2 financial instruments'. Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Financial instruments for which lifetime ECL are recognised and that are credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 3 financial instruments'.

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECL

The Group and Company recognizes loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL. The Entity measures expected credit losses and recognizes interest income on risk assets based on the following stages:

Stage 1: Assets that are performing. If credit risk is low as of the reporting date or the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, The Group and Company recognize a loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. This amount of credit losses is intended to represent lifetime expected credit losses that will result if a default occurs in the 12 months after the reporting date, weighted by the probability of that default occurring.

Stage 2: Assets that have significant increases in credit risk. In instances where credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, The Entity measures a loss allowance at an amount equal to full lifetime expected credit losses. That is, the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument. For these debt instruments, interest income recognition will be based on the Effective Interest Rate(EIR) multiplied by the gross carrying amount.

Stage 3: Credit impaired. For debt instruments that have both a significant increase in credit risk plus observable evidence of impairment.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group and Company expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Impairment methodology

The calculation of ECL incorporates forward-looking information in all the ECL components. This forward-looking information will impact the various ECL components as follows:

- Probability of default – The PDs will vary during various stages of an economic cycle. It is based on the likelihood that a borrower will default within one year (PD), assessment of the creditworthiness of the counterparty and transformation of 1 Year horizon into lifetime of the asset.

- Loss Given Default – Collateral values will vary based on the stage of an economic cycle.

- Exposure at default – Change in interest rates may affect the EAD e.g. higher interest rates may result in longer terms for loans causing change in the EAD.

Loss Given Default

The Group applies historical experience to determine the expected loss given default ratios for each class of financial instruments. Where internal historical experience is not available, other sources, e.g. data available from rating companies as well as professional judgments are used to determine the LGD ratios that will apply. Collateral that is held against the financial assets is also considered in determining the LGD.

The Group management has resolved to use the recovery rates as published by Moodys credit analytics for all credit exposures to sovereign denominated in foreign currencies and all corporate exposures.

For sovereign exposures denominated in Naira which are assessed as low credit risk exposures, we have resolved to use LGDs within the range of 5-10% based on the Central banks of Nigeria's Revised Guidance Notes on Credit

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt investments credit-impaired at FVOCI and lease receivables are credit-impaired. A financial asset is when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past-due event;
- the restructuring of an amount due to the Group on terms that the Group would not otherwise consider;
- the debtor entering bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation becoming probable; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties. A financial asset that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

In assessing whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Group considers the following factors:

- the market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in bond yields;
- the rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness;
- the country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance;
- the probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness; and
- the international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as 'lender of last resort' to that country, as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, of governments and agencies to use those mechanisms, including an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfil the required criteria.

Presentation of loss allowances in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: the loss allowance is deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets; and
- debt investments measured at FVOCI: the loss allowance does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial assets (which are measured at fair value) but gives rise to an equal and opposite gain in OCI.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Although the Group expects no significant recovery from amounts written off, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

iv. Derecognition and contract modification

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount at the date of derecognition and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss. For debt investments at FVOCI and financial assets that had already been derecognised at 1 January 2025, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss on equity investments designated as at FVOCI is not reclassified to profit or loss.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised. Examples of such transactions are securities lending and sale-and-repurchase transactions.

In transactions in which the Group neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Group continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Any fees received as part of the modification are accounted for as follows.

- Fees that are considered in determining the fair value of the new asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the new asset.
- Other fees are included in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

If cash flows are modified when the debtor is in financial difficulties, then the objective of the modification is usually to maximise recovery of the original contractual cash flows rather than to originate a new asset with substantially different terms. If the Group plans to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in forgiveness of cash flows, then it first considers whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification takes place (see 'Write-off' under (iii)).

If a financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI is modified but not substantially, then the financial asset is not derecognised. If the asset had not been derecognised at 1 January 2025, then the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset by discounting the modified contractual cash flows at the original effective interest rate and recognises the resulting adjustment to the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial assets, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower (see (iii)), then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses; in other cases, it is presented as interest revenue. Any costs or fees incurred and modification fees received adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

b Basis of Consolidation

IFRS 10 defines the principle of control and establishes control as the basis for determining which entities are consolidated in the group financial statements.

The Group controls an investee entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee entity. The Group applies the following three elements of control as set out by the principle of control in IFRS 10 when assessing control of an investee:

- (a) power over the investee entity;
- (b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from involvement with the investee entity; and
- (c) the ability to use power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

c Consolidated entities

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group exercises control. ceases.

In the separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less any impairment.

(ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated in the same manner as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Investment in subsidiaries in the separate financial statement of the parent entity is measured at cost less impairment.

(iii) Business combinations

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for Business Combinations and acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value as are the identifiable net assets acquired.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in compliance with IFRS 9 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the fair value of non- controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

Business combination under common control

A business combination involving entities or businesses under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party of parties before and after the combination, and control is not transitory.

In the separate financial statements of the acquirer and the transferring entity, a business combination under control is accounted for using the exchange amount. In the consolidated financial statements of the acquirer, a business combination under common control is accounted for using book value accounting on the basis that the investment acquired has simply been moved from one part of the Group to another. The book value of the entity transferred is used. Any difference between the consideration paid and the capital of the acquiree is recognized in equity in the consolidated financial statements of the acquirer.

(iv) Non- controlling interests

Non-controlling Interest (NCI) are measured initially at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

(v) Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change in control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity between retained earnings and Non controlling interests. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

(vi) Loss of control

When the Group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss. The Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interests and other components of equity.

d Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it can earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, which is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Management Underwriting and Investment Committee (MUIIC) that makes strategic decisions.

e Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the 'functional currency').

(ii) Transactions and balances

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

Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated using the closing rate as at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated with the exchange rate as at the date of initial recognition; non monetary items (e.g. investment property) in a foreign currency that are measured at fair value are translated using the closing rate as at the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'Net losses/gains on financial instruments'.

In the case of changes in the fair value of monetary assets denominated in foreign currency and classified as available-for-sale, a distinction is made between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities measured at fair value through profit and loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of net gain/loss on financial assets. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets such as equities classified as available for sale are included in other comprehensive income.

(iii) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate on the reporting date;
- income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

f Investment property

Property held for rental yields and capital appreciation that is not occupied by the companies in the Group is classified as investment property. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met; and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property.

Subsequently, it is carried at fair value, adjusted if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. If this information is not available, the Group uses alternative valuation methods such as discounted cash flow projections or recent prices in less active markets. These valuations are reviewed annually by an independent valuation expert.

Changes in fair values are recorded in profit or loss. Property located on land that is held under a lease is classified as investment property as long as it is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by the companies in the consolidated Group. The initial cost of the property shall be the fair value (where available). When not available the initial cost shall be used. The property is carried at fair value after initial recognition.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of, or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal.

Properties could have dual purposes whereby part of the property is used for own activities. The portion of a dual use property is classified as an investment property only if it could be sold or leased out separately under a finance lease or if the portion occupied by the owner is immaterial to the total lettable space. Currently, the group occupies less than 10% of the lettable space (264sqm out of 6,902sqm). The portion of the investment property occupied by the owner is considered immaterial to the total lettable space and to the value of the investment property.

g Intangible assets

(i) Computer software

Software acquired by the Group is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense when incurred.

are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- Management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- There is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- It can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- The expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product include the software development employee costs, capitalised borrowing costs and an appropriate portion of directly attributable overheads. Internally developed software is stated at capitalized cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense when incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period. Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific assets to which it relates.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their useful lives, which does not exceed five years. The residual values and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted as appropriate.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific assets to which it relates. Amortization is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight line method over their useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss.

Amortisation commences from the date that it is available for use since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(ii) Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and represents the excess of the consideration transferred over the Group's interest in the fair value of the net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree and the fair value of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the Cash Generating Units (CGU)'s or groups of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment is recognised immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

(iii) License fee

The Group applies the cost model in recognising intangible assets acquired in a business combination. Licenses acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequently, they are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Licenses acquired in a business combination are amortised on a straight line basis over a period of 25 years.

h Property and equipment

Land and buildings comprise mainly outlets and offices occupied by the Group.

Land is carried at cost. All other property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment charges. Historical cost includes borrowing cost and all other expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation begins when an asset is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is derecognised or classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5. A non-current asset or disposal group is not depreciated while it is classified as held for sale.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on property and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost less the residual values over the estimated useful lives as follows.

-Building	50 years
-Motor Vehicles	5 years
-Furniture and fittings	2-5 years
-Office equipments	2-5 years
-Computer equipment	3 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lower of the useful life of the asset and the lease term.

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount, if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

WIP represents items under construction and depreciation are not charged until the assets are put into use.

Property and equipment are derecognised at the disposal date or at the date when it is permanently withdrawn from use without the ability to be disposed of. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included within other income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment, and its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting purposes.

If an item of property, plant and equipment becomes an investment property because its use has changed, any difference arising between the carrying amount and the fair value of this item at the date of transfer is recognised in other comprehensive income as a revaluation of property, plant and equipment. However, if a fair value gain reverses a previous impairment loss, the gain is recognised in profit or loss. Upon the disposal of such investment property any surplus previously recorded in equity is transferred to retained earnings net of associated tax; the transfer is not made through profit or loss.

i Impairment of Non-financial Asset

At each reporting date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than insurance and reinsurance contract assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. The Group's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows and are used by more than one CGU. Corporate assets are allocated to CGUs on a reasonable and consistent basis and tested for impairment as part of the testing of the CGUs to which the corporate assets are allocated. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised for a CGU are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

j Statutory deposit

Statutory deposit represents 10% of the paid up capital of the Company deposited with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) in pursuant to Section 10(3) of the Insurance Act, 2003. Statutory deposit is measured at cost.

k A. IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

B. Identifying contracts in the scope of IFRS 17

When identifying contracts in the scope of IFRS 17, in some cases the Group will have to assess whether a set or series of contracts needs to be treated as a single contract and whether embedded derivatives, investment components and goods and services components have to be separated and accounted for under another standard. For insurance and reinsurance contracts, the Group does not expect significant changes arising from the application of these requirements.

If a contract does not meet the definition of an insurance contract or the definition of an investment contract with discretionary participation features, then it falls outside the scope of IFRS17. For products that are outside the scope of IFRS17, the value of liabilities as determined by the applicable IFRS standard will be reported

C. Level of aggregation

The Group aggregates insurance contracts into contract groups for measurement purposes. Groups of contracts are determined by first identifying portfolios of contracts, each comprising contracts subject to similar risks and managed together. Contracts in different product lines or issued by different Group entities are expected to be in different portfolios. Each portfolio is then divided into annual cohorts (i.e., by year of issue) and each annual cohort into three groups:

- any contracts that are onerous on initial recognition i.e. the estimated expected fulfilment cash flow is a net outflow.
- any contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- any remaining contracts in the annual cohort.

The Group has not identified any group of insurance contracts that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently.

When a contract is recognised, it is added to an existing group of contracts or, if the contract does not qualify for inclusion in an existing group, it forms a new group to which future contracts may be added. Groups of reinsurance contracts are established such that each group comprises a single contract. The level of aggregation requirements of IFRS 17 limit the offsetting of gains on groups of profitable contracts, which are generally deferred as a CSM, against losses on groups of onerous contracts, which are recognised immediately, on the measurement of the Life and Non-Life contracts). Compared with the level at which the liability adequacy test is performed under IFRS 4 (i.e. portfolio of contracts level), the level of aggregation under IFRS 17 is more granular and is expected to result in more contracts being identified as onerous and losses on onerous contracts being recognised sooner.

D. Initial Recognition

The Company recognizes a group of insurance contracts that it issues from the earliest of:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts; and
- For a group of onerous contracts, when the group becomes onerous if facts and circumstances indicate there is such a group.

A group of reinsurance contracts held is recognized on the following date:

- Reinsurance contracts held initiated by the Company that provide proportionate coverage: the date on which any underlying insurance contract is initially recognized; and
- Other reinsurance contracts held initiated by the Company: the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts

E. Contract boundaries

The measurement of a group of contracts includes all of the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. Compared with the current accounting, the Group expects that for certain contracts the IFRS 17 contract boundary requirements will change the scope of cash flows to be included in the measurement of existing recognised contracts, as opposed to future unrecognised contracts. The period covered by the premiums within the contract boundary is the 'coverage period', which is relevant when applying a number of requirements in IFRS 17.

i) Insurance Contracts

For insurance contracts, cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Group can compel the policyholder to pay premiums or has a substantive obligation to provide services (including insurance coverage and investment services). A substantive obligation to provide services ends when:

- the Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the policyholder and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those reassessed risks; or
- the Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio that contains the contract and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risks of that portfolio, and the pricing of the premiums up to the reassessment date does not take into account risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date.

Some term life and critical illness contracts issued by the Group have annual terms that are guaranteed to be renewable each year. Currently, the Group accounts for these contracts as annual contracts. Under IFRS 17, the cash flows related to future renewals (i.e., the guaranteed renewable terms) of these contracts will be within the contract boundary, this is because the Group does not have the practical ability to reassess the risks of the policyholders at individual contract or portfolio level.

ii) Reinsurance contracts

For reinsurance contracts, cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Group is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer or has a substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer. A substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer ends when the reinsurer:

- has the practical ability to reassess the risks transferred to it and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those reassessed risks; or
- has a substantive right to terminate the coverage.

F. Measurement- Overview

There are three measurement models provided by IFRS 17 to measure insurance contracts:

- The Premium Allocation Approach (PAA);
- The General Measurement Model (GMM); and
- The Variable Fee Approach (VFA).

The Group has applied the PAA and GMM models based on types of insurance contracts written.

Premium Allocation Approach (PAA)

The Group expects that it will apply the PAA to all contracts in the non-life segment because the following criteria are expected to be met at inception.

- Insurance contracts and loss-occurring reinsurance contracts: The coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less.
- Risk-attaching reinsurance contracts: The Group reasonably expects that the resulting measurement of the asset for remaining coverage would not differ materially from the result of applying the accounting policies described above.

On initial recognition of each group of non-life insurance contracts, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is measured at the premiums received on initial recognition. The Group will elect to recognise insurance acquisition cash flows as expenses when they are incurred.

Subsequently, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is increased by any further premiums received and decreased by the amount recognised as insurance revenue for services provided. The Group expects that the time between providing each part of the services and the related premium due date will be no more than a year. Accordingly, as permitted under IFRS 17, the Group will not adjust the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and the effect of financial risk.

If at any time before and during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts is onerous, then a loss will be recognised in profit or loss and will increase the liability for remaining coverage to the extent that the current estimates of the fulfilment cash flows that relate to remaining coverage exceed the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage. The fulfilment cash flows will be discounted (at current rates) if the liability for incurred claims is also discounted.

The Group will recognise the liability for incurred claims of a group of contracts at the amount of the fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims. The future cash flows will be discounted (at current rates) unless they are expected to be paid in one year or less from the date the claims are incurred.

The Group will apply the same accounting policies to measure a group of reinsurance contracts, adapted where necessary to reflect features that differ from those of insurance contracts.

General Measurement Model (GMM)

The Group applies this model to its Individual Life products such as pure protection, annuities and life and savings.

On initial recognition, a group of insurance contracts is measured as the total of the fulfilment cash flows, and the CSM.

Fulfilment cash flows comprise estimates of future cash flows weighted by probability, and discounted to reflect the time value of money and the associated financial risks, with an additional risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The Group estimates future contractual cash flows within the contracts' boundary by considering current and past experiences, as well as possible future expectations to reflect market and non-market variables impacting the valuation of cash flows. The risk adjustment is the compensation the Group receives in fulfilling an insurance contract that arises from uncertainties surrounding the amount and timing of cash flows for non-financial risks. The non-financial risk assumptions are mortality, longevity, morbidity, lapse, and expense. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically for appropriateness in reflecting current, past, and future experiences. When estimating fulfilment cash flows, the Group includes all cash flows that are within the contract boundary including:

- Premiums and related cashflows;
- Claims and benefits, including reported claims not yet paid, incurred claims not yet reported and expected future claims;
- Cash flows from loans to policyholders (if applicable);
- Insurance acquisition cash flows which are allocated to groups of contracts on a systematic and rational basis; and
- Other fixed and variable expenses directly attributable to the fulfilment of insurance contracts.

Contractual Service Margin (CSM)

The CSM of a group of insurance contracts represents the unearned profit that the Group expects to recognize in the future as it provides services under those contracts.

On initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts, if the total of the fulfilment cash flows, any derecognized assets for insurance acquisition cash flows, and any cash flows arising at that date is a net inflow, the group of contracts is non-onerous. In this case, the CSM is measured as the equal and opposite amount of the net inflow, which results in no net income or expenses arising on initial recognition.

Discount Rates

The Group measures time value of money using discount rates that are consistent with observable market prices and reflect the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts. They exclude the effect of factors that influence such observable market prices but do not affect the future cash flows of the insurance contracts (e.g., credit risk).

The Group applies the bottom-up approach to set the discount rate. This approach uses a risk-free rate as determined by the Nigerian Actuarial Society.

G. Measurement-Life contracts

Insurance contracts and investment contracts with DPF

On initial recognition, the Group will measure a group of contracts as the total of

- (a) the fulfilment cash flows, which comprise estimates of future cash flows, adjusted to reflect the time value of money and the associated financial risks, and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk; and
- (b) the CSM. The fulfilment cash flows of a group of contracts do not reflect the Group's non-performance risk.

•The Group's objective in estimating future cash flows is to determine the expected value of a range of scenarios that reflects the full range of possible outcomes. The cash flows from each scenario will be discounted and weighted by the estimated probability of that outcome to derive an expected present value. If there are significant interdependencies between cash flows that vary based on changes in market variables and other cash flows, then the Group will use stochastic modelling techniques to estimate the expected present value. Stochastic modelling involves projecting future cash flows under a large number of possible economic scenarios for variables such as interest rates and equity returns.

All cash flows will be discounted using risk-free yield curves adjusted to reflect the characteristics of the cash flows and the liquidity characteristics of the contracts. Cash flows that vary based on the returns on any underlying items will be adjusted for the effect of that variability using risk-neutral measurement techniques and discounted using the risk-free rates as adjusted for illiquidity. When the present value of future cash flows is estimated by stochastic modelling, the cash flows will be discounted at scenario-specific rates calibrated, on average, to be the risk-free rates as adjusted for illiquidity.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk for a group of contracts, determined separately from the other estimates, is the compensation that the Group would require for bearing uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk.

The CSM of a group of contracts represents the unearned profit that the Group will recognize as it provides services under those contracts.

On initial recognition of a group of contracts, the group is not onerous if the total of the following is a net inflow:

- (a) the fulfilment cash flows;
- (b) any cash flows arising at that date; and
- (c) any amount arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to the group (including assets for insurance acquisition cash flows; see below).

In this case, the CSM is measured as the equal and opposite amount of the net inflow, which results in no income or expenses arising on initial recognition. If the total is a net outflow, then the group is onerous and the net outflow is generally recognised as a loss in profit or loss; a loss component is created to depict the amount of the net cash outflow, which determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of losses on onerous contracts and are excluded from insurance revenue on presentation and disclosure.

Subsequently, the carrying amount of a group of contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims. The liability for remaining coverage comprises (a) the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be provided under the contracts in future periods and (b) any remaining CSM at that date. The liability for incurred claims includes the fulfilment cash flows for incurred claims and expenses that have not yet been paid, including claims that have been incurred but not yet reported.

• The fulfilment cash flows of groups of contracts are measured at the reporting date using current estimates of future cash flows, current discount rates and current estimates of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. Changes in fulfilment cash flows are recognised as follows: Changes relating to future services adjusted against the CSM (or recognized in the insurance service result in profit or loss if the group is onerous)

Changes relating to current or past services adjusted against the CSM (or recognized in the insurance service result in profit or loss if the group is onerous)

Effects of the time value of money, financial risk and recognised as insurance finance income or expenses changes therein on estimated future cash flows

•The CSM is adjusted subsequently only for changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services and other specified amounts and is recognised in profit or loss as services are provided. The CSM at each reporting date represents the profit in the group of contracts that has not yet been recognised in profit or loss because it relates to future service.

Reinsurance contracts

The Group will apply the same accounting policies to measure a group of reinsurance contracts, with the following modifications.

The carrying amount of a group of reinsurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the asset for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims. The asset for remaining coverage comprises

- (a) the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be received under the contracts in future periods and,
- (b) any remaining CSM at that date.

The estimates of the present value of future cash flows will be measured using assumptions that are consistent with those used to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the underlying insurance contracts, with an adjustment for any risk of non-performance by the reinsurer. The effect of the non-performance risk of the reinsurer is assessed at each reporting date and the effect of changes in the non-performance risk is recognised in the insurance service result in profit or loss."

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk will represent the amount of risk being transferred by the Group to the reinsurer.

The CSM of a group of reinsurance contracts represents a net cost or net gain on purchasing reinsurance. It is measured such that no income or expense arises on initial recognition, except that the Group will:

- (a) recognise any net cost on purchasing reinsurance coverage immediately in profit or loss as an expense if it relates to insured events that occurred before the purchase of the group; and
- (b) recognise income when it recognises a loss on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts if the reinsurance contract is entered into before or at the same time as the onerous underlying contracts are recognised. A loss-recovery component is created, which determines the amounts that are subsequently disclosed as reversals of recoveries of losses from the reinsurance contracts and are excluded from the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid. The CSM is adjusted subsequently only for specified amounts and is recognised in profit or loss as services are received.

H. Insurance acquisition cash flows

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from the activities of selling, underwriting and starting a group of contracts that are directly attributable to the portfolio of contracts to which the group belongs. For Life contracts, insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to groups of contracts using systematic and rational methods based on the total premiums for each group.

Insurance acquisition cash flows that are directly attributable to a group of contracts (e.g., non-refundable commissions paid on issuance of a contract) are allocated only to that group and to the groups that will include renewals of those contracts. The allocation to renewals will only apply to certain term life and critical illness contracts that have a one-year coverage period. The Group expects to recover part of the related insurance acquisition cash flows through renewals of these contracts. The allocation to renewals will be based on the manner in which the Group expects to recover those cash flows.

Only insurance acquisition cash flows that arise before the recognition of the related insurance contracts are recognised as separate assets and tested for recoverability, whereas other insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the estimates of the present value of future cash flows as part of the measurement of the related insurance contracts. The Group expects that most assets for insurance acquisition cash flows will relate to the renewals of term life and critical illness contracts, as described above. These assets will be presented in the same line item as the related portfolio of contracts and derecognised once the related group of contracts has been recognised. This differs from the Group's current practice, under which all acquisition costs are recognised and presented as separate assets from the related insurance contracts ('deferred acquisition costs').

The Group will assess, at each reporting date, whether facts and circumstances indicate that an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows may be impaired. If it is impaired, then the Group will:

- a. recognise an impairment loss in profit or loss so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the expected net cash inflow for the related group; and
- b. if the asset relates to future renewals, recognise an impairment loss in profit or loss to the extent that it expects those insurance acquisition cash flows to exceed the net cash inflow for the expected renewals and this excess has not already been recognised as an impairment loss under (a).

The Group will reverse any impairment losses in profit or loss and increase the carrying amount of the asset to the extent that the impairment conditions have improved.

I. Measurement - Non-Life

On initial recognition of each group of Non-life insurance contracts, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is measured at the premiums received on initial recognition. The Group will elect to recognise insurance acquisition cash flows as expenses when they are incurred.

Subsequently, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is increased by any further premiums received and decreased by the amount recognised as insurance revenue for services provided. The Group expects that the time between providing each part of the services and the related premium due date will be no more than a year. Accordingly, as permitted under IFRS 17, the Group will not adjust the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and the effect of financial risk.

If at any time before and during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts is onerous, then the Group will recognise a loss in profit or loss and increase the liability for remaining coverage to the extent that the current estimates of the fulfilment cash flows that relate to remaining coverage exceed the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage. The fulfilment cash flows will be discounted (at current rates) if the liability for incurred claims is also discounted.

The Group will recognise the liability for incurred claims of a group of contracts at the amount of the fulfilment cash flows relating to incurred claims. The future cash flows will be discounted (at current rates) unless they are expected to be paid in one year or less from the date the claims are incurred.

The Group will apply the same accounting policies to measure a group of reinsurance contracts, adapted where necessary to reflect features that differ from those of insurance contracts.

J. Presentation and disclosure

Portfolios of insurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, and portfolios of reinsurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, are presented separately in the statement of financial position. All rights and obligations arising from a portfolio of contracts will be presented on a net basis; therefore, balances such as insurance receivables and payables and policyholder loans will no longer be presented separately. Any assets or liabilities recognised for cash flows arising before the recognition of the related group of contracts (including any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows) will also be presented in the same line item as the related portfolios of contracts.

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and OCI are disaggregated into (a) an insurance service result, comprising insurance revenue and insurance service expenses; and (b) insurance finance income or expenses. Amounts from reinsurance contracts will be presented separately.

The separate presentation of underwriting and financial results under IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 will provide added transparency about the sources of profits and quality of earnings.

IFRS 17 requires extensive new disclosures about amounts recognised in the financial statements, including detailed reconciliations of contracts, effects of newly recognised contracts and information on the expected CSM emergence pattern, as well as disclosures about significant judgements made. There will also be expanded disclosures about the nature and extent of risks from insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts. Disclosures will generally be made at a more granular level than under IFRS 4, providing more transparent information for assessing the effects of contracts on the financial statements.

K. Insurance service result

For contracts not measured using the PAA, insurance revenue for each year represents the changes in the liabilities for remaining coverage that relate to services for which the Group expects to receive consideration and an allocation of premiums that relate to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows.

For contracts measured using the PAA, insurance revenue is recognised based on an allocation of expected premium receipts to each period of coverage, which is based on the expected timing of incurred insurance service expenses for certain property contracts and the passage of time for other contracts. The requirements in IFRS 17 to recognise insurance revenue over the coverage period will result in slower revenue recognition compared with the Group's current practice of recognising revenue when the related premiums are written.

Expenses that relate directly to the fulfilment of contracts will be recognised in profit or loss as insurance service expenses, generally when they are incurred. Expenses that do not relate directly to the fulfilment of contracts will be presented outside the insurance service result.

Amounts recovered from reinsurers and reinsurance expenses will no longer be presented separately in profit or loss, because the Group will present them on a net basis as 'net expenses from reinsurance contracts' in the insurance service result, but information about these will be included in the disclosures.

The Group may choose not to disaggregate changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses. All changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk recognised in profit or loss will be included in the insurance service result.

L. Insurance finance income and expenses

The Group has presented changes in the carrying amounts of groups of contracts arising from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes as insurance finance income or expenses. They include changes in the measurement of groups of contracts caused by changes in the value of underlying items (excluding additions and withdrawals). We have represented these impacts in P&L and OCI as applicable

1 Insurance contracts

The Group issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both. Insurance contracts are those contracts where a party (the policy holder) transfers significant insurance risk to another party (insurer) and the latter agrees to compensate the policyholder or other beneficiary if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder, or other beneficiary. Such contracts may also transfer financial risk when the insurer issues financial instruments with a discretionary participation feature.

(1) Types of Insurance Contracts

The group classifies insurance contract into life and non-life insurance contracts.

(i) Non-life insurance contracts

These contracts are accident and casualty and property insurance contracts.

Accident and casualty insurance contracts protect the Group's customers against the risk of causing harm to third parties as a result of their legitimate activities. Damages covered include both contractual and non-contractual events. The typical protection offered is designed for employers who become legally liable to pay compensation to injured employees (employers' liability) and for individual and business customers who become liable to pay compensation to a third party for bodily harm or property damage (public liability).

Property insurance contracts mainly compensate the Group's customers for damage suffered to their properties or for the value of property lost. Customers who undertake commercial activities on their premises could also receive compensation for the loss of earnings caused by the inability to use the insured properties in their business activities (business interruption cover).

Non-life insurance contracts protect the Group's customers from the consequences of events (such as death or disability) that would affect the ability of the customer or his/her dependents to maintain their current level of income. Guaranteed benefits paid on occurrence of the specified insurance event are either fixed or linked to the extent of the economic loss suffered by the policyholder. There are no maturity or surrender benefits.

(ii) Life insurance contracts

and Annuity contracts.

-Individual life contracts are usually long term insurance contracts and span over one year while the group life insurance contracts usually cover a period of 12 months. A liability for contractual benefits that are expected to be incurred in the future when the premiums are recognised. The liability is determined as the sum of the expected discounted value of the benefit payments and the future administration expenses that are directly related to the contract, less the expected discounted value of the theoretical premiums that would be required to meet the benefits and administration expenses based on the valuation assumptions used. The liability is based on assumptions as to mortality, persistency, maintenance expenses and investment income that are established at the time the contract is issued.

-Annuity contracts

These contracts insure customers from consequences of events that would affect the ability of the customers to maintain their current level of income. There are no maturity or surrender benefits. The annuity contracts are fixed annuity plans. Policy holders make a lump sum payment recognised as part of premium in the period when the payment was made. Constant and regular payments are made to annuitants based on terms and conditions agreed at the inception of the contract and throughout the life of the annuitants. The annuity funds are invested in long term government bonds and reasonable money markets instruments to meet up with the payment of monthly/quarterly annuity payments. The annuity funds liability is actuarially determined based on assumptions as to mortality, persistency, maintenance expenses and investment income that are established at the time the contract is issued.

(2) Recognition and measurement

(i) Non-life insurance contracts premium and claims

These contracts are accident, casualty and property insurance contracts. Accident and casualty insurance contracts protect the Group's customers against the risk of causing harm to third parties as a result of their legitimate activities. Damages covered include both contractual and non-contractual events. The typical protection offered is designed for employers who become legally liable to pay compensation to injured employees (employers' liability) and for individual and business customers who become liable to pay compensation to a third party for bodily harm or property damage (public liability). Property insurance contracts mainly compensate the Group's customers for damage suffered to their properties or for the value of property lost. Customers who undertake commercial activities on their premises could also receive compensation for the loss of earnings caused by the inability to use the insured properties in their business activities.

(ii) Life insurance contracts premium and claims

Life insurance contracts protect the Group's customers from the consequences of events (such as death or disability) that would affect the ability of the customer or his/her dependents to maintain their current level of income. Guaranteed benefits paid on occurrence of the specified insurance event are either fixed or linked to the extent of the economic loss suffered by the insured. There are no maturity or surrender benefits.

For all these contracts, premiums are recognised as revenue (earned premiums) proportionally over the period of coverage.

The portion of premium received on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at the reporting date is reported as the unearned premium liability. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission.

(iii) Claims on Non-Life and Life Insurance Contract

Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to income as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to contract holders or third parties damaged by the contract holders. They include direct and indirect claims settlement costs and arise from events that have occurred up to the end of the reporting period even if they have not yet been reported to the Group. The Group does not discount its liabilities for unpaid claims. Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the Group and statistical analyses for the claims incurred but not reported, and to estimate the expected ultimate cost of more complex claims that may be affected by external factors (such as court decisions).

(ii) Life insurance contracts premium and claims

Premiums are recognised as revenue when they become payable by the contract holders. Premium are shown before deduction of commission. Life insurance premium are recognised as premium in the statement of comprehensive income.

Claims and other benefits are recorded as an expense when they are incurred.

(iii) Annuity premium and claims

Annuity premiums relate to single premium payments and recognised as earned premium income in the period in which payments are received. Claims are made to annuitants in the form of monthly/quarterly payments based on the terms of the annuity contract and charged to profit or loss as incurred. Premiums are recognised as revenue when they become payable by the contract holders. Premium are shown before deduction of commission.

(iv) Salvages

Some non-life insurance contracts permit the Group to sell (usually damaged) property acquired in the process of settling a claim. The Group may also have the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs of damages to its clients property (i.e. subrogation right).

Salvage recoveries are used to reduce the claim expense when the claim is settled.

(v) Subrogation

Subrogation is the right for an insurer to pursue a third party that caused an insurance loss to the insured. This is done as a means of recovering the amount of the claim paid to the insured for the loss. A receivable for subrogation is recognised in other assets when the liability is settled and the Company has the right to receive future cash flow from the third party.

(vi) Insurance acquisition cashflows (IACF)

Insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to groups of insurance contracts using a systematic and rational method and considering, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort.

If insurance non-refundable acquisition cash flows are directly attributable to a group of contracts (e.g. commissions paid on issuance of a contract), then they are allocated to that group and to the groups that will include renewals of those contracts. The allocation to renewals only applies to non-life contracts and certain term assurance and critical illness contracts that have a one-year coverage period. The Group expects to recover part of the related insurance acquisition cash flows through renewals of these contracts. The allocation to renewals is based on the manner in which the Group expects to recover those cash flows.

If insurance acquisition cash flows are directly attributable to a portfolio but not to a group of contracts, then they are allocated to groups in the portfolio using a systematic and rational method.

Insurance acquisition cash flows arising before the recognition of the related group of contracts are recognised as an asset. Insurance acquisition cash flows arise when they are paid or when a liability is required to be recognised under a standard other than IFRS 17. Such an asset is recognised for each group of contracts to which the insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated. The asset is derecognised, fully or partially, when the insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the measurement of the group of contracts.

When the Group acquires insurance contracts in a transfer of contracts or a business combination, at the date of acquisition it recognises an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows at fair value for the rights to obtain:

- renewals of contracts recognised at the date of acquisition; and
- other future contracts after the date of acquisition without paying again insurance acquisition cash flows that the acquiree has already paid.

At each reporting date, the Group revises the amounts allocated to groups to reflect any changes in assumptions that determine the inputs to the allocation method used. Amounts allocated to a group are not revised once all contracts have been added to the group.

(vii) Deferred income

Deferred income represent a proportion of commission received on reinsurance contracts which are booked during a financial year and are deferred to the extent that they are recoverable out of future revenue margins. It is calculated by applying to the reinsurance commission income the ratio of prepaid reinsurance to reinsurance cost.

(viii) Insurance Contract Asset and Insurance Contract Liabilities

Insurance Contract Assets and Liabilities are recognised when due. These include amounts due to and from agents, brokers and insurance companies (as coinsurers) and reinsurance companies.

'- Insurance Contract Assets and Liabilities to agents, brokers and insurance companies (as coinsurers)

The Group's insurance contract assets and liabilities to agents, brokers and insurance companies (as coinsurers) relate to premium and commission.

If there is objective evidence that the insurance receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount of the insurance receivable accordingly and recognises that impairment loss in the income statement. The Group gathers the objective evidence that an insurance receivable is impaired using the same methodology adopted for financial assets held at amortised cost. The impairment loss is calculated under the same method used for these financial assets.

- Reinsurance and coinsurance contracts held

Contracts entered into by the Group with reinsurers and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts held. Contracts that do not meet these classification requirements are classified as financial assets.

Reinsurance assets consist of short-term balances due from reinsurers, as well as longer term receivables that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured insurance contracts. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised as an expense when due. The Group has the right to set-off re-insurance payables against amount due from re-insurance and brokers in line with the agreed arrangement between both parties.

The Group assesses its reinsurance assets for impairment on a quarterly basis. If there is objective evidence that the reinsurance asset is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount of the reinsurance asset to its recoverable amount and recognises that impairment loss in the income statement. The Group gathers the objective evidence that a reinsurance asset is impaired using the same process adopted for financial assets held at amortised cost. The impairment loss is calculated using the number of days that the receivable has been outstanding.

m Investment contracts

Investment contracts are those contracts that transfer financial risk with no significant insurance risk. Investment contracts can be classified into interest linked and unitised fund. Interest linked investment contracts are measured at amortised cost while unitised funds are measured at fair value.

Investment contracts with guaranteed returns (interest linked) and other business of a savings nature are recognised as liabilities. Interest accruing to the life assured from investment of the savings is recognised in profit and loss account in the year it is earned while interest paid and due to depositors is recognised as an expense. The net result of the deposit administration revenue account is transferred to the profit or loss of the group. Unitised funds contracts sell units under seven portfolios with the value of each unit determined by the value of the underlying assets for each portfolio.

n Technical reserves

These are computed in compliance with the provisions of Sections 20, 21, and 22 of the Insurance Act 2003 as follows:

(i) General insurance contracts

Liability for Remaining Coverage

This is measured as the amount of premiums received, less any acquisition cash flows paid and any amounts arising from the derecognition of the prepaid acquisition cash flows asset.

Liability for Incurred Claims

This comprises of the fulfillment cash flows relating to past service allocated to the contracts as at the valuation date. It comprises of the discounted best estimate liabilities (IBNR and Outstanding claims) and the risk adjustment.

Risk Adjustment (RA)

The RA assessment follows a bottom-up approach with each applicable sub-risk's RA calculated using stress scenarios at 70th percentile within a 1-year horizon, on a stand-alone basis considering everything else as equal at model point level. The RAs per sub-risk are then aggregated across risks using their expected correlation between the risks. The minimum confidence level is calculated using the value at risk methodology

(ii) Life business

Life fund

This is made up of net liabilities on policies in force as computed by the actuaries at the time of the actuarial valuation or as at reporting period end.

Liability adequacy test

At each end of the reporting period, liability adequacy tests are performed by an Actuary to ensure the adequacy of the contract liabilities net of related DAC assets. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows and claims handling and administration expenses, as well as investment income from the assets backing such liabilities, are used. Any deficiency is immediately charged to profit or loss initially by writing off DAC and by subsequently establishing a provision for losses arising from liability adequacy tests "the unexpired risk provision".

The provisions of the Insurance Act 2003 requires an actuarial valuation for life reserves only however, IFRS 4 requires a liability adequacy test for both life and non-life insurance reserves. The provision of section 59 of the Financial Reporting Council Act 2020 (as amended) gives superiority to the provision of IFRS.

(i) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction cost of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. The fee is deferred until the drawdown occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liabilities for at least 12 months after the date of the statement of financial position.

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred by the Group directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of qualifying assets which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

Borrowing costs are capitalized as part of the cost of a qualifying asset only when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the Group and the costs can be measured reliably. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

When the carrying amount or the expected ultimate cost of the qualifying asset exceeds its recoverable amount or net realizable value, the carrying amount is written down or written off. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

(ii) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The fair value of a non-interest bearing liability is its discounted repayment amount. If the due date of the liability is less than one year discounting is omitted.

(iii) Financial guarantee contracts

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

Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised at their fair value, which is the premium received, and then amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial guarantee contracts are measured at the higher of the present value of any expected payment and the unamortised premium when a payment under the guarantee has become probable. Financial guarantees are included within other liabilities in line with the requirements of IFRS 9.

o Provisions

Provisions are recognised when: the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

p Equity and Reserves

(i) Share capital

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

Where any member of the Group purchases the Company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes), is reported as a separate component of equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently sold, reissued or otherwise disposed of, any consideration received is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects.

(ii) Share premium

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

(iii) Fair value reserves

Fair value reserves represents the fair value gains or losses on valuation of financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income.

(iv) Treasury shares

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

(iii) Cash settled employee benefit

The group operates a cash settled share-based compensation plans. The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share appreciation rights which are settled in cash is recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities over the period during which the employees become entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at the settlement date based on the fair value of the Share appreciation rights. Any changes in the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

(v) Contingency reserves

(a) Non-life business

In compliance with Section 21 (2) of Insurance Act 2003, the contingency reserve is credited with the greater of 3% of total premiums, or 20% of the net profits. This shall accumulate until it reaches the amount of greater of minimum paid-up capital or 50% of net premium.

(b) Life business

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

(vi) Statutory reserves

In accordance with the provisions of Section 69 of the Pension Reform Act 2004, the statutory reserve is credited with an amount equivalent to 12.5% of net profit after tax or such other percentage of the net profit as the National Pension Commission may from time to time stipulate.

(vii) Capital reserves

This refers to reserves arising from business restructuring. In 2007 the Group restructured and changed the nominal share price from N1 to 50k per share. The surplus nominal value from this reconstruction was transferred to this account.

(viii) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprise the undistributed profits from previous years, which have not been reclassified to the other reserves.

(ix) Dividends

Dividend on the Company's ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders. Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as equity in the financial statements in the period in which the dividend is paid to the Company's shareholders.

q Earnings per share

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

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 which comprise share options granted to staff.

r Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and 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 or the Group has a present obligation as a result of past events which is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount cannot be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities normally comprise of legal claims under arbitration or court process in respect of which a liability is not likely to crystallise.

s Revenue recognition

(a) Insurance service results: Insurance revenue and insurance service expenses exclude any investment components and are recognised as follows:

Insurance revenue - Contracts not measured under the PAA (Premium Allocation Approach)

The Group recognises insurance revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations - i.e. as it provides services under groups of insurance contracts. For contracts not measured under the PAA, the insurance revenue relating to services provided for each year represents the total of the changes in the liability for remaining coverage that relate to services for which the Group expects to receive consideration, and comprises the following items.

- A release of the CSM (Contractual Service Margin), measured based on coverage units provided (see 'Release of the CSM' below).
 - Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to current services.
 - Claims and other insurance service expenses incurred in the year, generally measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the year.
- This includes amounts arising from the derecognition of any assets for cash flows other than insurance acquisition cash flows at the date of initial recognition of a group of contracts (see (v)), which are recognised as insurance revenue and insurance service expenses at that date.
- Other amounts, including experience adjustments for premium receipts for current or past services for the life risk segment and amounts related to incurred policyholder tax expenses for the participating segment.

In addition, the Group allocates a portion of premiums that relate to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows to each period in a systematic way based on the passage of time. The Group recognises the allocated amount, adjusted for interest accretion at the discount rates determined on initial recognition of the related group of contracts, as insurance revenue and an equal amount as insurance service expenses.

Release of the CSM

The CSM is a component of the group of insurance contracts that represents the unearned profit the Company will recognize as it provides services in the future. An amount of the CSM for a group of insurance contracts is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings as insurance revenue in each period to reflect the services provided under the group of insurance contracts in that period. The amount that is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the current period is determined by identifying the coverage units in the group, allocating the CSM at the end of the period to each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future periods.

The number of coverage units in a group is the quantity of coverage provided by the contracts in the group, which is determined by considering the quantity of the benefits provided and the expected coverage duration.

For reinsurance contracts issued, the number of coverage units in a group reflects the expected pattern of underwriting of the underlying contracts because the level of service provided depends on the number of underlying contracts in-force.

For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM amortization is similar to the reinsurance contracts issued and reflects the expected pattern of underwriting of the underlying contracts because the level of service provided depends on the number of underlying contracts in-force.

Insurance revenue - Contracts measured under the PAA

For contracts measured under the PAA, the insurance revenue for each period is the amount of expected premium receipts for providing services in the period. The Group allocates the expected premium receipts to each period on the following bases: - certain property contracts: the expected timing of incurred insurance service expenses; and - other contracts: the passage of time.

Loss components: For contracts not measured under the PAA, the Group establishes a loss component of the liability for remaining coverage for onerous groups of insurance contracts. The loss component determines the amounts of fulfilment cash flows that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of losses on onerous contracts and are excluded from insurance revenue when they occur. When the fulfilment cash flows are incurred, they are allocated between the loss component and the liability for remaining coverage excluding the loss component on a systematic basis. The systematic basis is determined by the proportion of the loss component relative to the total estimate non-financial of the present value of the future cash outflows plus the risk adjustment for risk at the beginning of each year (or on initial recognition if a group of contracts is initially recognised in the year).

Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future services and changes in the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items for direct participating contracts are allocated solely to the loss component. If the loss component is reduced to zero, then any excess over the amount allocated to the loss component creates a new CSM for the group of contracts.

Risk Adjustment

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the compensation that the Group requires for bearing uncertainty in the amount and timing of insurance contract cash flows due to non-financial risk. Non-financial risks are insurance risks such as life mortality, annuity mortality and morbidity, and other risks such as expense and lapse along with non-life risks such as premium and reserve risks. The risk adjustment is calculated by applying a margin to non-financial assumptions and discounting the resulting margin cash flows at the same discount rates as the best estimate cash flows. The margins applied reflect diversification benefits across all non-financial risks. The risk adjustment for insurance contracts issued by the Group reflects the degree of diversification available across the Group operations. The target range for the confidence level of the risk adjustment is the 70th percentile. The confidence level is determined on a net-of-reinsurance basis.

(b) Rendering of services: Revenue arising from asset management and other related services offered by the Group are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. Fees consist primarily of investment management fees arising from services rendered in conjunction with the issue and management of investment contracts where the Group actively manages the consideration received from its customers to fund a return that is based on the investment profile that the customer selected on origination of the instrument.

These services comprise the activity of trading financial assets and derivatives in order to reproduce the contractual returns that the Group's customers expect to receive from their investments. Such activities generate revenue that is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contractual services.

In all cases, these services comprise an indeterminate number of acts over the life of the individual contracts. For practical purposes, the Group recognises these fees on a straight-line basis over the estimated life of the contract. Certain upfront payments received for asset management services ('front-end fees') are deferred and amortised in proportion to the stage of completion of the service for which they were paid.

The Group charges its customers for asset management and other related services using the following different approaches:- Front-end fees are charged to the client on inception. This approach is used particularly for single premium contracts. The consideration received is deferred as a liability and recognised over the life of the contract on a straight-line basis; and Regular fees are charged to the customer periodically (monthly, quarterly or annually) either directly or by making a deduction from invested funds. Regular charges billed in advance are recognised on a straight-line basis over the billing period; fees charged at the end of the period are accrued as a receivable that is offset against the financial liability when charged to the customer.

(c) Dividend income: dividend income for equities at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established, this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities. They are reported within other income.

(d) Net gains/(losses) on financial assets

Net realised gains/(losses) on financial assets comprises gains less losses related to financial assets at FVOCI and financial assets at FVTPL, and includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes and foreign exchange differences and realised gain or loss on available-for-sale investment.

(e) Net fair value gain on non financial assets

Net fair value gain on non financial assets at fair value represents fair value gains on the Group's non financial instruments such as investment property.

t Changes in life fund estimates

Actuarial valuation of the life fund is conducted annually to determine the net liabilities on the existing policies and the adequacy of the assets representing the insurance fund as at the date of valuation. All deficits arising therefrom are charged to profit or loss.

u Investment income

Interest income and expenses for all interest-bearing financial instruments including financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, are recognised within investment income and finance cost respectively in the income statement using the effective interest rate method. When a receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

v Operating expenditure

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses arising from insurance contracts are recognised in profit or loss generally as they are incurred. They exclude repayments of investment components and comprise the following items.

- Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses: For some life risk contracts, incurred claims also include premiums waived on detection of critical illness.
- Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows: For contracts not measured under the PAA, this is equal to the amount of insurance revenue recognised in the year that relates to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows. For contracts measured under the PAA, the Group amortises insurance acquisition cash flows on a straight-line basis over the coverage period of the group of contracts.
- Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of such losses.
- Adjustments to the liabilities for incurred claims that do not arise from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein.
- Impairment losses on assets for insurance acquisition cash flows and reversals of such impairment losses.

Net expenses from reinsurance contracts

Net expenses from reinsurance contracts comprise an allocation of reinsurance premiums paid less amounts recovered from reinsurers. The Group recognises an allocation of reinsurance premiums paid in profit or loss as it receives services under groups of reinsurance contracts. For contracts not measured under the PAA, the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid relating to services received for each period represents the total of the changes in the asset for remaining coverage that relate to services for which the Group expects to pay consideration.

For contracts measured under the PAA, the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid for each period is the amount of expected premium payments for receiving services in the period. For a group of reinsurance contracts covering onerous underlying contracts, the Group establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage to depict the recovery of losses recognised:

- on recognition of onerous underlying contracts, if the reinsurance contract covering those contracts is entered into before or at the same time as those contracts are recognised; and
- for changes in fulfilment cash flows of the group of reinsurance contracts relating to future services that result from changes in fulfilment cash flows of the onerous underlying contracts.

The loss-recovery component determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of recoveries of losses from the reinsurance contracts and are excluded from the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid. It is adjusted to reflect changes in the loss component of the onerous group of underlying contracts, but it cannot exceed the portion of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying contracts that the Group expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts.

Other operating expenses

Other expenses are expenses other than claims expenses, employee benefit, expenses for marketing and administration and underwriting expenses. They include wages for contract staff, professional fee, depreciation expenses and other non-operating expenses. Other operating expenses are accounted for on accrual basis and recognised in profit or loss upon utilization of the service.

Expense allocation

The Group categorizes the following expenses as directly attributable:

- Insurance acquisition expenses such as commissions which are attributable to the portfolio to which a contract belongs.
- Policy administration and maintenance cost such as premium billing and handling policy endorsements, recurring commissions payable to intermediaries.
- Claim handling costs including legal and loss-adjustors' fees and internal costs of investigating and processing claims.
- Investment related costs that the entity incurred performing investment activity to enhance benefits from insurance coverage for policyholders.

The Group categorizes the following expenses as indirectly attributable:

- Fixed and variable overheads directly attributable to fulfilling insurance contracts such as: Finance, Human Resources, Information Technology and Support, Rent, Maintenance and Utilities.

Shared Services: These are employee costs of non-sales and non-technical staff that are being allocated based on service contribution to business lines. The approach was done via collecting individual staff data on their service contribution to P&C, Life, Health and Investment. Methodology for allocating other costs: The cost allocation was carried out by categorizing costs into direct cost and allocated cost. Direct costs are costs that are directly attributable to each business line while allocated costs are costs that are not directly attributable to a business and are borne by Insurance on behalf of all entities. Allocated costs are further split into Sales Efforts and Shared Service.

Employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Group operates a defined contributory pension scheme for eligible employees. Employees and the Group contribute 7.5% and 10.5% respectively of each qualifying staff's salary in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014. The Group pays contributions to pension fund administrators on a mandatory basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefits expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(b) Short-term benefits

Wages, salaries, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits are recognised as employee benefit expense and accrued when the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Group.

(c) Share based payment

(i) Equity-settled share based payment

The group operates an equity share-based compensation plans. The fair value of equity-settled share options is determined on the grant date and accounted for as staff costs over the vesting period of the share options, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the group revisits its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non market and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to initial estimates, if any, in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to equity. On vesting of share options, amounts previously credited to the share-based payment reserve are transferred to retained earnings through an equity transfer. On exercise of equity-settled share options, proceeds received are credited to share capital and premium.

The grant date fair value of equity-settled share-based payments awards granted to employees is generally recognised as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the awards. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related services and unobservable performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and unobservable performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

(ii) Cash-settled share based payment

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognised as an expense, with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period in which the employees become unconditionally entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date based on the fair value of the share appreciation rights. Any changes in the fair value of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

(d) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group recognises costs for a restructuring if benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within the 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

w Leases

Group acting as a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative standalone price. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove any improvements made to branches or office premises.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease.

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

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

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Group acting as a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone selling prices. When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether the lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

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

The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in IFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease. The Group further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

x Intangibles (goodwill)

Goodwill represents the cost of acquisition less the aggregate of the fair value of the purchased entity's identifiable net assets and liabilities. Goodwill has been recognised by the group at the acquisition of AXA Mansard Health Limited in 2013. Additional judgments and assumptions are as disclosed in note 17(c).

y Investment property

The Group's Investment property -Mansard Place- is accounted for in the books of APD Limited. The property was valued using the income approach. The valuation was based on market data such as discount rates, rental risk and reversionary rates. Management estimated the market value of the leasehold interest based on the highest and best use of the property.

z Current income tax

Income tax

Income tax comprises current tax and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. The Group and Company has determined that interest and penalties relating to income tax, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore are accounted for under IAS 37, provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets (see S).

Current tax

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

- Company income tax (30%) is assessed on taxable profits
- Tertiary Education tax (3%) is computed on assessable profits
- National Information Technology Development levy (1%) is computed on profit before tax
- Nigerian Police Trust Fund (0.005%) is computed on net profit

Minimum tax

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

Minimum tax is determined based on the sum of 0.5% of gross turnover less franked investment income. When the minimum tax charge is higher than the Company Income Tax (CIT), a hybrid tax situation exists. In this situation, the CIT is recognized in the income tax expense line in the profit or loss and the excess amount is presented above the income tax line as minimum tax.

Deferred tax

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

(i) temporary differences on initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that:

- is not a business combination; and
- at the time of the transaction (i) affects neither the accounting nor taxable profit or loss and

(ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences:

- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group

is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future and differences arising from investment property measured at fair value whose carrying amount will be recovered through use. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable and that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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

ai Product Description

Entity	Product	Product sub-class	Product Description	IFRS 17 Model
	AVIATION	Hull All Risk	<i>This is a type of aviation cover on aircraft whilst taxing, in flight, landing, moored and on ground</i>	PAA
		Liability Insurance	<i>This section provides cover for material damage due to unforeseen and sudden physical loss or damage from any cause other than those specifically excluded from the policy</i>	PAA
		Crew Personal Accident	<i>This insurance is arranged to ensure coverage for the operational crew</i>	PAA
	ENERGY	Upstream (On/Offshore)	<i>It consist of activities relating to exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas on onshore or offshore (in deep or shallow waters)</i>	PAA
		Downstream (Onshore)	<i>It consists of the refining and/or 1st processing of petroleum crude oil and processing/purifying of raw natural gas as well as the marketing and distribution of products derived.</i>	PAA
	ENGINEERING	Contractors All Risks	<i>It indemnifies the insured against all sums they are liable to pay for damage in respect of death or bodily injury or illness of any person, or any form of risk around the site or other form of third party liabilities.</i>	PAA
		Erection All Risks	<i>This section provides cover for material damage due to unforeseen and sudden physical loss or damage from any cause other than those specifically excluded from the policy</i>	PAA
		Plant All Risks	<i>It covers unforeseen and sudden physical loss or damage from any cause not specifically excluded in a manner necessitating repair or replacement.</i>	PAA
		Machinery Breakdown	<i>It is often applied to equipment that is perfectly defined (type characteristics, value, etc).</i>	PAA
		Electronic Equipment	<i>Covers unforeseen and sudden physical loss or damage from any cause other than those specifically excluded in a manner necessitating repair or replacement</i>	PAA
		Deterioration of Stock insurance	<i>It indemnifies the insured against loss or damage to the stock in cold room or silos caused by deterioration due to any unforeseen circumstances and sudden physical loss from whatsoever cause.</i>	PAA
		Machinery Loss of Profits insurance	<i>This cover requires deep technical analysis of the process to identify bottlenecks, time of repair, and availability of spare parts</i>	PAA
	FIRE	Fire & Speril Peril Insurance	<i>This covers against loss of Fire (whether resulting from explosion or otherwise), Lighting, Explosion of boilers or gas</i>	PAA
		Consequential loss due to fire	<i>This covers against loss of earning ability following damages/loss caused by fire and special perils.</i>	PAA
	MARINE	Marine Hall Insurance	<i>This entails all vessels that navigate in shallow water, as opposed to deep blue water. Covers collision Liability in case of loss of or damage to any ship owned or operated by a third party including the consequential Delay or Loss of Use of the third party's property.</i>	PAA

NON-LIFE		MARINE CARGO	Marine cargo for micro (self-employed, craftsmen, small merchants) and small companies, all containerized / packaged cargos, Textile, Pharmaceutical products, Machineries	PAA
	MOTOR	AutoFlex	Customizable & flexible motor policy, you make big savings on your motor insurance premium	PAA
		AutoPlus	Excess buy back, flood cover and other extras are covered free of charge with this motor insurance plan	PAA
		AutoClassic	A very affordable comprehensive motor insurance with all the basic coverage needed	PAA
		AutoGo	Buy your Third Party motor insurance now and get your certificate instantly	PAA
	GENERAL ACCIDENT	Public Liability Insurance	It covers the cost of claims made by members of the public for incidents that occur in connection with the business activities.	PAA
		Burglary (Business Insurance)	It provides indemnity to the insured in respect of loss of or damage to the property belonging to the insured or held by the insured or on commission as a result of theft accompany by actual forcible and violent entry	PAA
		Money Insurance	Money insurance being "all risks" insurance provides cover against loss or damage to money	PAA
		Directors & Officers Liability Policy	This covers the insured against all liabilities relating to the director or officer in an organisation	PAA
		Group Personal Accident	This cover is designed to provide a tax-free cash payment in the event of the death, disablement or loss of hearing, sight or speech following an accident. Both fixed lump sums and ongoing weekly benefits are available	PAA
		Fidelity Guarantee Insurance	This policy provides for loss of money and/or goods belonging to the insured or for which the insured is responsible as a result of any act of fraud or dishonesty of the insured's employees.	PAA
		Goods-in-Transit	This policy covers the insured against general goods of various descriptions.	PAA
		Occupeiars Liability (Public Building Insurance)	This covers legal liability of the insured arising from ownership, maintenance or use of the designated premises, including the ways immediately adjoining the premises or buildings for death bodily injury or property damage sustained by any user.	PAA
		Combined Workmen Compesation/Group Personal Accident	It covers the person(s) insured against the risks of death, permanent disablement or injuries resulting from external and violent means	PAA
		Personal Accident	it is designed to foster the welfare of employees as well as reduce the financial strain that an organization could undergo in the event of accident, death or bodily injury to a member of staff	PAA
		Workmen Compesation	It covers the person(s) insured against the risks of death, permanent disablement or injuries resulting from external and violent means	PAA
		Automobile Thirdparty Liability	This covers the insured against all costs and expenses incurred, damages, death of or bodily injury to any third party including passengers other than to anyone in the course of the insured's employment or any member of his household	PAA

		Public Liability Policy	<i>It covers accidental bodily injury to or illness of any person (whether or not death results), accidental loss of property occurring during the Period of Insurance and in connection with the Business carried on at any place described in the Schedule</i>	PAA	
		Builders Liability Insurance	<i>This covers the company against contractors or builders liabilities during construction and maintenance period.</i>	PAA	
LIFE	INDIVIDUAL LIFE	Enhanced Life Savings	<i>Our savings plan offers customers free annual life cover as a reward for saving with us. The policy includes a 6-month partial liquidation clause, allowing no access to funds in the first 6 months. For terminations within the first six months, a 1% surrender charge applies to the policy value. Additionally, customers will forfeit any accrued interest and lose their life cover if they terminate the plan within the following six months.</i>	GMM	Savings
		EasyLife & Easy Life Plus	<i>Offers life insurance and investment linked that specifies different investment mix based on the customers risk appetite</i>	GMM	Fund
		Extra Life & Extra Life Plus			
		Heritage & Heritage Plus			
		Secure & Secure Plus			
		Aspire & Aspire Plus			
		Achieve & Achieve Plus			
		Life Plus (MLIP)	<i>Term Life Insurance cover with investment plan . A customer pays a contribution, risk premium and expense is deducted and the remainder goes into investible</i>	GMM	Savings
		Edu Plan Policy	<i>Term Life Insurance cover with investment plan . A customer pays a contribution, risk premium and expense is deducted and the remainder goes into investible</i>	GMM	Savings
		Bonus Life	<i>Whole Life Insurance cover with investment plan . A customer pays a contribution, risk premium and expense is deducted and the remainder goes into investible</i>	GMM	Savings
		Instant Plan	<i>A one year renewable micro off the shelves product that covers for death/PD/Medical Expenses. Premium is fixed based on bands of sum assured choosen</i>	GMM	PROTECTION
		Term Assurance	<i>Pure term life cover. Benfit is paid only when the assured dies within the choosen tenure.</i>	GMM	PROTECTION
		Level Keyman Assurance	<i>Pure term life cover. Benfit is paid only when the assured dies within the choosen tenure.</i>	GMM	PROTECTION
		Whole Life Assurance	<i>Customers pays premium and cover is guaranteed for whole of life</i>	GMM	PROTECTION
		Life Celebration	<i>Funeral Insurance cover that covers the policyholder and up to spouse parents and subject to maximum of 5 persons</i>	GMM	PROTECTION
		SmartLife	<i>Pure term life cover. Benefit is paid when the assured dies within the choosen tenure or survives afterwards.</i>	GMM	PROTECTION
		SmartLife+	<i>Pure term life cover. Benefit is paid when the assured dies within the choosen tenure or survives. The survival benefit is paid in three batches</i>	GMM	PROTECTION

		Cash Back Term Life	<i>Customer pays premium and cover is guaranteed within the chosen tenure however cashback benefit is paid every 5 years</i>	GMM	PROTECTION
		Credit Life Assurance	<i>The financial institution or customer takes up an insurance to cover for personal loan default either due to death, critical illness, loss of Job and permanent disability</i>	GMM	PROTECTION
		Mortgage Protection Plan	<i>The financial institution or customer takes up an insurance to cover for mortgage loan default either due to death, critical illness, loss of Job and permanent disability</i>	GMM	PROTECTION
		Loan Based Keyman Assurance	<i>The financial institution or customer takes up an insurance to cover for business loan default either due to death, critical illness, loss of Job and permanent disability</i>	GMM	PROTECTION
	GROUP LIFE	Group Life	<i>Compulsory annally renewable term life policy taken by an employer on behalf of the employee such that at death the beneficiaries of the employee will receive the Sum assured</i>	PAA	GROUP PROTECTION
		Group Association Policy	<i>Compulsory annally renewable term life policy taken by an association such that at death the beneficiaries of the member will receive the Sum assured</i>	PAA	GROUP PROTECTION
		Group Education Policy	<i>Compulsory annally renewable term life policy taken by a school on behalf of the parents of their students such that at death the beneficiaries of the employee will receive the Sum assured</i>	PAA	GROUP PROTECTION

3 The segment information provided by the Management Underwriting & Investment Committee (MUIC) for the reporting segments for the period ended 30 June 2025 is as follows:

June 2025 <i>In thousands of Nigerian Naira</i>	Non life business	Life Business	AXA Mansard Insurance	Investment Management	Property Development	Health Maintenance	Elimination adjustments	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	5,092,021	1,536,644	6,628,665	158,410	432,905	6,303,984	-	13,523,965
<i>Investment securities</i>								
–Fair value through profit or loss	1,232,282	1,832,445	3,064,726	163,714	471,074	717,408	-	4,416,922
–Fair value through OCI	55,475,767	26,010,410	81,486,177	2,385,956	-	26,943,398	-	110,815,529
–Other Investment Securities at amortised Cost	42,577	182,657	225,234	-	-	-	-	225,234
–Loans and receivables at amortised costs	10,479,342	3,991,340	5,509,369	841,185	-	7,967,126	(12,244,026)	2,073,654
Financial assets designated at fair value	-	2,670,172	2,670,172	-	-	-	-	2,670,172
Trade receivables	3,416,167	1,001,709	4,417,876	-	-	13,113,253	-	17,531,129
Reinsurance contract assets	34,075,680	2,573,048	36,648,728	-	-	696,241	-	37,344,969
Other receivables	3,402,239	-	3,554,572	1,529,464	589,317	1,531,367	-	7,204,716
Investment properties	-	-	-	-	31,592,678	-	-	31,592,678
Investment in subsidiaries	1,252,000	400,000	1,652,000	-	-	4,400,000	(6,052,000)	-
Intangible assets	856,091	0	856,093	13,706	-	16,147	12,000	897,945
Property, plant and equipment	4,049,147	403	4,049,551	17,555	438,402	374,420	-	4,879,927
Right of Use	287,804	60,021	347,825	-	-	0	-	347,825
Statutory deposit	300,000	200,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	500,000
TOTAL ASSETS	119,961,118	40,611,181	151,610,988	5,109,986	33,524,377	62,063,346	(18,284,026)	234,024,663
Insurance liabilities	50,551,329	14,773,121	65,324,450	-	-	39,969,393	-	105,293,843
Reinsurance contract liabilities	6,674,620	2,334,330	9,008,950	-	-	494,261	-	9,503,211
<i>Investment contract liabilities:</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
– At amortised cost	-	8,160,279	8,160,279	-	-	-	-	8,160,279
– Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	2,670,172	2,670,172	-	-	-	-	2,670,172
Trade payables	9,669,517	472,157	9,045,447	-	-	-	-	9,045,447
Other technical liabilities	12,049,391	2,751,365	14,800,755	-	-	-	-	14,800,755
Other Liabilities	6,649,046	5,057,585	3,841,545	1,285,760	613,585	5,259,237	(4,499,275)	6,500,851
Current income tax liabilities	417,333	282,915	700,248	520,408	227,423	534,553	-	1,982,632
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	15,876,035	-	(6,790,317)	9,085,718
Deferred income tax	-	-	-	3,888	2,938,447	1,296,874	-	4,239,209
TOTAL LIABILITIES	86,011,236	36,501,923	113,551,845	1,810,057	19,655,490	47,554,318	(11,289,592)	171,282,117
Share capital	10,000,000	8,000,000	18,000,000	150,000	5,152	700,000	(855,152)	18,000,000
Share premium	78,255	-	78,255	790,000	1,454,974	-	(2,244,974)	78,255
Contingency reserve	7,347,620	1,577,354	8,924,974	-	-	-	-	8,924,974
Treasury shares	(111,476)	-	(111,476)	-	-	-	-	(111,476)
Retained earnings	25,481,823	(2,508,604)	22,973,224	2,285,246	6,264,842	12,566,192	(3,500,094)	40,589,397
Insurance finance reserve	495,739	282,601	778,340	-	-	(12,431)	-	765,909
Fair value reserves	(9,342,080)	(3,242,093)	(12,584,173)	74,682	-	1,255,276	-	(11,254,215)
EQUITY	33,949,881	4,109,259	38,059,143	3,299,928	7,724,969	14,509,037	(6,600,220)	56,992,845
Non-controlling interests in equity	-	-	-	-	6,143,916	-	(394,215)	5,749,701
TOTAL EQUITY	33,949,881	4,109,259	38,059,143	3,299,928	13,868,886	14,509,037	(6,994,436)	62,742,546
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	119,961,118	40,611,181	151,610,988	5,109,986	33,524,377	62,063,346	(18,284,026)	234,024,663

4 The consolidated financial data for the reporting segments for the period ended 30 June 2025 is as follows:

June 2025	Non life Business	Life business	Insurance	Investment management	Property development	Health Maintenance	Elimination Adjustments	Total
Continuing operations								
Insurance revenue	35,425,575	14,146,764	49,572,338	-	-	31,782,626	(200,091)	81,154,873
Insurance service expenses	(15,282,054)	(11,629,572)	(26,911,627)	-	-	(28,420,383)	-	(55,332,010)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	(15,743,255)	(731,800)	(16,475,055)	-	-	(139,230)	-	(16,614,285)
Insurance service results	4,400,265	1,785,391	6,185,656	-	-	3,223,014	(200,091)	9,208,579
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	2,738,572	1,556,070	4,294,642	107,106	-	1,743,851	(155,825)	5,989,774
Other investment revenue	2,402,075	1,187,657	3,589,732	4,054	(167,294)	103,116	(2,520,000)	1,009,608
Impairment loss on financial assets	(133,712)	-	(133,712)	(33,175)	-	(4,585)	-	(171,472)
Impairment loss Non-financial assets	(2,846)	-	(2,846)	177,295	-	-	-	174,448
Investment return	5,004,089	2,743,727	7,747,816	255,280	(167,294)	1,842,382	(2,675,825)	7,002,359
Net finance income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts	-	-	-	-	-	(57)	-	(57)
Net financial result	5,004,089	2,743,727	7,747,816	255,280	(167,294)	1,842,325	(2,675,825)	7,002,302
Other income	352,491	54,570	407,061	1,637,223	985,512	35,880	(522,845)	2,542,830
Expenses for marketing and administration	(692,691)	(639,407)	(1,332,099)	-	-	(220,292)	-	(1,552,391)
Employee benefit expense	(616,029)	(1,413,187)	(2,029,215)	(364,135)	-	(1,705,387)	200,091	(3,898,646)
Finance cost	(12,985)	-	(12,985)	-	(658,400)	-	155,825	(515,560)
Other operating expenses	(2,680,098)	(1,600,949)	(4,281,047)	(519,215)	(79,824)	(696,853)	522,845	(5,054,093)
Profit before tax	5,755,042	930,145	6,685,187	1,009,153	79,994	2,478,687	(2,520,000)	7,733,022
Income tax expense	(421,850)	(282,031)	(703,880)	(147,242)	(113,223)	30,828	-	(933,518)
Profit for the year	5,333,192	648,115	5,981,307	861,911	(33,229)	2,509,515	(2,520,000)	6,799,504

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Cash at bank and in hand	10,098,775	16,388,874	6,264,326	13,842,697
Tenored deposits (see note (a) below)	3,425,190	3,668,018	364,340	3,467,698
	13,523,965	20,056,892	6,628,665	17,310,395

(a) Tenored deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group. The carrying amounts disclosed above reasonably approximate fair value at the reporting date.

Current	13,523,965	20,056,892	6,628,665	17,310,395
Non-current	-	-	-	-
	13,523,965	20,056,892	6,628,665	17,310,395

6 Investment securities

The Group's investment securities are summarized below by measurement category:

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Fair value through profit or loss (see note 6.1)	4,416,922	3,038,461	3,064,726	2,202,464
Fair value through other comprehensive income (see note 6.2)	110,815,529	95,393,009	81,486,177	72,992,281
Financial assets designated at fair value (see note 6.3)	2,670,172	2,500,958	2,670,172	2,500,958
Other Investment Securities at amortised Costs (see note 6.4)	225,234	1,864,192	225,234	1,864,192
Loans and receivables at amortised costs (see note 10)	2,073,653	1,846,913	5,509,369	1,789,206
	120,201,510	104,643,533	92,955,678	81,349,101
Current	4,416,922	3,038,461	3,064,726	2,202,464
Non-current	115,784,588	101,605,072	89,890,952	79,146,637
	120,201,510	104,643,533	92,955,678	81,349,101

6.1 Fair value through profit or loss

Fair value through profit or loss instruments represent investments in equity instruments and investment funds as at year end.

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Equity investments	727,153	702,065	496,601	499,618
Investment funds	3,689,769	2,336,396	2,568,125	1,702,846
	4,416,922	3,038,461	3,064,726	2,202,464

(a) Movement in fair value through profit or loss

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of year	3,038,461	11,056,259	2,202,464	8,489,840
Addition during the year	3,659,713	11,013,317	2,764,304	6,628,105
Disposal	(2,753,386)	(19,352,262)	(2,374,177)	(13,071,682)
Fair value (loss)/gain	472,135	321,147	472,135	156,202
	4,416,923	3,038,461	3,064,726	2,202,464

(b) Movement in fair value through profit or loss assets

Equity investments

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of year	702,065	524,744	499,618	396,997
Addition during the year	90,645	266,759	45,469	166,409
Disposal	(105,993)	(42,993)	(64,493)	(17,343)
Fair value gain/(loss)	40,436	(46,445)	16,008	(46,445)
	727,153	702,065	496,601	499,618

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

Investment funds

	Group	Group	Parent	Parent
	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of year	2,336,396	10,531,515	1,702,846	8,092,843
Addition during the year	3,569,065	10,746,558	2,718,832	6,461,696
Disposal	(2,647,392)	(19,309,269)	(2,309,681)	(13,054,339)
Fair value (loss)/gain	431,700	367,592	456,128	202,647
	3,689,769	2,336,396	2,568,125	1,702,846

6.2 Fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income instruments represent interests in quoted securities, treasury bills, listed funds and unlisted entities as at year end.

	Group	Group	Parent	Parent
	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Government bonds (see note ((a(i))) below)	88,536,707	80,757,495	65,893,647	61,259,606
Corporate bonds (see note (a(ii)) below)	7,911,774	8,011,276	5,173,554	5,234,835
Treasury bills (see note (a(iii)) below)	14,367,048	6,624,238	10,418,976	6,497,840
	110,815,529	95,393,009	81,486,177	72,992,281

(a) Movement in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	Group	Group	Parent	Parent
	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of year	95,393,009	39,894,733	72,992,281	35,372,503
Addition during the year	30,583,968	83,122,936	22,028,323	56,565,598
Disposal	(23,658,471)	(23,907,159)	(18,550,335)	(13,340,182)
Impairment loss	(171,472)	(224,516)	(133,711)	(210,727)
Fair value gain/(loss)	3,048,423	(12,591,870)	1,190,778	(12,128,975)
Accrued interest	5,620,072	9,098,885	3,958,840	6,734,065
	110,815,529	95,393,009	81,486,177	72,992,281

(a(i)) **Government bonds**

	Group	Group	Parent	Parent
	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of year	80,757,495	33,778,213	61,259,606	29,866,222
Addition during the year	12,094,370	58,046,819	10,202,919	36,842,018
Disposal	(14,868,544)	(10,634,923)	(11,130,448)	(3,876,163)
Impairment loss	(106,437)	(26,632)	(79,952)	(24,858)
Fair value gain/(loss)	6,475,454	(7,203,807)	2,737,443	(6,968,595)
Accrued interest	4,184,369	6,797,825	2,904,078	5,420,983
	88,536,707	80,757,495	65,893,647	61,259,606

(a(ii)) **Corporate bonds**

	Group	Group	Parent	Parent
	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of year	8,011,276	4,560,839	5,234,835	4,032,630
Addition during the year	2,364,802	11,047,075	917,566	9,198,853
Disposal	(184,269)	(2,185,468)	(184,269)	(2,184,466)
Impairment loss	(45,616)	(196,883)	(34,265)	(184,641)
Fair value loss/(gain)	(3,300,418)	(6,030,287)	(1,479,273)	(5,809,440)
Accrued interest	1,066,000	816,000	718,961	181,900
	7,911,774	8,011,276	5,173,554	5,234,835

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

See below Corporate Bonds as of June, 2025

Institution	Maturity Date	Group
		N' 000
Access Corporate Bonds	21/09/2026	1,181,674
Dangote Corporate Bonds	05/12/2032	184,138
ETI Corporate Bonds	16/02/2026	303,423
ETI Corporate Bonds	17/06/2031	951,235
Fidelity Bank Corporate Bonds	28/10/2026	1,368,090
First Bank Corporate Bond	27/10/2025	1,938,434
Union Bank Corporate Bonds	27/06/2029	90,501
UBA Corporate Bonds	19/11/2026	1,529,965
Bank of Industry Corporate Bonds	16/02/2027	364,314
Total		7,911,774

(a)(iii) Treasury bills

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of year	6,624,238	1,555,681	6,497,840	1,473,651
Addition during the year	16,124,796	14,029,042	10,907,838	10,524,728
Disposal	(8,605,658)	(11,086,768)	(7,235,618)	(7,279,553)
Impairment loss	(19,419)	(1,001)	(19,495)	(1,228)
Fair value loss/(gain)	(126,612)	642,224	(67,391)	649,060
Accrued interest	369,703	1,485,060	335,802	1,131,182
	14,367,048	6,624,238	10,418,976	6,497,840

6.3 Financial assets designated at fair value

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Investment contracts designated at fair value	2,670,172	2,500,958	2,670,172	2,500,958
	2,670,172	2,500,958	2,670,172	2,500,958

The breakdown of Investment contract designated at fair value is as follows:

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,500,958	2,496,669	2,500,958	2,496,669
Contributions	169,214	4,289	169,214	4,289
Withdrawals	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	2,670,172	2,500,958	2,670,172	2,500,958

6.4 Other Investment Securities at amortised Costs

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Tenored deposits with maturity above 90 days (see note 6.4a below)	225,234	1,864,192	225,234	1,864,192
	225,234	1,864,192	225,234	1,864,192

6.4(a) Tenored deposits with maturity above 90 days

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of year	1,864,192	2,237,525	1,864,192	2,237,525
Addition during the year	182,760	8,926,100	182,760	8,926,100
Disposal	(1,843,513)	(9,331,998)	(1,843,513)	(9,331,998)
Interest receivables	21,795	32,565	21,795	32,565
	225,234	1,864,192	225,234	1,864,192

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

7a (i) Insurance contract liabilities and Reinsurance Contract Assets

June 2025	Non-Life business	Life business	Health Maintenance	Total
Insurance contract liabilities				
Insurance contract balances	54,528,892	14,199,601	41,107,948	109,836,441
Assets for insurance acquisition cashflows	(1,631,514)	-	(1,200,895)	(2,832,409)
Other pre-recognition cash flows	(2,346,049)	573,520	62,340	(1,710,189)
	50,551,329	14,773,121	39,969,393	105,293,843

Reinsurance contracts

Reinsurance contract assets	34,075,680	2,573,048	696,241	37,344,969
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Group

31 December 2024	Non-Life business	Life business	Health Maintenance	Total
Insurance contract liabilities				
Insurance contract balances	31,706,558	7,744,354	26,221,978	65,672,890
Assets for insurance acquisition cashflows	(534,268)	-	(615,711)	(1,149,979)
Other pre-recognition cash flows	(2,346,049)	573,519	(124,672)	(1,897,202)
	28,826,241	8,317,873	25,481,595	62,625,709
	-	-	-	-

Reinsurance contracts

Reinsurance contract assets	16,993,229	1,272,915	1,571,823	19,837,967
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Company

June 2025	Non-Life business	Life business	Total
Insurance contract liabilities			
Insurance contract balances	54,528,892	14,199,601	68,728,493
Insurance acquisition cash flow assets	(1,631,514)	-	(1,631,514)
Other pre-recognition cash flows	(2,346,049)	573,520	(1,772,529)
	50,551,329	14,773,121	65,324,450
	-	-	-

Reinsurance contracts

Reinsurance contract assets	34,075,680	2,573,048	36,648,728
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Company

31 December 2024	Non-Life business	Life business	Total
Insurance contract liabilities			
Insurance contract balances	31,706,558	7,744,354	39,450,912
Assets for insurance acquisition cashflows	(534,268)	-	(534,268)
Other pre-recognition cash flows	(2,346,049)	573,519	(1,772,530)
	28,826,241	8,317,873	37,144,114

Reinsurance contracts

Reinsurance contract assets	16,993,229	1,272,915	18,266,144
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7a (ii) Other Insurance Liabilities

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Other Insurance Liabilities				
Default risk(B/S)	52,800	52,743	52,511	52,511
OCI Stock - Reinsurance	439,818	458,071	442,140	442,140
Payable to reinsurer	9,010,593	3,662,492	8,514,299	3,180,270
	9,503,211	4,173,307	9,008,950	3,674,922

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

8 Trade receivable

	Group	Group	Parent	Parent
	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Premium receivable (see 8.1 below)	17,400,044	6,485,484	4,286,791	228,175
Coinsurance receivable (see 8.2 below)	131,085	206,234	131,085	206,234
	17,531,129	6,691,718	4,417,876	434,409

All trade receivables fall due within one year.

8.1 Premium receivables

	Group	Group	Parent	Parent
	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
(a) Premium receivables	18,162,533	7,247,974	4,446,081	387,466
Less: ECL Allowance	(762,489)	(762,490)	(159,290)	(159,291)
	17,400,044	6,485,484	4,286,791	228,175

Reconciliation of premium receivable

	Group	Group	Parent	Parent
	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Opening premium receivable	6,485,484	5,249,523	228,175	97,199
Gross Premium Written during the year	115,306,760	138,549,132	69,381,632	84,664,271
Premium received in advance	(6,127,557)	(15,898,962)	(6,127,557)	(15,898,962)
*Cash Premium received during the year(health inclusive)	(98,264,643)	(121,414,209)	(59,195,459)	(68,634,333)
Closing premium receivable	17,400,044	6,485,484	4,286,791	228,175

Reconciliation of premium receivable (life business)

	Group	Group	Parent	Parent
	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Opening premium receivable	18,155	2,532	18,155	2,532
Gross Premium Written during the year	16,779,021	23,416,924	16,779,021	23,416,924
Premium received in advance	(770,981)	(1,436,508)	(770,981)	(1,436,508)
Cash Premium received during the year	(15,097,198)	(21,964,793)	(15,097,198)	(21,964,793)
Closing premium receivable	928,998	18,155	928,998	18,155

Reconciliation of premium receivable (Non-life business)

	Group	Group	Parent	Parent
	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Opening premium receivable	210,020	94,667	210,020	94,667
Gross Premium Written during the year	52,602,610	61,247,347	52,602,610	61,247,347
Premium received in advance	(5,356,574)	(14,462,454)	(5,356,574)	(14,462,454)
Cash Premium received during the year	(44,098,263)	(46,669,540)	(44,098,263)	(46,669,540)
Closing premium receivable	3,357,793	210,020	3,357,793	210,020

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

Analysis of premium receivables:

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Life contracts insurance receivable	928,998	18,155	928,998	18,155
Non-life contracts insurance receivable	3,357,793	210,020	3,357,793	210,020
AXA Mansard Health (HMO) receivable	13,113,253	6,257,309	-	-
	17,400,044	6,485,484	4,286,791	228,175

Counter party categorization of insurance receivable:

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Brokers and agents	4,446,081	387,466	4,446,081	387,466
Contract holders	13,716,452	6,860,508	-	-
Total insurance receivables	18,162,533	7,247,974	4,446,081	387,466
<i>Less impairment of receivables:</i>				
– Brokers and agents	(159,290)	(159,291)	(159,290)	(159,291)
– Contract holders	(603,199)	(603,199)	-	-
Total impairment	(762,489)	(762,490)	(159,290)	(159,291)

There is no concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables, as the Group has a non-symmetrical portfolio dispersed across many industries in Nigeria.

The movement in impairment of insurance receivable is as follows:

(b) Impairment of premium receivable

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of the year	762,490	772,741	159,291	169,542
Additional impairment/(write back) during the year	-	(10,251)	-	(10,251)
Balance, end of the period	762,490	762,490	159,291	159,291

8.2 Co-insurance receivable

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Co-insurers' share of outstanding claims	131,085	365,066	131,085	365,066
Less: ECL Allowance		(158,832)		(158,832)
	131,085	206,234	131,085	206,234

(a) The movement in co-insurance recoverable on claims paid

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of the year	206,234	278,746	206,234	278,746
Additions in the year	-	-	-	-
Receipts during the period	(75,149)	(72,511)	(75,149)	(72,511)
	131,085	206,234	131,085	206,234

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

9 Other receivables

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Prepayment	4,444,748	2,201,597	3,507,171	1,662,849
Accrued income	16,677	16,677	16,677	16,677
Other account receivables	3,653,261	3,383,695	165,880	184,952
Gross	8,114,686	5,601,969	3,689,727	1,864,478
Less: ECL allowance on other receivables	(909,971)	(1,087,265)	(135,155)	(135,155)
Net receivables	7,204,716	4,514,704	3,554,572	1,729,323

- (i) Prepayment includes prepaid expenses such as maintenance agreements. The average amortization period for these expenses is 24 months.
(ii) Accrued income relates to dividend income earned but not yet received as at year end.
(iii) Other account receivables relate to amounts due from various third parties and also includes cash advanced to staff in respect of various operating expenses.

(a) The movement in provision for impairment of other receivables:

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of the year	1,087,265	351,351	135,155	135,155
Charge/write back for the year	-	735,914	-	-
Balance end of year	909,971	1,087,265	135,155	135,155
Current	5,557,404	3,233,383	3,573,612	1,735,012
Non-current	2,557,283	2,368,587	116,116	129,466
	8,114,686	5,601,969	3,689,727	1,864,478

10 Loans and receivables at amortised costs

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Loans and advances to related party	921,432	932,002	4,584,080	1,065,879
Staff loans and advances	1,152,258	914,948	925,289	723,327
Gross	2,073,690	1,846,950	5,509,369	1,789,206
Less:				
ECL allowance on staff loans and advances	(37)	(37)	-	-
	(37)	(37)	-	-
Net loans and receivables	2,073,653	1,846,913	5,509,369	1,789,206
Current	691,218	304,983	1,836,456	241,109
Non-current	1,382,436	1,541,930	3,672,913	1,548,097
	2,073,653	1,846,913	5,509,369	1,789,206

(a) Movement in loans and advances to related party:

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of the year	932,002	4,161,358	1,065,879	5,093,911
Additions during the year	-	155,000	3,521,372	-
Payments during the year	(10,570)	(3,384,356)	(3,171)	(4,028,032)
Balance end of the period	921,432	932,002	4,584,080	1,065,879

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

(b) Movement in staff loans and advances:	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of the year	914,948	208,303	723,327	170,935
Additions during the year	468,873	693,011	461,596	534,393
Accrued Interest during the year	54,543	54,874	40,960	50,479
Payments during the year	(286,106)	(41,240)	(300,593)	(32,480)
Balance end of the period	1,152,258	914,948	925,289	723,327

11 Investment property

(a)	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Office property (Office building located at Bishop Aboyade Cole Street, VI - Lagos)	31,592,678	31,769,053	-	-
Balance, end of year	31,592,678	31,769,053	-	-
Non-current	31,592,678	31,769,053	-	-
	31,592,678	31,769,053	-	-

The movement in investment property is analysed as follows:

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of year	31,769,053	20,874,595	-	-
Foreign exchange gain	(176,375)	13,034,742	-	-
Change in fair value	-	(2,140,284)	-	-
Investment property at fair value	31,592,678	31,769,053	-	-

The fair value measurement for the landed property has been categorised as a level 2 fair value while the measurement of the office property has been based categorized as level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used (see below). The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of investment property, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

12 Investment in subsidiaries

(a) The Company's investment in subsidiaries is as stated below:

	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
<i>Cost</i>		
AXA Mansard Investments Limited	940,000	940,000
AXA Mansard Health Limited	712,000	712,000
APD Limited	-	-
	1,652,000	1,652,000
Less: impairment on investment	-	-
	1,652,000	1,652,000

All investment in subsidiaries are non-current.

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

(b) Principal subsidiary undertakings:

The Parent of the Group is AXA Mansard Insurance Plc “the parent” (incorporated in Nigeria). The controlling interest of AXA Mansard Insurance Plc in the Group entities is disclosed in the table below:

<i>Company name</i>	<i>Nature of business</i>	<i>Country of origin</i>	<i>% of equity capital controlled</i>
AXA Mansard Investments Limited	Asset management services	Nigeria	100
AXA Mansard Health Limited	Health Maintenance Organisation	Nigeria	100

1 AXA Mansard Investments Limited was incorporated in January 2008 and its principal activity involves provision of portfolio management services to both individual and corporate clients.

2 AXA Mansard Health Limited was incorporated as a private limited liability company on 7 of August 2003 and its principal activity is to manage the provision of health care services through health care providers and for that purpose was accredited with the National Health Insurance Scheme.

3 APD Limited was incorporated on 2 September 2010 for the purpose of holding and developing a commercial office property located at Plot 928A/B, Bishop Aboyade Cole Street, Victoria Island, Lagos to an ultra modern office structure.

(c) The movement in investment in subsidiaries during the year as follows:

	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of year	1,652,000	1,652,000
Additions, during the year	-	-
Disposal, during the year	-	-
Balance, end of year	1,652,000	1,652,000

The interest in APD Limited is currently held indirectly through AXA Mansard Health Limited

(d) The table below summarises the information relating to the Group's subsidiary that are financially significant before any intra-group eliminations.

(i) APD Limited

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24
NCI percentage	44.3%	44.3%
Cash and cash equivalents	432,905	227,421
Other receivables	589,317	341,037
Investment securities	471,072	193,613
Investment properties	31,592,678	31,769,053
Property and equipment	438,402	307,258
Intangible assets	-	-
Borrowings	(15,876,035)	(16,339,047)
Other liabilities	(3,779,455)	(3,487,098)
Net assets	13,868,884	13,012,237
	-	-
Carrying amount of NCI	6,143,916	5,764,421

	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Income	818,218	4,960,182
Expenses	(738,224)	(1,117,587)
Profit before tax	79,994	3,842,595
Profit/ (loss) after tax	(33,229)	2,469,055
Profit/ (loss) allocated to NCI (44.3%)	(14,720)	1,093,791

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

(ii) AXA Mansard Health Limited

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24
Cash and cash equivalents	432,905	227,421
Loans and other receivables	7,967,126	7,137,623
Investment securities	27,660,806	20,617,743
Property and equipment	374,420	314,291
Intangible assets	16,146	20,025
Other liabilities	(5,259,237)	(2,787,829)
Net assets	31,192,166	25,529,274
	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Income	33,665,417	56,809,150
Expenses	(31,182,145)	(46,714,759)
Profit before tax	2,483,272	10,094,391
Profit/ (loss) after tax	2,514,100	7,358,863

13 Intangible assets

Analysis of intangible assets:

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Computer software acquired (see note (a) below)	885,945	973,650	856,093	936,352
Goodwill (see note (b) below)	12,000	12,000	-	-
Total	897,945	985,650	856,093	936,352

(a) **Group**

	Computer software	Goodwill	Total
June, 2025			
Cost:			
Balance, beginning of year	2,059,244	12,000	2,071,244
Additions	49,379	-	49,379
Disposal	-	-	-
Balance, end of year	2,108,623	12,000	2,120,623
Amortization:			
Balance, beginning of year	1,085,593	-	1,085,593
Amortisation charge	137,085	-	137,085
Accumulated amortization on disposed assets	-	-	-
Balance, end of year	1,222,678	-	1,222,678
	-	-	-
Closing net book value	885,945	12,000	897,945

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

	Computer software	Goodwill	Total
December, 2024			
Cost:			
Balance, beginning of year	1,784,681	12,000	1,796,681
Additions	274,563	-	274,563
Balance, end of year	2,059,244	12,000	2,071,244
Amortization:			
Balance, beginning of year	840,931	-	840,931
Amortisation charge	244,663	-	244,663
Balance, end of year	1,085,593	-	1,085,593
Closing net book value	973,651	12,000	985,650

(a) Parent

	Computer software	Goodwill	Total
June, 2025			
Cost:			
Balance, beginning of year	1,902,741	-	1,902,741
Additions	49,379	-	49,379
Disposal	-	-	-
Balance, end of year	1,952,120	-	1,952,120
Amortization:			
Balance, beginning of year	966,389	-	966,389
Amortisation charge	129,638	-	129,638
Accumulated amortization on disposed assets	-	-	-
Balance, end of year	1,096,027	-	1,096,027
	-	-	-
Closing net book value	856,093	-	856,093

	Computer software	Goodwill	Total
December, 2024			
Cost:			
Balance, beginning of year	1,634,596	-	1,634,596
Additions	268,145	-	268,145
Balance, end of year	1,902,741	-	1,902,741
Amortization:			
Balance, beginning of year	735,750	-	735,750
Amortisation charge	230,639	-	230,639
Accumulated amortization on disposed assets	-	-	-
Balance, end of year	966,389	-	966,389
Closing net book value	936,352	-	936,352

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

14 Property and equipment

(a) **Group**

	Land	Building	Motor vehicle	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Work in progress	Total
Cost								
Balance, 1 January 2025	389,664	657,165	2,558,960	2,934,309	1,413,470	2,082,948	166,777	10,203,292
Additions	-	-	430,948	615,886	(131,159)	475,098	-	1,390,773
Disposals	-	-	(117,066)	-	(9,556)	(952)	-	(127,574)
Balance, 30th June 2025	389,664	657,165	2,872,841	3,550,194	1,272,755	2,557,094	166,777	11,466,490
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance, 1 January 2025	-	152,572	1,396,654	2,152,607	771,139	1,520,582	-	5,993,553
Charge for the period	-	6,572	218,307	273,465	108,815	113,426	-	720,585
Disposals	-	-	(117,066)	-	(9,556)	(952)	-	(127,574)
Balance, 30th June 2025	-	159,142	1,497,895	2,426,072	870,398	1,633,056	-	6,586,564
Net book value								
Balance, 1 January 2025	389,664	504,593	1,162,306	781,701	642,331	562,365	166,777	4,209,739
Balance, 30th June 2025	389,664	498,022	1,374,946	1,124,123	402,357	924,038	166,777	4,879,926
Parent								
	Land	Building	Motor vehicle	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Work in progress	Total
Cost								
Balance, 1 January 2025	389,664	657,165	2,083,627	2,690,979	814,885	1,850,967	166,777	8,654,063
Additions	-	-	350,947	579,518	54,543	89,829	-	1,074,837
Disposals	-	-	(117,066)	-	(9,443)	(952)	-	(127,461)
Balance, 30th June 2025	389,664	657,165	2,317,507	3,270,497	859,985	1,939,844	166,777	9,601,439
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance, 1 January 2025	-	152,571	1,134,217	1,949,863	508,270	1,344,504	-	5,089,425
Charge for the period	-	6,572	177,654	251,444	54,211	100,043	-	589,924
Disposals	-	-	(117,066)	-	(9,443)	(952)	-	(127,461)
Balance, 30th June 2025	-	159,142	1,194,805	2,201,307	553,039	1,443,595	-	5,551,888
Net book value								
Balance, 1 January 2025	389,664	504,594	949,409	741,116	306,615	506,463	166,777	3,564,638
Balance, 30th June 2025	389,664	498,023	1,122,702	1,069,191	306,946	496,249	166,777	4,049,551

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

14 Property and equipment

(b) Group

	Land	Building	Motor vehicle	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Work in progress	Total
Cost								
Balance, 1 January 2024	389,664	657,165	2,047,880	2,414,135	1,045,611	1,851,189	381,289	8,786,932
Additions	-	-	615,165	344,474	395,439	216,183	-	1,571,262
Disposals	-	-	(104,085)	(16,254)	(27,581)	(6,982)	-	(154,902)
Reclassification	-	-	-	191,954	-	22,558	(214,512)	-
Balance, 31st December 2024	389,664	657,165	2,558,960	2,934,309	1,413,470	2,082,948	166,777	10,203,292
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance, 1 January 2024	-	135,045	1,154,667	1,705,228	679,312	1,285,161	-	4,959,412
Charge for the period	-	17,526	346,072	377,803	119,408	242,403	-	1,103,212
Disposals	-	-	(104,085)	(16,254)	(27,581)	(6,982)	-	(154,902)
Opening balance adjustment	-	-	-	85,830	-	-	-	85,830
Balance, 31st December 2024	-	152,572	1,396,654	2,152,607	771,139	1,520,582	-	5,993,553
Net book value								
Balance, 1 January 2024	389,664	522,119	893,213	708,907	366,299	566,028	381,289	3,827,520
At 31st December 2024	389,664	504,593	1,162,306	781,702	642,331	562,366	166,777	4,209,740
Parent								
	Land	Building	Motor vehicle	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Work in progress	Total
Cost								
Balance, 1 January 2024	389,664	657,165	1,599,532	2,189,435	694,145	1,622,180	402,816	7,554,936
Additions	-	-	573,536	325,730	148,618	191,683	-	1,239,567
Disposals	-	-	(89,441)	(16,140)	(27,878)	(6,982)	-	(140,441)
Reclassification	-	-	-	191,954	-	44,086	(236,040)	-
Balance, 31st December 2024	389,664	657,165	2,083,627	2,690,979	814,885	1,850,967	166,777	8,654,064
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance, 1 January 2024	-	139,428	950,703	1,602,687	538,792	1,090,846	-	4,322,455
Charge for the period	-	13,143	272,956	363,316	92,852	165,145	-	907,412
Disposals	-	-	(89,441)	(16,140)	(27,878)	(6,982)	-	(140,441)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	(95,495)	95,495	-	-
Balance, 31st December 2024	-	152,571	1,134,217	1,949,863	508,270	1,344,504	-	5,089,425
Net book value								
Balance, 1 January 2024	389,664	517,737	648,829	586,748	155,353	531,334	402,816	3,232,481
At 31st December 2024	389,664	504,594	949,409	741,116	306,615	506,463	166,777	3,564,639

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

15 Right of Use Assets

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
<i>Cost</i>				
As at January 1	532,278	2,115,947	453,306	1,972,265
Write off	(53,915)	(2,006,453)	-	(1,994,305)
Additions	-	422,784	-	475,346
As at June 30, 2025	478,363	532,278	453,306	453,306
<i>Accumulated Depreciation</i>				
As at January 1	(132,669)	(930,208)	(78,754)	(865,497)
Write off	21,914	844,996	-	832,848
Charge for the year	(19,784)	(47,457)	(26,728)	(46,105)
As at June 30, 2025	(130,539)	(132,669)	(105,482)	(78,754)
Carrying amount	347,825	399,609	347,825	374,552

15b Extension option

Some property leases contain extension options exercisable by the Group up to one year before the end of the non-cancellable period. Where practicable, the Group seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the lessors. The Group assesses at the lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Group reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

16 Statutory deposit

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

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
As at January 1	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
As at June 30, 2025	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

17 Investment contract liabilities

The movement in deposit administration during the year can be divided into interest-linked and unitized fund. The analysis of investment contract liabilities during the year are as follows:

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
<i>Investment Contract Liabilities - At amortised cost:</i>				
- Guaranteed investment (interest-linked)	7,742,371	9,887,566	7,742,371	9,887,566
- Bonus Life investible (interest-linked)	417,908	399,957	417,908	399,957
	8,160,279	10,287,523	8,160,279	10,287,523
<i>Investment Contract Liabilities - Liabilities designated at fair value:</i>				
- Unitized funds	2,670,172	2,500,958	2,670,172	2,500,958
	10,830,450	12,788,481	10,830,450	12,788,481
Current	4,778,813	5,363,118	4,778,813	5,363,118
Non-current	6,051,638	7,425,363	6,051,638	7,425,363
	10,830,450	12,788,481	10,830,450	12,788,481

Movements in amounts payable under investment contracts liabilities during the year are as shown below. The liabilities are shown inclusive of interest accumulated to 30 June 2025. The movement in interest-linked funds during the year was as follows:

17.1 Movement in investment contract liabilities at amortised cost

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of year	10,287,523	9,713,052	10,287,523	9,713,052
Contributions	2,791,944	399,957	2,791,944	399,957
Withdrawal	(5,913,948)	(223,739)	(5,913,948)	(223,739)
Interest accrued during the year	994,760	398,253	994,760	398,253
Balance, end of year	8,160,279	10,287,523	8,160,279	10,287,523

17.2 Movement in investment contract liabilities at fair value

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of year	2,500,958	2,496,669	2,500,958	2,496,669
Contributions	169,214	4,289	169,214	4,289
Withdrawals	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of year	2,670,172	2,500,958	2,670,172	2,500,958

17.3 The movement in investment contract liabilities during the year was as follows

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of year	12,788,481	12,209,721	12,788,481	12,209,721
Contributions	2,961,157	404,246	2,961,157	404,246
Withdrawals	(5,913,948)	(223,739)	(5,913,948)	(223,739)
Interest accrued during the year	994,760	398,253	994,760	398,253
Balance, end of year	10,830,450	12,788,481	10,830,450	12,788,481

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

18 Trade payable

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Coinsurance payable	1,109,317	691,606	1,109,317	691,606
Due to agents and brokers	7,936,130	12,024,931	7,936,130	12,024,931
	9,045,447	12,716,537	9,045,447	12,716,537
Current	3,384,921	4,469,381	3,384,921	4,469,381
Non-current	5,660,526	8,247,156	5,660,526	8,247,156
	9,045,447	12,716,537	9,045,447	12,716,537

19 Other liabilities

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Deferred income	179,339	1,692,171	-	-
Due to investment brokers	1,208	1,208	-	-
Creditors and accruals (see 19.2 below)	5,200,597	3,899,657	2,721,838	2,275,388
Unclaimed dividend	133,862	139,241	133,862	139,241
Cash settled share based payment liability	772,374	752,715	772,374	752,715
Lease Liability (see 19.1 below)	213,471	232,487	213,471	200,486
	6,500,851	6,717,479	3,841,545	3,367,830
Current	5,260,377	4,463,714	2,721,838	2,275,388
Non-current	1,240,474	2,253,765	1,119,706	1,092,442
	6,500,851	6,717,479	3,841,545	3,367,830

19.1 Lease Liability

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Opening Balance	232,487	1,287,422	200,486	1,205,369
Write off (note 15)	(32,001)	(1,161,457)	-	(1,161,457)
Interest Expense	12,985	48,430	12,984	21,083
Lease Payments	-	(364,692)	-	(339,855)
Recognition of new leases	-	422,784	-	475,346
Balance	213,471	232,487	213,471	200,486
Current	71,157	77,496	71,157	66,829
Non-current	142,314	154,991	142,314	133,657
	213,471	232,487	213,471	200,486

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

19.2 Creditors and accruals

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Accruals				
Accrued Staff Related Expenses	1,036,431	1,113,746	483,246	635,663
Accrued Consultancy Expenses	621,540	228,814	435,857	48,823
Accrued Admin Expenses	341,536	689,832	334,409	679,230
Accrued Legal Expenses	867,008	232,898	159,672	7,280
Accrued Marketing Expense	181,561	4,609	112,805	485
	3,048,076	2,269,898	1,525,989	1,371,482
Creditors				
Transactional Taxes Payable	1,205,552	838,216	599,355	534,603
Pensions Payable	8,119	18,698	170	8,979
Other Creditors	938,849	772,844	596,324	360,325
	2,152,521	1,629,759	1,195,849	903,907
Creditors and accruals	5,200,597	3,899,657	2,721,838	2,275,388

20 Other Technical Liabilities

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Unallocated premiums & refunds	8,673,198	8,637,205	8,673,198	8,637,205
Premium received in advance	6,127,557	15,898,962	6,127,557	15,898,962
	14,800,755	24,536,167	14,800,755	24,536,167

(a) Movement in unallocated premiums & refunds:

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Opening balance	8,637,205	3,017,256	8,637,205	3,017,256
Additional premium during the year	35,993	5,868,949	35,993	5,868,949
Allocated premium during the year	-	(249,000)	-	(249,000)
Closing balance	8,673,198	8,637,205	8,673,198	8,637,205

21 Current income tax liabilities

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of year	3,599,912	1,858,041	1,135,518	1,039,866
Current year charge				
- Non-Life	421,850	700,836	421,850	700,836
- Life & Savings	282,031	428,477	282,031	428,477
- AXA Mansard Investments Limited	286,742	373,897	-	-
- AXA Mansard Health Limited	535,216	1,930,097	-	-
- APD Limited	66,223	215,078	-	-
Cash Payments during the year	(3,209,341)	(1,906,514)	(1,139,151)	(1,033,661)
Balance, end of year	1,982,632	3,599,912	700,248	1,135,518

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

22 Borrowings

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Bank borrowings	6,073,759	6,110,098	-	-
Loan note	3,011,959	2,793,996	-	-
Total borrowings	9,085,718	8,904,094	-	-
Current	9,009,028	2,793,996	-	-
Non-current	76,690	6,110,098	-	-
	9,085,718	8,904,094	-	-

(a) Bank borrowings

The bank borrowing represents a USD6,300,000 facility granted to APD limited by Rand Merchant Bank. The original facility agreement is dated 30 August 2018 (as amended on 13 May 2020). In 2021, the loan initial repayment date of 1 July 2021 was amended to 1 February 2022 per a duly signed amendment agreement. Interest payment date is now 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December in each year of the subsistence of the amendment agreement at a rate of 10%. A further 5-year extension of the loan was finalised in September 2023. The Investment property of the Company located at plot 927/928 Bishop Aboyade Cole, Victoria Island, Lagos has been used as collateral for this facility. The loan was refinanced by Stanbic IBTC Bank in September, 2024.

(b) Loan note

Loan note were granted by Karsang Ltd to APD Ltd payable in 7.5 years commencing September 2014. Interest is accrued at a rate of 10.41% and payable at maturity with the principal. A further extension of the loan has finalised and the loan maturity has been extended. The movement in borrowing during the year is as follows:

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
(ai) Balance, beginning of the year	8,904,094	5,257,670	-	-
Additional loans	-	-	-	-
Impact of foreign exchange rate changes	104,001	3,441,639	-	-
Accrued interest	502,575	542,853	-	-
Payment of Principal	-	(101,420)	-	-
Payment of Interest	(424,951)	(236,648)	-	-
	9,085,718	8,904,094	-	-

23 Deferred tax liability

(a) Liabilities

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of year	4,668,481	2,581,346	-	-
As at June 30, 2025		6,397		-
Charge/(Credit) in income statement for the year	(429,272)	2,080,738	-	-
Balance, end of year	4,239,209	4,668,481	-	-

24 Share capital:

24.1 Share capital comprises:

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
<i>(a) Authorized:</i>				
9,000,000,000 Ordinary shares of N2 each	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of year	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Balance, end of year	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000

(i) Non-Life Business

Share capital comprises:

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
5,000,000,000 Ordinary shares of N2 each	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000

(ii) Life Business

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
4,000,000,000 Ordinary shares of N2 each	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000

24.2 Share premium

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Share Premium	78,255	78,255	78,255	78,255

24.3 Contingency reserves

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

The movement in this account during the year is as follows:

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of the year	8,757,184	6,516,717	8,757,184	6,516,717
Transfer from retained earnings	167,790	2,240,467	167,790	2,240,467
Balance, end of year	8,924,974	8,757,184	8,924,974	8,757,184

Analysis per business segment

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Non-life business	7,347,620	7,347,620	7,347,620	7,347,620
Life business	1,577,354	1,409,564	1,577,354	1,409,564
Balance, end of year	8,924,974	8,757,184	8,924,974	8,757,184

(i) Non-Life Business

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of year	7,347,620	5,341,320	7,347,620	5,341,320
Transfer from retained earnings	(0)	2,006,300	(0)	2,006,300
Balance, end of year	7,347,620	7,347,620	7,347,620	7,347,620

(ii) Life Business

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of year	1,409,564	1,175,397	1,409,564	1,175,397
Transfer from retained earnings	167,790	234,167	167,790	234,167
Balance, end of year	1,577,354	1,409,564	1,577,354	1,409,564

24.4 Treasury shares

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Balance, beginning of year	(111,476)	(111,476)	(111,476)	(111,476)
Value of vested portion of treasury shares	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of year	(111,476)	(111,476)	(111,476)	(111,476)

24.5 Fair value reserves

Fair value reserves includes the net accumulated change in the fair value of available for sale asset until the investment is derecognized or
Movements in the fair value reserve:

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
At beginning of year	(14,474,110)	(2,106,275)	(13,908,663)	(1,989,969)
ECL allowance	171,472	224,036	133,711	210,281
Changes in available-for-sale financial assets (net of taxes)	3,048,423	(12,591,870)	1,190,779	(12,128,975)
Balance, end of year	(11,254,215)	(14,474,110)	(12,584,173)	(13,908,663)

Changes in the valuation of financial assets during the year are as analysed below:

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
At beginning of year	(14,474,110)	(2,106,275)	(13,908,663)	(1,989,969)
Net unrealised changes in fair value of assets	3,048,423	(12,591,870)	1,190,779	(12,128,975)
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(11,425,686)	(14,698,146)	(12,717,884)	(14,118,944)
ECL allowance	171,472	224,036	133,711	210,281
Balance, end of year	(11,254,215)	(14,474,110)	(12,584,173)	(13,908,663)

24.6 Insurance finance reserve

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
<i>Movements in insurance finance reserve:</i>				
<i>At the beginning of the year</i>	921,463	(725)	778,340	(11,430)
Net change in OCI stock	(149,875)	946,119	8,001	797,770
<i>Insurance finance reserve</i>	771,587	945,394	786,340	786,340
Discount effect on LIC - PY	(102,665)	(102,665)	(102,665)	(102,665)
Discount effect on Ri share of LIC - PY	96,987	78,734	94,665	94,665
	-	922,188	-	789,770
	765,909	921,463	778,340	778,340

24.7 Retained earnings

The retained earnings represents the amount available for dividend distribution to the equity shareholders of the Company. See movement in retained earnings below

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Opening retained earnings	33,942,963	14,372,172	17,159,706	5,741,615
Profit/(loss) for the year	6,814,225	24,871,258	5,981,307	16,718,558
Transfer to contingency reserves	(167,790)	(2,240,467)	(167,790)	(2,240,467)
Final dividend paid	-	(3,060,000)	-	(3,060,000)
Interim dividend paid	-	-	-	-
Closing Retained earnings	40,589,398	33,942,963	22,973,223	17,159,706

25 Non-controlling interests in equity

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24
Opening balance	5,764,421	4,670,630
Transfer from the profit or loss account	(14,720)	1,093,791
Balance, end of year	5,749,701	5,764,421

26 Insurance Revenue

30 June 2025	Protection	Group Protection	Savings	Funds	Annuity	Fire	General Accident	Motor	Marine	Engineering	Oil & Gas	Aviation	Health	Total
Group	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Contracts not measured under the PAA (Premium Allocation Approach)														
- Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	1,142,902		6,203,384	2,473	-									7,348,759
- Change in risk Adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired														-
- CSM (Contractual Service Margin) recognised for services provided	-				-									-
- Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows														-
	1,142,902		6,203,384	2,473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,348,759
Contracts measured under the PAA		6,798,005		-		8,376,161	2,001,355	3,093,700	853,218	775,444	19,542,855	782,841	31,582,535	73,806,115
Total Insurance Revenue	1,142,902	6,798,005	6,203,384	2,473	-	8,376,161	2,001,355	3,093,700	853,218	775,444	19,542,855	782,841	31,582,535	81,154,873

30 June 2024	Protection	Group Protection	Savings	Funds	Annuity	Fire	General Accident	Motor	Marine	Engineering	Oil & Gas	Aviation	Health	Total
Group	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Contracts not measured under the PAA (Premium Allocation Approach)														
- Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Change in risk Adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- CSM (Contractual Service Margin) recognised for services provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	747,575	4,498,835	6,812,908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,059,318
Contracts measured under the PAA		-	-	-	-	5,012,030	1,504,468	2,268,399	668,083	470,701	21,764,306	546,662	21,327,856	53,562,506
Total Insurance Revenue	747,575	4,498,835	6,812,908	-	-	5,012,030	1,504,468	2,268,399	668,083	470,701	21,764,306	546,662	21,327,856	65,621,824

30 June 2025	Protection	Group Protection	Savings	Funds	Annuity	Fire	General Accident	Motor	Marine	Engineering	Oil & Gas	Aviation	Total
Company	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Contracts not measured under the PAA (Premium Allocation Approach)													
- Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	1,142,902	-	6,203,384	2,473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,348,759
- Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- CSM (Contractual Service Margin) recognised for services provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows													
	1,142,902	-	6,203,384	2,473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,348,759
Contracts measured under the PAA		6,798,005		-	-	8,376,161	2,001,355	3,093,700	853,218	775,444	19,542,855	782,841	42,223,580
Total Insurance Revenue	1,142,902	6,798,005	6,203,384	2,473	-	8,376,161	2,001,355	3,093,700	853,218	775,444	19,542,855	782,841	49,572,338

30 June 2024	Protection	Group Protection	Savings	Funds	Annuity	Fire	General Accident	Motor	Marine	Engineering	Oil & Gas	Aviation	Total
Company	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Contracts not measured under the PAA (Premium Allocation Approach)													
- Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- CSM (Contractual Service Margin) recognised for services provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	747,575	4,498,835	6,812,908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,059,318
Contracts measured under the PAA	-	-	-	-	-	5,012,030	1,504,468	2,268,399	668,083	470,701	21,764,306	546,662	32,234,649
Total Insurance Revenue	747,575	4,498,835	6,812,908	-	-	5,012,030	1,504,468	2,268,399	668,083	470,701	21,764,306	546,662	44,293,967

27 Insurance service expenses

30 June 2025	Protection	Group Protection	Savings	Funds	Annuity	Fire	General Accident	Motor	Marine	Engineering	Oil & Gas	Aviation	Health	Total
Group	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Incurred claims and other Incurred Insurance Service expenses	880,021	-	6,137,806	5,533	251,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,274,703
Adjustment to Liability for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to future service - losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversal of such losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of Insurance acquisition cash flows	241,478	-	66,507	42,022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,007
Contracts not measured under the PAA (Premium Allocation Approach)	1,121,499	-	6,204,314	47,555	251,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,624,710
Incurred claims and other Incurred Insurance Service expenses	-	2,859,948	-	-	-	2,016,030	1,519,132	918,360	136,187	427,274	4,092,730	841,455	26,108,313	38,919,428
Adjustment to Liability for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,205	13,205
Changes that relate to future service - losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversal of such losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of Insurance acquisition cash flows	-	1,144,914	-	-	-	2,131,227	379,765	565,712	208,567	223,109	1,628,362	194,145	2,298,863	8,774,665
Contracts measured under the PAA	-	4,004,862	-	-	-	4,147,256	1,898,897	1,484,072	344,754	650,383	5,721,092	1,035,600	28,420,382	47,707,298
Insurance service expenses	1,121,499	4,004,862	6,204,314	47,555	251,342	4,147,256	1,898,897	1,484,072	344,754	650,383	5,721,092	1,035,600	28,420,382	55,332,008

30 June 2024	Protection	Group Protection	Savings	Funds	Annuity	Fire	General Accident	Motor	Marine	Engineering	Oil & Gas	Aviation	Health	Total
Group	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Incurred claims and other Incurred Insurance Service expenses	1,467,777	1,535,912	5,497,871	2,310	(185,048)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,318,822
Adjustment to Liability for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to future service - losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversal of such losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of Insurance acquisition cash flows	102,821	826,248	79,415	5,838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,014,322
Contracts not measured under the PAA (Premium Allocation Approach)	1,570,598	2,362,160	5,577,286	8,148	(185,048)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,333,144
Incurred claims and other Incurred Insurance Service expenses	-	-	-	-	-	1,331,578	319,799	640,511	74,550	6,214	3,240,538	108,070	17,363,059	23,084,319
Adjustment to Liability for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to future service - losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversal of such losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of Insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	1,251,830	264,832	285,331	131,258	155,463	1,292,784	156,588	944,696	4,482,782
Contracts measured under the PAA	-	-	-	-	-	2,583,408	584,631	925,841	205,809	161,677	4,533,322	264,658	18,307,755	27,567,101
Insurance service expenses	1,570,598	2,362,160	5,577,286	8,148	(185,048)	2,583,408	584,631	925,841	205,809	161,677	4,533,322	264,658	18,307,755	36,900,245

30 June 2025

Company	Protection	Group Protection	Savings	Funds	Annuity	Fire	General Accident	Motor	Marine	Engineering	Oil & Gas	Aviation	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Incurring claims and other Incurred Insurance Service expenses	880,021	-	6,137,806	5,533	251,342								7,274,703
Adjustment to Liability for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-								-
Changes that relate to future service - losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversal of such losses	-	-	-	-	-								-
Amortisation of Insurance acquisition cash flows	241,478	-	66,507	42,022	-								350,007
Contracts not measured under the PAA (Premium Allocation Approach)	1,121,499	-	6,204,314	47,555	251,342								7,624,710
Incurring claims and other Incurred Insurance Service expenses	-	2,859,948	-	-	-	2,016,030	1,519,132	918,360	136,187	427,274	4,092,730	841,455	12,811,115
Adjustment to Liability for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes that relate to future service - losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversal of such losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of Insurance acquisition cash flows	-	1,144,914	-	-	-	2,131,227	379,765	565,712	208,567	223,109	1,628,362	194,145	6,475,801
Contracts measured under the PAA	-	4,004,862	-	-	-	4,147,256	1,898,897	1,484,072	344,754	650,383	5,721,092	1,035,600	19,286,916
Insurance service expenses	1,121,499	4,004,862	6,204,314	47,555	251,342	4,147,256	1,898,897	1,484,072	344,754	650,383	5,721,092	1,035,600	26,911,627

30 June 2024

Company	Protection	Group Protection	Savings	Funds	Annuity	Fire	General Accident	Motor	Marine	Engineering	Oil & Gas	Aviation	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
expenses													-
Adjustment to Liability for incurred claims	1,467,777	1,535,912	5,497,871	2,310	(185,048)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,318,822
Changes that relate to future service - losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversal of such losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of Insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contracts not measured under the PAA (Premium Allocation Approach)	102,821	826,248	79,415	5,838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,014,322
Incurring claims and other Incurred Insurance Service expenses	1,570,598	2,362,160	5,577,286	8,148	(185,048)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,333,144
Adjustment to Liability for incurred claims						1,331,578	319,799	640,511	74,550	6,214	3,240,538	108,070	5,721,260
Changes that relate to future service - losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversal of such losses													-
Amortisation of Insurance acquisition cash flows						1,251,830	264,832	285,331	131,258	155,463	1,292,784	156,588	3,538,086
Contracts measured under the PAA	-	-	-	-	-	2,583,408	584,631	925,841	205,809	161,677	4,533,322	264,658	9,259,346
Insurance service expenses	1,570,598	2,362,160	5,577,286	8,148	(185,048)	2,583,408	584,631	925,841	205,809	161,677	4,533,322	264,658	18,592,490

28 Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held

30 June 2025

Group	Protection	Group Protection	Savings	Funds	Annuity	Fire	General Accident	Motor	Marine	Engineering	Oil & Gas	Aviation	Health	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid	(634,888)		23,997	(3,299)	-									(614,190)
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-			-	-									-
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-		-	-	-									-
CSM recognised for services received														-
Contracts not measured under the PAA	(634,888)	-	23,997	(3,299)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(614,190)
Contracts measured under the PAA														
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid		1,802,493				4,447,692	242,891	37,513	303,698	262,857	14,801,672	301,007	820,452	23,020,273
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses		(456,503)				(547,331)	(732,139)	(39,090)	(56,395)	(313,429)	(2,948,486)	(17,203)	(680,571)	(5,791,146)
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery		-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(652)	(652)
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(634,888)	1,345,990	23,997	(3,299)	-	3,900,361	(489,249)	(1,577)	247,303	(50,572)	11,853,185	283,804	139,230	16,614,285

30 June 2024

Group	Protection	Group Protection	Savings	Funds	Annuity	Fire	General Accident	Motor	Marine	Engineering	Oil & Gas	Aviation	Health	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid	44,633	623,397				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	668,030
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses		(551,347)				-	-	-	-	-	-	-		(551,347)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contracts not measured under the PAA	44,633	72,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116,682
Contracts measured under the PAA														
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid						2,901,189	173,769	189,245	303,951	171,631	18,394,449	224,854	447,409	22,806,498
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses						(692,439)	(43,351)	(35,507)	(89,299)	(57,128)	(2,268,636)	(5,978)	(214,581)	(3,406,919)
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery														-
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	44,633	72,050	-	-	-	2,208,750	130,419	153,738	214,651	114,503	16,125,813	218,877	232,828	19,516,262

30 June 2025

Company	Protection	Group Protection	Savings	Funds	Annuity	Fire	General Accident	Motor	Marine	Engineering	Oil & Gas	Aviation	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid	(634,888)	-	23,997	(3,299)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(614,190)
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSM recognised for services received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contracts not measured under the PAA	(634,888)	-	23,997	(3,299)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(614,190)
Contracts measured under the PAA													
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid		1,802,493	-	-	-	4,447,692	242,891	37,513	303,698	262,857	14,801,672	301,007	22,199,821
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses		(456,503)	-	-	-	(547,331)	(732,139)	(39,090)	(56,395)	(313,429)	(2,948,486)	(17,203)	(5,110,575)
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(634,888)	1,345,990	23,997	(3,299)	-	3,900,361	(489,249)	(1,577)	247,303	(50,572)	11,853,185	283,804	16,475,055

30 June 2024

Company	Protection	Group Protection	Savings	Funds	Annuity	Fire	General Accident	Motor	Marine	Engineering	Oil & Gas	Aviation	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid	44,633	623,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	668,030
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	(551,347)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(551,347)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSM recognised for services received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contracts not measured under the PAA	44,633	72,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116,682
Contracts measured under the PAA													
Allocation of reinsurance premium paid						2,901,189	173,769	189,245	303,951	171,631	18,394,449	224,854	22,359,089
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses						(692,439)	(43,351)	(35,507)	(89,299)	(57,128)	(2,268,636)	(5,978)	(3,192,338)
Changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to incurred claims recovery						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	44,633	72,050	-	-	-	2,208,750	130,419	153,738	214,651	114,503	16,125,813	218,877	19,283,434

(All amounts in thousands of Naira unless otherwise stated)

29 Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method

Investment income comprises the following:

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 30-Jun-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 30-Jun-24
<i>Financial assets measured at FVOCI</i>				
Government & corporate bonds	4,588,786	2,538,708	3,236,039	1,917,905
Treasury bills	1,031,285	548,074	722,801	476,182
<i>Financial assets measured at amortised costs</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	369,703	53,437	335,802	307,777
	5,989,774	3,140,219	4,294,642	2,701,864

30 Other investment income

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 30-Jun-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 30-Jun-24
Dividend income	61,617	67,122	2,541,302	44,286
(Losses)/Gains on disposal of financial assets at FVTPL	(28,728)	(381,758)	(30,657)	(459,158)
Foreign exchange gain/loss	(160,114)	23,978,049	(57,747)	12,920,621
Profit on investment contract (see note (a) below)	664,699	506,812	664,699	506,812
Fair value through Profit or Loss	472,135	(402,655)	472,135	(401,872)
Fair value loss on investment property	-	-	-	-
	1,009,608	23,767,569	3,589,732	12,610,688

Profit on investment contracts

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 30-Jun-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 30-Jun-24
Interest income	715,693	596,385	715,693	596,385
(Losses)/gains from sale of investments	-	-	-	-
Total interest income	715,693	596,385	715,693	596,385
Expenses				
Guaranteed interest	(46,083)	(65,719)	(46,083)	(65,719)
Other expenses	(4,911)	(23,855)	(4,911)	(23,855)
Net profit	664,699	506,812	664,699	506,812

31 Other income

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 30-Jun-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 30-Jun-24
Profit from sale of property and equipment	16,101	387	16,101	387
Sundry income	401,925	91,910	390,960	12,332
Rental income	917,042	793,376	-	-
Asset management fees (see note (a) below)	1,207,762	1,048,819	-	-
Total	2,542,830	1,934,492	407,061	12,719

- (a) The asset management fees represent the net of gross management fees earned by the Group after eliminating the asset management fees expenses charged by AXA Mansard Investments Limited on other members of the AXA Mansard Group.

32 Expenses for marketing and administration

	Group	Group	Parent	Parent
	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
Marketing and administrative expenses	1,552,391	1,436,351	1,332,099	1,248,321
Direct selling cost	-	387,580	-	387,580
	1,552,391	1,823,931	1,332,099	1,635,901

33 Employee benefit expense

	Group	Group	Parent	Parent
	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
Wages and salaries	2,819,360	2,343,199	986,357	951,205
Other employee costs	466,625	190,942	560,480	346,224
Pension costs – defined contribution plans	65,682	63,304	47,979	47,656
Performance-based expenses	396,979	349,716	284,398	243,692
Equity and Cash settled share-based payments	150,000	50,000	150,000	50,000
	3,898,646	2,997,161	2,029,215	1,638,778

34 Other operating expenses

	Group	Group	Parent	Parent
	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
Depreciation	725,234	613,585	589,924	517,450
Amortization Charge	133,206	-	129,638	-
Depreciation on ROU	19,784	181,313	26,728	165,135
Professional fees	510,221	303,659	328,850	124,371
Directors' emolument and expenses	132,959	77,895	86,986	56,610
Contract services cost**	1,105,359	994,331	881,364	830,629
Auditor's remuneration	41,549	34,817	32,208	27,033
Bank charges	117,055	90,679	85,549	57,971
Stamp duty charge on bank transactions	1,209	317	805	43
Insurance related expenses	160,644	239,279	159,502	236,558
Training expenses	183,657	83,221	141,895	56,058
Asset management fees expense	36,108	326,119	367,401	250,215
Information technology and maintenance expenses	1,162,081	227,209	1,050,669	517,432
Rental Expense	25,393	61,512	-	-
Other expenses	699,634	588,885	399,528	439,694
	5,054,093	3,822,822	4,281,047	3,279,200

** Contract service costs relates to payments made to outsourced personnel (e.g., transaction officers, technicians, cleaners, creche personnel, security men, and drivers)

35a Impairment loss/(writeback) on financial assets

	Group	Group	Parent	Parent
	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
Government bonds & Corporate bonds	152,053	148,789	114,217	121,556
Treasury bills	19,419	-	19,495	-
Tenored deposits	-	-	-	-
	171,472	148,789	133,711	121,556

35b Impairment Charge/(writeback) Non-financial assets

	Group	Group	Parent	Parent
	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
Other receivables	174,448	-	(2,846)	-
	174,448	-	(2,846)	-

36 Finance income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 30-Jun-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 30-Jun-24
<i>Recognised in profit or loss</i>				
Change in default risk	(57)	-	-	-
Unwinding of OCI stock - Ri share	-	-	-	-
	(57)	-	-	-

37 Finance cost

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 30-Jun-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 30-Jun-24
Interest expense on lease liability	12,985	679,925	12,985	127,917
interest expense on borrowings	502,575	-	-	-
	515,560	679,925	12,985	127,917
	-	-	-	-

38 Income tax expense

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 30-Jun-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 30-Jun-24
<i>Company income tax</i>				
- Non life	150,266	334,685	150,266	334,685
- Life	281,987	257,274	281,987	257,274
- AXA Mansard Investments Limited	286,743	161,237	-	-
- APD Limited	66,223	31,923	-	-
- AXA Mansard Health Limited	535,216	245,529	-	-
<i>National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA)</i>	-	-	-	-
- APD Limited	-	-	-	-
- AXA Mansard Health Limited	24,630	86,816	-	-
- AXA Mansard Investments limited	10,092	9,463	-	-
- General	271,584	146,418	271,584	146,418
- Life	44	4,197	44	4,197
	1,626,784	1,277,542	703,880	742,574
<i>Deferred tax</i>				
- Non life	-	-	-	-
- Life	-	-	-	-
- AXA Mansard Investments limited	(149,592)	30,647	-	-
- APD Limited	47,000	1,206,795	-	-
- AXA Mansard Health Limited	(590,674)	942,347	-	-
	(693,266)	2,179,789	-	-
Total tax charge for the year	933,518	3,457,331	703,880	742,574

39 Earnings per share

(a) *Earnings per share - Basic*

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

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 30-Jun-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 30-Jun-24
Profit attributable to equity holders	6,814,225	23,887,031	5,981,307	14,197,387
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands) (see note (a) (i) below)	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Basic earnings per share (kobo per share)	76	265	66	158
Basic earnings per share (kobo per share); Continued operations	76	265	66	158

(i) **Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic)**

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 30-Jun-24
Issued ordinary shares at 1 January	9,000,000	9,000,000
Effect of treasury shares held	-	-
Weighted effect of increase in nominal value of shares during the year	-	-
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares at 30 June, 2025	9,000,000	9,000,000

(b) *Earnings per share- Diluted*

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

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 30-Jun-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 30-Jun-24
Profit attributable to equity holders	6,814,225	23,887,031	5,981,307	14,197,387
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands) (see note (a) (i) below)	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Diluted earnings per share (kobo per share)	76	265	66	158
Basic earnings per share (kobo per share)	76	265	66	158

(i) **Average number of ordinary shares (diluted)**

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 30-Jun-24
Issued ordinary shares at 1 January	9,000,000	9,000,000
Effect of treasury shares held	-	-
Weighted effect of increase in nominal value of shares during the year	-	-
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares at 30 June, 2025	9,000,000	9,000,000

40 Capital Requirement

The Federal Government of Nigeria, by Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette, dated 18th January, 2022, amended the Finance Act 2021. The Finance Act 2021 (Part ix -Insurance Act) in Section 33, 34 and 35 contains provision which amended Section 9, 10 and 102 of the Insurance Act 2003, as previously related to paid-up share capital. The Section of the Act amended the Insurance Act by substituting the words "paid-up share capital" with the words "Capital requirements" and wherever they appear in the Insurance Act 2003. The words "Capital requirements" was introduced and inserted in Section

a In the case of AXA Mansard -

- (i) the excess of admissible assets over liabilities, less the amount of own shares held by the company,
- (ii) subordinated liabilities subject to approval by the commission, and
- (iii) any other financial instrument as prescribed by the Commission.

For this purpose, Admissible Assets are defined as;

Share Capital, Share Premium, Retained Earnings, Contingency Reserves and any other admissible assets subject to the approval of the commission

As an existing company, our capital requirement is as shown below

	Group 30-Jun-25	Group 31-Dec-24	Parent 30-Jun-25	Parent 31-Dec-24
Share Capital	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Share Premium	78,255	78,255	78,255	78,255
Retained Earnings	40,589,398	33,942,963	22,973,223	17,159,706
Contingency Reserves	8,924,974	8,757,184	8,924,974	8,757,184
Excess of Admissible assets over liabilities	67,592,627	60,778,401	49,976,453	43,995,145
less the amount of own share held (Treasury shares)	(111,476)	(111,476)	(111,476)	(111,476)
Subordinated liabilities subject to approval by the Commission	67,481,151	60,666,925	49,864,976	43,883,669
Any other financial instruments as prescribed by the Commission	-	-	-	-
Capital Requirement	67,481,151	60,666,925	49,864,976	43,883,669