**AIICO INSURANCE PLC AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**FIRST QUARTER REPORT AND ACCOUNTS**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2020**

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## Corporate Information

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Directors** | Mr. Kundan Sainani (Indian) | Chairman |
| | Mr. Babatunde Fajemirokun * | Group MD / CEO |
| | Mr. Edwin Igbiti** | Director |
| | Mr. Olusola Ajayi*** | Executive Director |
| | Mr. Adewale Kadri | Executive Director |
| | Mr. Samaila Zubairu | Director/Independent |
| | Mr. Sobandele David Ayodele Sobanjo | Director |
| | Mr. Ademola Adebise | Director |
| | Ms. Oluwafolakemi Fajemirokun | Director |
| | Mr. Olalekan Akinyanmi*** | Director |

**Key**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| * | Appointed with effect from | 14 August 2019 |
| ** | Retired with effect from | 11 March 2019 |
| *** | Appointed with effect from | 4 September 2019 |

**Company Secretary**
Mr. Donald Kanu
AIICO Insurance Plc AIICO Plaza
Plot PC 12, Churchgate Street
Victoria Island, Lagos

**Registered Office**
AIICO Plaza
Plot PC 12, Churchgate Street
Victoria Island
Lagos

**RC No.** 7340

**TIN** 00401332-0001

**Corporate Head Office**
AIICO Plaza
Plot PC 12, Churchgate Street Victoria Island
Lagos
Tel: +234 01 2792930-59
0700AIIContact (0700 2442 6682 28)
Fax: +234 01 2799800
Website: //**www.aiicoplc.com**
E-mail: aiicontact@aiicoplc.com

**Registrar**
United Securities Limited
10, Amodu Ojikutu Street Off
Bishop Oluwole Street Victoria Island
P.M.B. 12753
Lagos

## Corporate Information (Cont'd)

**Independent Auditors**
**Ernst & Young**
10th & 13th Floors, UBA House
57, Marina Road
Lagos Island
Lagos
website: ***www.ey.com/ng***

**Bankers**
First City Monument Bank Limited
First Bank of Nigeria Limited
Guaranty Trust Bank Plc
Union Bank of Nigeria Plc
United Bank of Africa Plc
Ecobank Plc
Standard Chartered Bank Nigeria Limited

**Actuary**
Zamara Consulting Actuaries Nigeria Limited
FRC/2017/NAS/00000016912

**Reinsurers**
Africa Reinsurance Corporation
Continental Reinsurance Plc
Swiss Reinsurance
WAICA Reinsurance
Nigerian Reinsurance
Trust Reinsurance
Zep Reinsurance
Arig Reinsurance
Aveni Reinsurance
NCA Reinsurance

**Estate Valuer**
Niyi Fatokun & Co.
(Chartered Surveyors & Valuer)
FRC/2013/NIESV/70000000/1217

**Regulatory Authority**
National Insurance Commission (NAICOM)

### Branch Networks

**1. Port Harcourt**
11 Ezimgbu Link Road (Mummy B Road)
Off Stadium Road
G.R.A Phase 4, Port Harcourt
Rivers State
Tel: +234 808 313 4875
+234 909 448 9393

**2. Kaduna**
Yaman Phone House
1, Constitution Road
Kaduna, Kaduna State
Tel: +234 803 338 6968;
+234 805 601 9667

**3. Abuja Area Office**
Plot 1012, Adetokunbo Ademola Crescent
Opp. Rockview Hotel (Classic), Wuse II
FCT, Abuja.
Tel: +234 805 820 0439
+234 817 668 4115

**4. Kano**
8, Post Office Road
Kano
Kano State
Tel: +234 807 810 7938
+234 806 593 4787

**5. Lagos Anthony**
306, Ikorodu Road,
Anthony,
Lagos State
Tel: +234 803 310 7010

**6. Lagos Ikeja**
AIICO House
Plot 2, Oba Akran Avenue
Opp. Dunlop, Ikeja, Lagos
Tel: +234 1 460 2097-8; +234 808 313 4376
+234 1 460 2218

**Corporate Information (Cont'd)**

**7. Aba**
7, Factory Road
Aba, Abia State
Tel: +234 805 531 4351

**8. Lagos Isolo**
203/205, Apapa-Oshodi Expressway
Isolo, Lagos
Tel: +234 802 305 4803; +234 805 717 6063

**9. Enugu**
55-59, Chime Avenue
Gbuja's Plaza New Haven
Enugu State
Tel: +234 803 724 6767

**10. Lagos Ilupeju**
AIICO House
36/38, Ilupeju Industrial Avenue
Ilupeju, Lagos
Tel: +234 816 046 6239
+234 803 334 3036

**11. Benin**
28, Sakponba Road
Benin City
Edo State
Tel: +234 805 116 3395
+234 813 405 1972

**12. Onitsha**
Noclink Plaza, 41 New Market Road
Opp UBA Bank, Onitsha
Anambra State
Tel: +234 708 606 4999
+234 803 375 0361

**13. Jos**
4, Beach Road
Jos, Plateau State.
Tel: +234 805 735 6726
+234 809 033 5125

**14. Owerri**
46, Wetheral Road
Owerri, Imo State
Tel: +234 805 603 3269
+234 706 603 2065

**15. Ibadan**
12, Moshood Abiola Way
Challenge Area
Ibadan, Oyo State
Tel: +234 803 231 8925
+234 802 834 4263

**16. Warri**
60, Effurun/Sapele Road
Warri.
Delta State.
Tel: +234 803 971 0794
+234 818 749 7490

**17. Lagos Amuwo Odofin Office**
Plot 203, Festac Link road
Amuwo Odofin,
Lagos State
Tel: +234 803 310 7010

**18. Akwa Ibom Uyo Office**
164, Ikot Ekpene.
Ekpene Road
Uyo Akwa Ibom State
Tel: +234 816 056 6660

**19. Lagos Lekki Office**
Gamet Plaza Lekki Ajah Express Way,
Agungi Lekki,
Lagos State
Tel: +234 802 724 4231

**20. Kwara Ilorin Office**
1, New Yidi Road,
Gomola Building Ilorin,
Kwara State
Tel: +234 802 246 7206

**21. Ondo Akure Office**
Tisco House, 3rd Floor,
Opposite Mr. Biggs Outlet,
Ado-Owo Road, Akure,
Ondo State
Tel: +234 805 606 5568

***Results at a Glance - The Group***

| **Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income** | | | **Increase/ (decrease)** | **Increase/ (decrease)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar 2020** | **Mar 2019** | **Changes** | **%** |
| Gross premium written | 17,550,885 | 14,323,877 | 3,227,008 | 23 |
| Gross premium income | 15,193,853 | 12,391,652 | 2,802,201 | 23 |
| Net premium income | 13,307,620 | 11,112,369 | 2,195,251 | 20 |
| Claim expenses (net) | (7,718,777) | (6,424,779) | (1,293,998) | (20) |
| Underwriting profit/ (loss) | 217,370 | (3,125,473) | 3,342,842 | 107 |
| Other expenses | (5,433,185) | (4,288,700) | (1,144,485) | (27) |
| Total claims and other expenses | (13,151,962) | (10,713,479) | (2,438,483) | (23) |
| Profit before income tax expense | 1,441,487 | 1,165,372 | 276,115 | 24 |
| Profit for the year | 1,877,147 | 1,026,843 | 850,304 | 83 |
| Total other comprehensive profit/(loss) | (1,859,796) | 357,075 | (2,216,871) | 621 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | 17,351 | 1,383,919 | (1,366,568) | (99) |
| Basic earnings per share (kobo) | 27 | 44 | (17) | (39) |
| Diluted earnings per share (kobo) | 27 | 35 | (8) | (23) |

| **Financial Position** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **31-Mar-20** | **31-Dec-19** | **Changes** | **%** |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 17,571,404 | 10,080,164 | 7,491,240 | 74 |
| Financial assets | 137,625,922 | 126,827,073 | 10,798,849 | 9 |
| Trade receivables | 1,661,311 | 386,749 | 1,274,562 | 330 |
| Reinsurance assets | 7,640,870 | 5,460,569 | 2,180,301 | 40 |
| Deferred acquisition costs | 698,858 | 488,884 | 209,974 | 43 |
| Other receivables and prepayments | 1,283,470 | 6,227,700 | (4,944,230) | (79) |
| Deferred tax assets | 154,862 | 149,379 | 5,483 | 4 |
| Investment properties | 772,000 | 772,000 | - | - |
| Goodwill and other intangible assets | 969,746 | 985,861 | (16,115) | (2) |
| Property and equipment | 7,785,838 | 7,597,843 | 187,996 | 2 |
| Statutory deposits | 500,000 | 500,000 | - | - |
| **Total assets** | **176,664,282** | **159,476,222** | **17,188,061** | **11** |
| Insurance contract liabilities | 91,832,697 | 84,986,351 | 6,846,346 | 8 |
| Investment contract liabilities | 17,214,519 | 16,201,367 | 1,013,152 | 6 |
| Trade payables | 1,286,253 | 1,839,238 | (552,985) | (30) |
| Other payables and accruals | 4,836,116 | 3,650,286 | 1,185,830 | 32 |
| Fixed income liabilities | 29,791,959 | 20,143,047 | 9,648,912 | 48 |
| Current income tax payable | 425,786 | 487,112 | (61,326) | (13) |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 201,866 | 629,281 | (427,415) | (68) |
| Borrowing | 2,135,576 | 2,629,477 | (493,901) | (19) |
| **Total liabilities** | **147,724,772** | **130,566,159** | **17,158,613** | **13** |
| Issued share capital | 5,665,102 | 3,465,102 | 2,200,000 | 63 |
| Share premium | 5,904,389 | 2,824,389 | 3,080,000 | 109 |
| Revaluation reserve | 1,812,707 | 1,812,707 | - | - |
| Fair value reserve | 247,696 | 1,995,336 | (1,747,640) | (88) |
| Foreign exchange reserve | 159,677 | 159,677 | - | - |
| Statutory reserve | 212,160 | 167,874 | 44,286 | 26 |
| Contingency reserve | 6,320,410 | 6,320,410 | - | - |
| Retained earnings | 7,671,793 | 5,888,970 | 1,782,823 | 30 |
| Deposit for shares | - | 5,280,000 | (5,280,000) | (100) |
| **Shareholders' funds** | **27,993,933** | **27,914,464** | **79,469** | **42** |
| Non-controlling interests | 945,577 | 995,599 | (50,021) | (5) |
| **Total equity** | **28,939,510** | **28,910,063** | **29,448** | **0** |
| **Total liabilities and equity** | **176,664,282** | **159,476,222** | **17,188,061** | **11** |

*Results at a Glance - The Company*

| **Profit or loss and other comprehensive income** | | | **Increase/ (Decrease)** | **Increase/ (Decrease)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar 2020** | **Mar 2019** | **Changes** | **%** |
| Gross premium written | 17,264,762 | 14,126,597 | 3,138,165 | 22 |
| Gross premium income | 15,047,570 | 12,258,260 | 2,789,310 | 23 |
| Net premium income | 13,161,337 | 10,978,978 | 2,182,359 | 20 |
| Claim expenses (net) | (7,680,308) | (6,389,637) | (1,290,671) | (20) |
| Underwriting (loss)/profit | (490,168) | (3,734,040) | 3,243,872 | 87 |
| Other expenses | (3,606,136) | (3,655,719) | (49,583) | 1 |
| Total claims and other expenses | (11,286,444) | (10,045,356) | (1,241,088) | (12) |
| Profit before income tax expense | 1,167,741 | 795,136 | 372,605 | 47 |
| Profit for the year | 1,609,156 | 677,465 | 931,690 | 138 |
| Other comprehensive income/(loss) | (1,185,593) | 51,711 | (1,237,304) | 2393 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | 423,562 | 729,177 | (305,615) | (42) |
| Basic earnings per share (kobo) | 23 | 38 | (14) | (38) |
| Diluted earnings per share (kobo) | 23 | 30 | (7) | (23) |

| **Financial Position** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **31-Mar-20** | **31-Dec-19** | **Changes** | **%** |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 5,631,896 | 8,166,352 | (2,534,456) | (31) |
| Financial assets | 115,383,741 | 103,414,529 | 11,969,212 | 12 |
| Trade receivables | 1,049,151 | 303,106 | 746,045 | 246 |
| Reinsurance assets | 7,640,870 | 5,460,569 | 2,180,301 | 40 |
| Deferred acquisition costs | 698,858 | 488,884 | 209,975 | 43 |
| Other receivables and prepayments | 892,161 | 5,762,765 | (4,870,604) | (85) |
| Investment in subsidiaries | 2,452,359 | 2,452,359 | - | 0 |
| Investment properties | 772,000 | 772,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Goodwill and other intangible assets | 886,617 | 906,680 | (20,063) | (2) |
| Property and equipment | 7,251,209 | 7,036,211 | 214,998 | 3 |
| Statutory deposits | 500,000 | 500,000 | - | - |
| **Total assets** | **143,158,861** | **135,263,455** | **7,895,410** | **6** |
| Insurance contract liabilities | 91,614,131 | 84,766,122 | 6,848,009 | 8 |
| Investment contract liabilities | 17,214,519 | 16,201,367 | 1,013,152 | 6 |
| Trade payables | 1,014,181 | 1,512,396 | (498,216) | (33) |
| Other payables and accruals | 4,450,965 | 3,406,751 | 1,044,214 | 31 |
| Current income tax payable | 361,505 | 361,505 | - | 0 |
| Deferred tax liability | - | 441,416 | (441,416) | (100) |
| Long term borrowing | 2,135,576 | 2,629,477 | (493,901) | (19) |
| **Total liabilities** | **116,790,879** | **109,319,034** | **7,471,843** | **7** |
| Issued share capital | 5,665,102 | 3,465,102 | 2,200,000 | 63 |
| Share premium | 5,904,389 | 2,824,389 | 3,080,000 | 109 |
| Revaluation reserve | 1,812,707 | 1,812,707 | - | - |
| Fair value reserve | (357,414) | 828,179 | (1,185,593) | (143) |
| Foreign exchange reserve | 159,677 | 159,677 | - | - |
| Contingency reserve | 6,320,410 | 6,320,410 | - | - |
| Retained earnings | 6,863,113 | 5,253,957 | 1,609,156 | 31 |
| Deposit for shares | - | 5,280,000 | - | 0 |
| **Shareholders' funds** | **26,367,985** | **25,944,421** | **5,703,563** | **60** |
| **Total equity** | **26,367,985** | **25,944,421** | **5,703,563** | **60** |
| **Total liabilities and equity** | **143,158,861** | **135,263,455** | **7,895,410** | **6** |

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

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

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

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

(ii) We:

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

(iii) We have disclosed to the auditors of the Group and Audit Committee:

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

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

**Mr. Babatunde Fajemirokun**
**MD/CEO**
**FRC /2015/MULTI/00000019973**

**30th April, 2020**

**Mr. Oladeji Oluwatola**
**Chief Financial Officer**
**FRC/2013/ICAN/0000004910**

**30th April, 2020**

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

## 1 Reporting entity

AIICO Insurance Plc was established in 1963 by American Life Insurance Company and was incorporated in 1970. It was converted to a Public Liability Company in 1989 and quoted on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) in December 1990. The Company was registered by the Federal Government of Nigeria to provide insurance services in Life Insurance Business, Non-Life Insurance Business, Deposit Administration and Financial Services to organizations and private individuals. Arising from the merger in the insurance industry, AIICO Insurance Plc acquired Nigerian French Insurance Plc and Lamda Insurance Company Limited in February 2007.

The Company currently has its corporate head office at Victoria Island, Lagos with branches spread across major cities and commercial centres in Nigeria.

These consolidated and separate financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as “the Group”). The Group and Company are primarily involved in the business of providing risk underwriting and related financial services to its customers. Such services include provision of life and non-life insurance services to both corporate and individual customers. The activities of the subsidiaries and AIICO Insurance percentage holding are mentioned in Note 13 (Investment in subsidiaries).

## 2 Basis of accounting

### 2.1 *Statement of compliance*

These consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the financial statements comply with the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20 Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Act No. 6, 204, the Insurance Act of Nigeria 2003, the Pension Reform Act 2014 and relevant National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) policy guidelines and circulars.

These consolidated and separate financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company’s Board of Directors on 30 April 2020.

### 2.2 Going concern

These consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies, supported by reasonable judgments and estimates. The Directors have a reasonable expectation, based on an appropriate assessment of a comprehensive range of factors, that the Group and the Company have adequate resources to continue as going concern for the foreseeable future.

### 2.3 *Functional and presentation currency*

These consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira, which is the Group and Company’s functional and presentation currency. Except as indicated, financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

### 2.4 *Basis of measurement*

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

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

| Items | Measurement Bases |
|---|---|
| Derivative financial liabilities | Fair value |
| Non-derivative Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income | Fair value |
| Non-derivative Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss | Fair value |
| Investment properties | Fair value |
| Insurance contract liabilities | Fair value |

**2.5** ***Use of estimates and judgement***

` In preparing these consolidated and separate financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The significant judgements made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty are described in Note 4.

**2.6 Changes in accounting policies**

The Group has consistently applied the accounting policies as set out in Note 3 to all periods presented in these financial statements. A number of other new standards are also effective from 1 January 2020 but they do not have a material effect on the Group's financial statements. Such standards are discussed below:

The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but not yet effective.

**A Issued and Amended standards effective from priods beginning on or after 1 January 2020**

**(i) Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)**

The amendments in Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3) are changes to Appendix A Defined terms, the application guidance, and the illustrative examples of IFRS 3 only. They:

- clarify that to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs
- narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs by focusing on goods and services provided to customers and by removing the reference to an ability to reduce costs;
- add guidance and illustrative examples to help entities assess whether a substantive process has been acquirec
- remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing inputs or processes and continuing to produce outputs; and
- add an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

**(ii) Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)**

The amendments in Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8) clarify the definition of 'material' and align the definition used in the Conceptual Framework and the standards.

**(iii) Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7)**

The amendments in Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7) clarify that entities would continue to apply certain hedge accounting requirements assuming that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows and cash flows from the hedging instrument are based will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform.

**2.7 Segment reporting**

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on their products and services.

Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss. The Company's financing and income taxes are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to individual operating segments.

Inter-segment transactions which occurred in 2020 as shown in Note 5.1 Segment statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and 5.2 Segment statement of financial position and results will include those transfers between business segments.

As a result of the amendments to IFRS 7, the Group has expanded disclosure about offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities.

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

## 3 Significant accounting policies

The Group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these consolidated and separate financial statements.

### 3.1 Basis of Consolidation

#### (a) Business combination and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company has an option to measure any non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree. No reclassification of insurance contracts is required as part of the accounting for the business combination. However, this does not preclude the Group from reclassifying insurance contracts to accord with its own policy only if classification needs to be made on the basis of the contractual terms and other factors at the inception or modification date.

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

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration, which is deemed to be an asset or a liability, will be recognized as measurement period adjustments in accordance with the applicable IFRS. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it will not be remeasured and its subsequent settlement will be accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred over the Company's share in the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed and net of the fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquiree. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to an appropriate cash-generating unit that is expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

#### (b) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are investees controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statement from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***
**3.1 Basis of Consolidation (Cont'd)**

The financial statements of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date the Group acquires control, up to the date that such effective control ceases.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions (transactions with owners). Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the Group.

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.

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

**Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred**

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.

**Disposal of subsidiaries**

On loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any related non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any gain or loss arising from the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in such subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, that retained interest is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or as a financial asset elected to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income depending on the level of influence retained.

**(c) Non-Controlling Interest**

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

**3.2 Foreign currency transactions**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group companies at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate when the fair value was determined.
Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

- financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) (except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss);
- a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective and
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

### 3.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Group in the management of its short term commitments.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the consolidated and separate statements of financial position.

### 3.4 Financial instruments

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

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***
**Financial instruments (Cont'd)**

### 3.4.1 Recognition and initial measurement

All financial instruments are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, except for a financial asset or liability measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

### 3.4.2 Classification of financial instruments

The Group classified its financial assets under IFRS 9, into the following measurement categories:

• Those to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (either with or without recycling)
• Those to be measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
• Those to be measured at amortized cost.
The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets cash flow (i.e. solely payments of principal and interest- (SPPI test)).

The Group classifies its financial liabilities as liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and liabilities at amortized cost.
Management determine the classification of the financial instruments at initial recognition.

### (i) Business model assessment

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

• the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
• how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the 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 its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

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

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis 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.

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***
**3.4 Financial instruments (Cont'd)**
**3.4.2 Classification of financial instruments (Cont'd)**

**(ii) Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest**

As a second step of its classification process the Company assesses the contractual terms of financial asset to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium/discount). 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and 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 profit margin.

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

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

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, 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 the assessment, the Group considers:

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

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

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

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

**(iii) Reclassifications**

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

The following are not considered to be changes in the business model:
• A change in intention related to particular financial assets (even in circumstances of significant changes in market conditions)
• A temporary disappearance of a particular market for financial assets
• A transfer of financial assets between parts of the entity with different business models.

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***
**3.4 Financial instruments (Cont'd)**

When reclassification occurs, the Group reclassifies all affected financial assets in accordance with the new business model. Reclassification is applied prospectively from the ‘reclassification date’. Reclassification date is ‘the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model.

Gains, losses or interest previously recognized are not restated when reclassification occurs.

**3.4.3 Subsequent measurements**

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

**(i) Debt instuments**

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
• The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
• The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The gain or loss on a debt securities that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is determined using the effective interest method and reported in profit or loss as ‘Investment income’.

The amortized cost of a financial instrument is the amount at which it was measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any loss allowance. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument (or group of instruments) and of allocating the interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the instrument's net carrying amount.

*** Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)**

Investment in debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
• the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
• the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The debt instrument is subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income (OCI) and accumulated in a separate component of equity. Impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Upon disposal or derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized as realized gain or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is determined using the effective interest method and recognized in profit or loss as investment income.

*** Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The gain or loss arising from changes in fair value of a debt securities that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is included directly in the profit or loss and reported as ‘Net fair value gain/loss’ in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is recognized in profit or loss as investment income.

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***
**3.4 Financial instruments (Cont'd)**

**(ii) Equity instruments**

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. For equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss.

Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payments is established unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in 'Net fair value gain/loss in the profit or loss.

**3.4.4 Impairment of financial assets**

**(a) Overview of the Expected Credit Losses (ECL) principles**

The Group recognizes loss allowances for ECL on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

• Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortized cost and FVOCI

In this section, the instruments mentioned above are all referred to as 'financial instruments' or 'assets'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

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

The 12month ECL is the portion of LT ECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). Both LT ECLs and 12m ECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

Loss allowances for account receivable are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The Group has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Group groups its financial instruments into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, as described below:

•Stage 1: When financial assets are first recognised, the Company recognises an allowance based on 12m ECLs. Stage 1 asset also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the asset has been reclassified from Stage 2.

• Stage 2: When a financial asset has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Company records an allowance for the LT ECLs. Stage 2 asset also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the asset has been reclassified from Stage 3.

• Stage 3: Financial assets considered credit-impaired. The Company records an allowance for the LT ECLs.

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***
**3.4 Financial instruments (Cont'd)**
**3.4.4 Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)**

If, in a subsequent period, credit quality improves and reverses any previously assessed significant increase in credit risk since origination, depending on the stage of the lifetime – stage 2 or stage 3 of the ECL bucket, the Group would continue to monitor such financial assets for a probationary period of 90 days to confirm if the risk of default has decreased sufficiently before upgrading such exposure from Lifetime ECL (Stage 2) to 12-months ECL (Stage 1). In addition to the 90 days probationary period above, the Group also observes a further probationary period of 90 days to upgrade from Stage 3 to 2. This means a probationary period of 180 days will be observed before upgrading financial assets from Lifetime ECL (Stage 3) to 12-months ECL (Stage 1).

For financial assets for which the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering either the entire outstanding amount, or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. This is considered a (partial) derecognition of the financial asset.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the following occurs;

- The counterparty is unlikely to pay its credit obligations e.g market information
- Failure by the counterparty to meet obligation 90days past due.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Group considers indicators that are:

- qualitative: e.g indicators of financial asset or breach of covenant.
- quantitative e.g overdue status and non payment of another obligation of the same issuer to the Group.

The Group has defined its maximum period in estimating expected credit losses to be the maximum period to which the Group is exposed to the credit risk.

The Group has assumed that credit risk of a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset have low credit risk at reporting date. The Group considers a financial asset to have low risk when its credit rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of investment grade.

As a back stop, the Group considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than 30 days past due. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering grace period that might be available to the borrower.

(b) **The calculation of ECLs**

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

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

• PD: The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

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

• LGD: The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

When estimating the ECLs, the Group considers three scenarios (a base case, an upside and downside). Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, the assessment of multiple scenarios also incorporates how defaulted assets are expected to be recovered, including the probability that the assets will cure and the value of collateral or the amount that might be received for selling the asset. Impairment losses and releases are accounted for and disclosed separately from modification losses or gains that are accounted for as an adjustment of the financial asset's gross carrying value.
The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

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***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**3.4 Financial instruments (Cont'd)**

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

• Stage 2: When an asset has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LT ECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

• Stage 3: For assets considered credit-impaired, the Group recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these assets. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

(c) **Debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI**

The ECLs for debt instruments measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortised cost is recognised in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognised in OCI is reclassified to the profit and loss upon derecognition of the assets.

(d) **Collateral valuation**

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Group seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms: staff gratuity or guarantors for staff loans, in-house pension fee for agency loan, policy document/cash value for policy loans, etc. The Company’s accounting policy for collateral assigned to it through its lending arrangements under IFRS 9 is the same is it was under IAS 39. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Company’s statement of financial position.

However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. It is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and re-assessed on periodic basis as deemed necessary.

(e) **Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position**

Loan allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:
• Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
• Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and recognised in the fair value reserve in equity (through OCI).

(f) **Forward looking information**

In its ECL models, the Group relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as:
• GDP growth
• Unemployment rates
• Inflation rates
• Crude oil price
The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material. Detailed information about these inputs and sensitivity analysis are provided in Note 43 (d) in the financial statements.

**3.4.5 Fair value measurement**

‘Fair value’ is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***
**3.4 Financial instruments (Cont'd)**

If a market for a financial instrument is not active, then the Group establishes fair value using a valuation technique. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the assets or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs, relies as little as possible on estimates specific to the Group, incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. However, in some cases the initial estimate of fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition may be different from its transaction price. If this estimated fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognised in profit or loss on initial recognition of the instrument. In other cases, the fair value at initial recognition is considered to be the transaction price and the difference is not recognised in profit or loss immediately but is recognised over the life of the instrument on an appropriate basis or when the instrument is redeemed, transferred or sold, or the fair value becomes observable.

Fair value of fixed income liabilities is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid.

**3.4.6 Derecognition of financial assets**

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

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

**3.4.7 Derecognition of financial liabilities**

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

**3.4.8 Write off**

The Group writes off a financial asset (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when the Group determines that the assets are uncollectible. Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower/issuer’s financial position such that the borrower/issuer can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to impairment loss on financial assets.

However, 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 amount due.

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

### 3.5 Trade receivables

Trade receivables arising from insurance contracts represent premium receivable with determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and the Group has no intention to sell. Premium receivables are those for which credit notes issued by brokers are within 30days, in conformity with the "NO PREMIUM NO COVER" policy. Refer to note 3.4 for basis of measurement.

### 3.6 Reinsurance assets

The Group cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business on the bases of our treaty and facultative agreements. Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurance companies. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with settled claims associated with the reinsurer's policies and are in accordance with the related reinsurance contract

### 3.7 Trade payables

Trade payables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Trade payables are recognised as financial liabilities.

### 3.8 Other payables and accruals

Other payables and accruals 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. Discounting is omitted for payables that are less than one year as the effect is not material. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the profit or loss. Gains and losses are recognised in the profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized. Other payables are recognised as other financial liabilities.

### 3.9 Deferred expenses

#### (a) Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)

Those direct and indirect costs incurred during the financial period arising from the writing or renewing of insurance contracts and are deferred to the extent that these costs are recoverable out of future premiums. All other acquisition costs are recognized as an expense when incurred.

Acquisition cost for life insurance are expensed as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, Acquisition cost for general insurance are amortized over the period in which the related revenues are earned. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period and are treated as a change in an accounting estimate. DAC are derecognized when the related contracts are either settled or disposed of.

#### (b) Deferred expenses -Reinsurance commissions

Commissions receivable on outwards reinsurance contracts are deferred and amortized on a straight line basis over the term of the expected premiums payable.

### 3.10 Other receivables and prepayment

Other receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate less accumulated impairment losses. Prepayments are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and are amortized on a straight line basis to the profit or loss account.

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**3.11 Income tax**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that this relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

**(a) *Current tax***

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to the income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rate enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends received by the Group.

**(b) *NITDA Levy***

The National Information Technology Development Agency Act (2007) empowers and mandates the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) to collect and remit 1% of profit before tax of Companies with turnovers of a minimum of ₦100million under the third schedule of the Act.

**(c) *Deferred income taxation***

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:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary difference 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 its probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on 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; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profit improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax asset 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 substantially enacted at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

### 3.12 Investment properties

Investment properties are initially measured at cost and subsequently at fair value with any change therein recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on disposal of investment properties (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss.

### 3.13 Intangible assets and goodwill

**(a) Goodwill**

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses

**(b) Intangible assets**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

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

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

Computer software, not integral to the related hardware acquired by the Group, is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Subsequent expenditure on computer software is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. The estimated useful life is 5 years.

Intangible assets are derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

**(c) Present value of acquired in-force business (PVIF)**

When a portfolio of insurance contracts is acquired, whether directly from another insurance company or as part of a business combination, the difference between the fair value of insurance rights acquired and insurance obligation assumed are measured using the Group’s existing accounting policies and it is recognized as the value of the acquired in-force business.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the intangible asset is carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The intangible asset is amortized over the useful life of the acquired in-force policy during which future premiums are expected, which typically varies between five and fifty years. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period and they are treated as a change

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***
**3.13 Intangible assets and goodwill (Cont'd)**

in an accounting estimate. An impairment review is performed whenever there is an indication of impairment. When the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized in the profit and loss. PVIF is also considered in the liability adequacy test for each reporting period.

PVIF is derecognized when the related contracts are settled or disposed of.

**(d) Subsequent expenditure**

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

**(e) Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives, and generally recognised in profit or loss. Goodwill is not amortised.

**(f) Imapairment on goodwill**

Goodwill is evaluated for impairment annually or whenever we identify certain triggering events or circumstances that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Events or circumstances that might indicate an interim evaluation is warranted include, among other things, unexpected adverse business conditions, macro and reporting unit specific economic factors (for example, interest rate and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, and loss of key personnel), supply costs, unanticipated competitive activities, and acts by governments and courts.

**3.14 Property and equipment**

**(a) Recognition and measurement**

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

Buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation while land is not depreciated. Valuations are performed frequently to ensure that the fair value of the revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount. Accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount and the net value is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost and not depreciated. Depreciation on capital work-in-progress commences when the assets are ready for their intended use and have been reclassified to the related asset category.

If significant parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.
Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

**(b) Subsequent expenditure**

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**

***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**3.13 Intangible assets and goodwill (Cont'd)**

**(c) Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property and equipment less their estimated residual value using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Land | Not depreciated |
| Buildings | 50 years |
| Furniture and equipment | 5 years |
| Motor vehicles | 4 years |
| Leased motor vehicles | 4 years |
| Capital work in progress | Not depreciated |

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. 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. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's value less costs to sell or the value in use. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. Gains and losses are included in the profit or loss account for the year.

**(d) De-recognition**

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

**(e) Reclassification to investment property**

When the use of a property changes from owner- occupied to investment property, the property is remeasured to fair value and reclassified accordingly. Any gain arising on this remeasurement is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a previous impairment loss on the specific property, with any remaining gain recognised in OCI and presented in the revaluation reserve. Any loss is recognised in profit or loss.

**3.15 Statutory deposit**

Statutory deposit represent 10% of required minimum paid up capital of AIICO Insurance PLC. The amount is held by CBN (Central Bank of Nigeria) pursuant to Section 10(3) of the Insurance Act 2003. Statutory deposit is measured at cost.

**3.16 Insurance contract liabilities**

**(a) Life insurance contract liabilities**

Life insurance liabilities are recognised when contracts are entered into and premiums are charged. These liabilities are measured by using the gross premium valuation method. The liability is determined as the sum of the discounted value of the expected future benefits, claims handling and policy administration expenses, policyholder options and guarantees, which are directly related to the contract, less the discounted value of the expected premiums that would be required to meet the future cash outflows based on the valuation assumptions used. The liability is calculated adopting current financial and decrement assumptions. A separate reserve for longevity may be established and included in the measurement of the liability. Furthermore, the liability for life insurance contracts comprises the provision for claims outstanding.

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**3.16 Insurance contract liabilities**

**(a) Life insurance contract liabilities**

At each reporting date, an assessment is made of whether the recognized life insurance liabilities are adequate by carrying out a liability adequacy test. The liability value is adjusted to the extent that it is insufficient to meet expected future benefits and expenses. In performing the adequacy test, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows, including related cash flows such as claims handling and policy administration expenses, policyholder options and guarantees, as well as investment income from assets backing such liabilities, are used. Discounted cash flows model is used in the valuation.

The interest rate applied is based on management's prudent expectation of current market interest rates. Any inadequacy is recorded in the profit or loss by establishing an additional insurance liability for the remaining loss. In subsequent periods, the liability for a block of business that has failed the adequacy test is based on the assumptions that are established at the time of the loss recognition. The assumptions do not include a margin for adverse deviation.

**(b) Guaranteed annuity**

Guaranteed annuity is recognised as an insurance contract. Annuity premium are recognised as income when received from policy holders, payments to policy holders are recognised as an expense when due. The amount of insurance risk under contracts with guaranteed annuity is also dependent on the number of contract holders that will exercise their option ('option take-up rate'). This will depend significantly on the investment conditions that apply when the options can be exercised. The lower the current market interest rates in relation to the

rates implicit in the guaranteed annuity rates, the more likely it is that contract holders will exercise their options. Continuing improvements in longevity reflected in current annuity rates will increase the likelihood of contract holders exercising their options as well as increasing the level of insurance risk borne by the Company under the annuities issued. The Group does not have sufficient historical data on which to base its estimate of the number of contract holders who exercise their option.

**(c) Non-life insurance contract liabilities**

Non-life insurance contract liabilities include the outstanding claims provision, the provision for unearned premium and the provision for premium deficiency. The outstanding claims provision is based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the reporting date, whether reported or not, together with related claims expenses. Delays can be experienced in the notification and settlement of certain types of claims, therefore, the ultimate cost of these cannot be known with certainty at the reporting date. The liability is calculated at the reporting based on empirical data and current assumptions that may include a margin for adverse deviation. The liability is not discounted for the time value of money. No provision for equalization or catastrophe reserves is recognized. The liabilities are derecognized when the obligation to pay a claim expires, is discharged or is cancelled.

The provision for unearned premiums represents that portion of premiums received or receivable that relates to risks that have not yet expired at the reporting date. The provision is recognized when contracts are entered into and premiums are charged, and is brought to account as premium income over the term of the contract in accordance with the pattern of insurance service provided under the contract.

At each reporting date, the Group reviews its unexpired risk and a liability adequacy test is performed to determine whether there is any overall excess of expected claims and deferred acquisition costs over unearned premiums. This calculation uses current estimates of future contractual cash flows after taking account of the investment return expected to arise on assets relating to the relevant non-life insurance technical provisions. If these estimates show that the carrying amount of the unearned premiums (less related deferred acquisition costs) is inadequate, the deficiency is recognized in the profit or loss by setting up a provision for premium deficiency.

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**3.16.2 Investment contract liabilities**

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

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

The liability is derecognized when the contract expires, is discharged or is cancelled.

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

However, when contracts contain both financial risk component and significant insurance risk component and cash flows from the two components are not distinct and cannot be measured reliably, the underlying amounts are not unbundled but are recognized in the profit and loss account as insurance contract liabilities. After which, the actuary, using the contract terms, allocates a portion to the deposit component during the actuarial valaution. The portion allocated to the deposit component is subsequently debited to the profit and loss account as part of the actuarially determined liabilities with a corresponding credit posted to other investmnent contract liabilities account in order to track the deposit element separately from the risk element.

**3.17 Portfolio under Management**

**(i) Fiduciary activities**

The Group acts in other fiduciary capacities that results in holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals and other institutions. These assets arising thereon are excluded from these financial statement as they are not assets of the Group.
However, fee income earned and fee expenses incurred by the Group relating to the Group's responsibilities from fiduciary activities are recognised in profit or loss.

**(ii) Fixed income liability**

These are funds managed by the Group on behalf of its clients. The interest rate on these liabilities are agreed with the client at the inception of the investment. The Group invests these funds in finanacial instruments in order to generate at the minimum, the agreed rate of returns. The interest spread on these investments is the return to the Group. These liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these laibilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**3.18 Leases**

The Group has applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4. The details of accounting policies under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 are disclosed separately.

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 commencementdate, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***
**3.18 Leases (Cont'd)**

**As a lessee**
At commencement 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 its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which

is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. 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 or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group’s incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

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.

During the year, the group has no lease liability as all leases were rental and leased properties prepaid.

**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 standalone prices.

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each 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.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Group applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Group recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straightline basis over the lease term as part of ‘other revenue’. Generally, the accounting policies applicable to the Group as a lessor in the comparative period were not different from IFRS 16.

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

### 3.19 Provisions

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

Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

### 3.20 Share capital

**(a) Ordinary shares**

The Group's issued ordinary shares are classified as equity instruments. Incremental external costs that are directly attributable to the issue of these shares are recognized in equity.

**(b) Dividends on ordinary share capital**

Dividends on ordinary shares when approved by the Group's shareholders are paid from retained earnings.

**(c) Share premium**

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

### 3.21 Deposit for shares

The group recognises funds received from investors for the purposes of equity purchase as deposit for shares pending the allotment of its shares.

### 3.22 Revaluation reserve

Subsequent to initial recognition, an item of property and equipment and intangibles is carried using the cost model. However, if such an item is revalued, the whole class of asset to which that asset belongs has to be revalued. The revaluation gains is recognised in equity, unless it reverses a decrease in the fair value of the same asset which was previously recognised as an expense, in which it is recognised in profit or loss. A subsequent decrease in the fair value is charged against this reserve to the extent that there is a credit balance relating to the same asset, with the balance being recognised in profit or loss. When a revalued asset is disposed of, any revaluation surplus is left in equity under the heading retained earnings.

### 3.23 Fair value reserve

**(a) Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)**

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss. The Group's debt instruments at fair value through OCI includes investments in quoted debt instruments included under other non-current financial assets.

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

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

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***
**3.20 Share capital (Cont'd)**

### 3.24 Exchange gains reserve

Exchange gain reserves comprises the cumulative net change when fair value through other comprehensive income investment in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency. When such investment is disposed of, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognised in other comprehensive income shall be reclassified to the profit or loss account.

### 3.25 Technical reserves

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

**(a) General Insurance Contracts**

Reserves for unearned premium In compliance with Section 20 (1) (a) of Insurance Act 2003, the reserve for unearned premium is calculated on a time apportionment basis in respect of the risks accepted during the year.

**(b) Reserves for Outstanding Claims**

The reserve for outstanding claims is maintained at the total amount of outstanding claims incurred and reported plus claims incurred but not reported (“IBNR”) as at the reporting date. The IBNR is based on the liability adequacy test.

**(c) Reserves for Unexpired Risk**

A provision for additional unexpired risk reserve (AURR) is recognized for an underwriting year where it is envisaged that the estimated cost of claims and expenses would exceed the unearned premium reserve (UPR)”.

**(d) Life Business**

**General Reserve Fund**

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

**(e) 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 deferred acquisition cost (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 recognised in 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. Hence, the Group carries out actuarial valuation on both life and non-life insurance businesses.

### 3.26 Statutory reserve

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.

### 3.27 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 percent 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 and accumulated until it reaches the amount of the minimum paid up capital – Insurance ACT 22 (1)(b).

### 3.28 Retained earnings

This account accumulates profits or losses from operations.

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**3.29 Revenue recognition**

**(a) Gross premium income**

Gross recurring premiums on life are recognised as revenue when payable by the policyholder. For single premium business, revenue is recognised on the date on which the policy is effective.

Gross general insurance written premiums comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by contracts entered into during the accounting period. They are recognised on the date on which the policy commences. Premiums include any adjustments arising in the accounting period for premiums receivable in respect of business written in prior accounting periods. Rebates that form part of the premium rate, such as no-claim rebates, are deducted from the gross premium; others are recognised as an expense. Premiums collected by intermediaries, but not yet received, are assessed based on estimates from underwriting or past experience and are included in premiums

Unearned premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. Unearned premiums are calculated on a daily pro rata basis. The proportion attributable to subsequent periods is deferred as a provision for unearned premiums.

**(b) Reinsurance premium**

Gross reinsurance premiums on life and investment contracts are recognised as an expense on the earlier of the date when premiums are payable or when the policy becomes effective.

Gross general reinsurance premiums written comprise the total premiums payable for the whole cover provided by contracts entered into the period and are recognised on the date the policy becomes effective.

Premiums includes any adjustments arising in the accounting period in respect of reinsurance contracts that commenced in prior accounting periods.

Unearned reinsurance premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. Unearned reinsurance premiums are deferred over the term of the underlying direct insurance policies for risks-attaching contracts and over the term of the reinsurance contract for losses occurring contracts.

**(c) Fees and commission income**

Insurance and investment contract policyholders are charged for policy administration services, investment management services, surrenders and other contract fees. The administration fee is calculated as a flat charge payable monthly from contributions received while the fund management fee is an asset based fee charged as a percentage of the opening net assets value of the pension fund investment. These fees are recognized as revenue over the period in which the related services are performed. If the fees are for services provided in future periods, then they are deferred and recognized over those future periods.

**(d) Change in life fund**

Actuarial valuation of the ordinary life and annuity fund is conducted at reporting date to determine the net liabiities on the existing policies and the adequacy of the assets representing the insurance fund. The changes in the fund is charged to the income statement.

**(e) Investment income**

Interest income is recognized in the profit or loss as it accrues and is calculated by using the effective interest rate method. Fees and commissions that are an integral part of the effective yield of the financial asset or liability are recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the instrument. Investment income also includes dividends when the right to receive payment is established. For listed securities, this is the date the security is listed as ex-dividend.

**(f) Realized gains and losses**

Realized gains and losses recorded in the profit or loss on investments include gains and losses on financial assets and investment property. Gains and losses on the sale of investments are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and the original or amortized cost and are recorded on occurrence of the sale transaction.

**(g) Investment property rental income**

Rental income from investment property is recognised as revenue on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

Rental Income from other property is recognised as other income.

The fair value gain or loss on investment property is recognised in the profit or loss account

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**3.30 Benefits, claims and expenses recognition**

**(a) Gross benefits and claims**

Gross benefits and claims for life insurance contracts include the cost of all claims arising during the year, including internal and external claims handling costs that are directly related to the processing and settlement of claims. Changes in the gross valuation of insurance are also included.

Death claims and surrenders are recorded on the basis of notifications received. Maturities and annuity payments are recorded when due. General insurance claims include all claims occurring during the year, whether reported or not, related internal and external claims handling costs that are directly related to the processing and settlement of claims, a reduction for the value of salvage and other recoveries, and any adjustments to claims outstanding from previous years.

**(b) Reinsurance claims**

Reinsurance claims are recognized when the related gross insurance claim is recognized according to the terms of the relevant contract.

**(c) Reinsurance expenses**

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

## Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)
*For the period ended 31 March 2020*

### 3.31 Underwriting expenses
Underwriting expenses comprise acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses. Acquisition costs comprise all direct and indirect costs arising from the writing of insurance contracts. Examples of these costs include, but are not limited to, commission expense, supervisory levy, superintending fees and other technical expenses. Other underwriting expenses are those incurred in servicing existing policies/ contract. These expenses are recognised in the accounting year in which they are incurred.

### 3.32 Other operating income
Other operating income comprises of income from realised profits on sale of securities, realised foreign exchange gains and other sundry income.

### 3.33 Employee benefits

#### (a) Short term employee benefit
Short term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

#### (b) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

The Company operates a contributory pension scheme in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014. The Pension Reform Act 2014 requires a minimum contributions of 8% from the staff and 10% by the Company based on the basic salaries and other designated allowances. The Pension Reform Act 2014 also allows the Company to bear the full contribution on behalf of the employees as far as the minimum contributions of 18% is met. The Company contributes 18% of the employees' emolument as pension contributions which is charged to the profit or loss account.

### 3.34 Other operating expenses
Expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows, depletion of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decrease in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants.
Other operating expenses are accounted for on accrual basis and recognized in the profit or loss upon utilization of the

### 3.35 Finance cost
Interest paid is recognized in the profit or loss as it accrues and is calculated by using the effective interest rate method. Accrued interest is included within the carrying value of the interest bearing financial liability.

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

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

### 3.37 Standards issued but not yet effective

**e IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts**

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17), a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 4) that was issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of IFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in IFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of IFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17.

### 4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

**(a) The ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts**

The estimation of the ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts is one of the Group’s most critical accounting estimate. There are several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in the estimate of the liability that the Group will ultimately pay for such claims.

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a standard actuarial claims projection techniques called the Basic Chain Ladder (BCL).

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***
**4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (Cont'd)**

The main assumption underlying these technique is that the Group’s past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs. As such, this method extrapolates the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim and claim numbers based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. Historical claims development is mainly analysed by accident years and the assumptions used are those implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based. Additional qualitative judgment is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in future, (for example to reflect one-off occurrences, changes in external or market factors such as public attitudes to claiming, economic conditions, levels of claims, inflation, judicial decisions and legislation, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy features and claims handling procedures) in order to arrive at the estimated ultimate cost of claims that present the likely outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking account of all the uncertainties involved.

**(b) Impairment of financial instrument**

The Company has applied some judgment in carrying out an assessment of whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporating forward-looking information in the measurement of ECL.

**(c) Measurement of fair values**

Fair value’ is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

A number of the Group’s accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities

When one is available, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Group uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Group measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Group determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data

The determination of fair value for financial assets and financial liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the requirements.

- Level 1: Quoted market price in an active market for an identical instrument.

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

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***
**4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (Cont'd)**

- Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instruments valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations.

The fair value of financial instruments where no active market exists or where quoted prices are not otherwise available are determined by using valuation techniques. In these cases the fair values are estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments or using models. Where market observable inputs are not available, they are estimated based on appropriate assumptions. Where valuation techniques (for example, models) are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of those that sourced them.

All models are certified before they are used, and models are calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices. To the extent practical, models use only observable data; however, areas such as credit risk (both own credit risk and counterparty risk), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates.

**(d) Fair value of unquoted equity financial instruments**

Investments in unquoted equity financial instrument should be measured at fair value. The Group's investment in unquoted equity financial instrument are measured at fair value.

**(e) Liabilities arising from life insurance contracts**

The liabilities for life insurance contracts are estimated using appropriate and acceptable base tables of standard mortality according to the type of contract being written. Management make various assumptions such as expenses inflation, valuation interest rate, mortality and further mortality improved in estimating the required reserves for life contracts

**(f) Depreciation and carrying value of property and equipment**

The estimation of the useful lives of assets is based on management's judgement. Any material adjustment to the estimated useful lives of items of property and equipment will have an impact on the carrying value of these items.

**(g) Determination of impairment of property and equipment and intangible assets**

Management is required to make judgements concerning the cause, timing and amount of impairment. In the identification of impairment indicators, management considers the impact of changes in current competitive conditions, cost of capital, availability of funding, technological obsolescence, discontinuance of services and other circumstances that could indicate that impairment exists. This requires management to make significant judgements and estimates concerning the existence of impairment indicators, separate cash generating units, remaining useful lives of assets, projected cash flows and net realisable values. Management's judgement is also required when assessing whether a previously recognised impairment loss should be reversed.

**(h) Impairment of goodwill**

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than their carrying amount, an impairment is recognized.

**(i) Investment properties**

The Group's investment properties are valued on the basis of open market value. The fair values are determined by applying the direct market evidence comparative method of valuation to derive the open market value such as price per square meter, rate of development in the area and quality of the building.

**Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**

***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (Cont'd)**

**(j) Current tax**

The current income tax charge is calculated on taxable income on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The Company applies Section 16 of the Company Income Tax Act. It states that an Insurance business shall be taxed as;

• an insurance company, whether proprietary or mutual, other than a life insurance company; or

• a Nigerian company whose profit accrued in part outside Nigeria,

The profit on which tax may be imposed, shall be ascertained by taking the gross premium interest and other income receivable in Nigeria less reinsurance and deducting from the balance so arrived at, a reserve fund for unexpired risks at the percentage consistently adopted by the company in relation to its operation as a whole for such risks at the end of the period for which the profits are being ascertained, subject to the Iimitation below:

An insurance company, other than a life insurance company, shall be allowed as deductions from its premium the following reserves for tax purposes-

(a) for unexpired risks, 45 percent of the total premium in case of general insurance business other than marine insurance business and 25 percent of the total premium in the case of marine cargo insurance;

(b) for other reserves, claims and outgoings of the company an amount equal to 25 percent of the total premium.

The Directors have adopted current tax practices in computing the tax liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates based on the interpretation by the tax authorities. The Directors acknowledge that changes in the application of the current tax practices can have a significant impact on the tax expense and tax liabilities recorded in the financial statements.

**(k) Deferred tax asset and liabilities**

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

**(l) Determining control over investee entities**

Management applies its judgement to determine whether the Group has control over subsidiaries or significant influence over an investee company as set out in Note 3.1(b).

The Group has determined that it exercises control and significant influence over certain investee companies due to its representation on the Board of such companies and its significant participation in the Companies' operating and financial policies

**(m) Allowances for credit losses**

Judgment is required by management in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining an impairment loss for debt instruments measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. In estimating these cash flows, the Company makes judgments about the borrower’s financial situation and value of other collateral (where applicable). These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the impairment allowance.

A collective assessment of impairment takes into account data from the debt portfolio (such as credit quality, levels of arrears, credit utilisation, loan to collateral ratios etc.), and concentrations of risk and economic data (including levels of unemployment, real estate prices indices, country risk and the performance of different individual groups).

These critical assumptions have been applied consistently to all periods presented.

The Company applied the impairment requirements under IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018 resulting in changes to the assumptions used for the calculation for allowance for impairment using the expected credit loss model. The comparative period has not been restated for IFRS 9. The key change under the IFRS 9 expected credit loss model is the use of forecast of future economic conditions including macroeconomic factors. These have been discussed in note 3 above – Changes in accounting policies

**Consolidated and separate statements of financial position**
**As at 31 March 2020**

| *In thousands of naira* | **Notes** | **Group** **31-Mar-20** | **Group** **31-Dec-19** | **Company** **31-Mar-20** | **Company** **31-Dec-19** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6 | 17,571,404 | 10,080,164 | 5,631,896 | 8,166,352 |
| Financial assets | 7 | 137,625,922 | 126,827,073 | 115,383,741 | 103,414,529 |
| Trade receivables | 8 | 1,661,311 | 386,749 | 1,049,151 | 303,106 |
| Reinsurance assets | 9 | 7,640,870 | 5,460,569 | 7,640,870 | 5,460,569 |
| Deferred acquisition costs | 10 | 698,858 | 488,884 | 698,858 | 488,884 |
| Other receivables and prepayments | 11 | 1,283,470 | 6,227,700 | 892,161 | 5,762,765 |
| Deferred tax assets | 12(d) | 154,862 | 149,379 | - | - |
| Investment in subsidiaries | 13 | - | - | 2,452,359 | 2,452,359 |
| Investment properties | 14 | 772,000 | 772,000 | 772,000 | 772,000 |
| Goodwill and other intangible assets | 15 | 969,746 | 985,861 | 886,617 | 906,680 |
| Property and equipment | 16 | 7,785,838 | 7,597,843 | 7,251,209 | 7,036,211 |
| Statutory deposits | 17 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| **Total assets** | | **176,664,282** | **159,476,222** | **143,158,861** | **135,263,455** |
| **Liabilities and equity** | | | | | |
| **Liabilities** | | | | | |
| Insurance contract liabilities | 18 | 91,832,697 | 84,986,351 | 91,614,131 | 84,766,122 |
| Investment contract liabilities | 19 | 17,214,519 | 16,201,367 | 17,214,519 | 16,201,367 |
| Trade payables | 20 | 1,286,253 | 1,839,238 | 1,014,181 | 1,512,396 |
| Other payables and accruals | 21(a) | 4,836,116 | 3,650,286 | 4,450,965 | 3,406,751 |
| Fixed income liabilities | 21(b) | 29,791,959 | 20,143,047 | - | - |
| Current income tax payable | 12(a) | 425,786 | 487,112 | 361,505 | 361,505 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 12(d) | 201,866 | 629,281 | - | 441,416 |
| Borrowings | 22(a) | 2,135,576 | 2,629,477 | 2,135,576 | 2,629,477 |
| **Total liabilities** | | **147,724,772** | **130,566,159** | **116,790,877** | **109,319,034** |
| **Equity** | | | | | |
| Issued share capital | 23(a)(ii) | 5,665,102 | 3,465,102 | 5,665,102 | 3,465,102 |
| Share premium | 23(b) | 5,904,389 | 2,824,389 | 5,904,389 | 2,824,389 |
| Revaluation reserves | 23(c) | 1,812,707 | 1,812,707 | 1,812,707 | 1,812,707 |
| Fair value reserve | 23(d) | 247,696 | 1,995,336 | (357,414) | 828,179 |
| Foreign exchange gains reserve | 23(f) | 159,677 | 159,677 | 159,677 | 159,677 |
| Statutory reserve | 23(g) | 212,160 | 167,874 | - | - |
| Contingency reserve | 23(h) | 6,320,410 | 6,320,410 | 6,320,410 | 6,320,410 |
| Retained earnings | 23(i) | 7,671,793 | 5,888,970 | 6,863,113 | 5,253,957 |
| Deposit for shares | 23(k) | - | 5,280,000 | - | 5,280,000 |
| **Shareholders' funds** | | **27,993,933** | **27,914,464** | **26,367,984** | **25,944,421** |
| Non-controlling interests | 13(e) | 945,577 | 995,599 | - | - |
| **Total equity** | | 28,939,510 | 28,910,063 | 26,367,984 | 25,944,421 |
| **Total liabilities and equity** | | **176,664,282** | **159,476,222** | **143,158,861** | **135,263,455** |

These consolidated and separate financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 April 2020. and signed on its behalf by:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Mr. Kundan Sainani** | **Mr. Babatunde Fajemirokun** | **Mr. Oladeji Oluwatola** |
| Chairman | Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer | Chief Financial Officer |
| FRC/2013/IODN/00000003622 | FRC /2015/MULTI/00000019973 | FRC/2013/ICAN/0000004910 |

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

**Consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income**
**For the period ended 31 March 2020**

| | | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Notes** | **31-Mar-20** | **31-Mar-19** | **31-Mar-20** | **31-Mar-19** |
| **Gross premium written** | 24(a) | **17,550,885** | **14,323,877** | **17,264,762** | **14,126,597** |
| Gross premium income | 24(b) | 15,193,853 | 12,391,652 | 15,047,570 | 12,258,260 |
| Reinsurance expenses | 24(c) | (1,886,233) | (1,279,282) | (1,886,233) | (1,279,282) |
| Net premium income | | **13,307,620** | **11,112,369** | **13,161,337** | **10,978,978** |
| **Fee/commission income** | | | | | |
| Insurance contracts | 25 | 469,997 | 318,033 | 469,997 | 318,034 |
| Pension and other contracts | 25 | 606,697 | 523,570 | - | - |
| **Net underwriting income** | | **14,384,312** | **11,953,972** | **13,631,334** | **11,297,012** |
| **Claims expenses:** | | | | | |
| Claims expenses (Gross) | 26(a) | 9,960,280 | 9,337,140 | 9,921,811 | 9,301,998 |
| Claims expenses recovered from reinsurers | 26(b) | (2,241,503) | (2,912,361) | (2,241,503) | (2,912,361) |
| **Claims expenses (Net)** | | **7,718,777** | **6,424,779** | **7,680,308** | **6,389,637** |
| Underwriting expenses | 27 | 1,743,231 | 1,521,492 | 1,736,260 | 1,508,242 |
| Change in life fund | 18(d) | 2,624,877 | 3,247,750 | 2,624,877 | 3,247,750 |
| Change in annuity fund | 18(e) | 1,104,465 | 3,171,761 | 1,104,465 | 3,171,761 |
| Change in other investment contracts | 19(b) | 975,592 | 713,662 | 975,592 | 713,662 |
| **Total underwriting expenses** | | **14,166,942** | **15,079,445** | **14,121,502** | **15,031,052** |
| **Underwriting (loss)/profit** | | **217,370** | **(3,125,473)** | **(490,168)** | **(3,734,040)** |
| Investment income | 28(a) | 3,793,094 | 2,556,313 | 2,465,308 | 2,308,545 |
| Profit from deposit administration | 28(b) | 24,349 | 14,809 | 24,349 | 14,809 |
| Net realised gains | 29 | 286,215 | 950,415 | 286,215 | 946,217 |
| Net fair value (gains / losses) | 30 | 642,116 | 3,401,510 | 642,116 | 3,401,510 |
| Other operating income | 31 | 168,297 | 135,004 | 109,797 | 5,573 |
| Personnel expenses | 32 | (1,133,914) | (1,152,986) | (751,431) | (799,868) |
| Other operating expenses | 33 | (1,530,091) | (1,544,939) | (1,070,956) | (1,278,326) |
| Finance cost | 34 | (1,025,948) | (69,283) | (47,489) | (69,283) |
| Impairment (loss)/reversal | 35 | - | - | - | - |
| **Profit before income tax** | | **1,441,487** | **1,165,372** | **1,167,741** | **795,136** |
| Income tax expense | 12(b) | 435,661 | (138,529) | 441,415 | (117,671) |
| **Profit after income tax** | | **1,877,147** | **1,026,843** | **1,609,156** | **677,465** |
| **Attributable to shareholders** | | 1,837,997 | 968,001 | 1,609,156 | 677,465 |
| **Attributable to non-controlling interest holders** | 13(e) (i) | 39,150 | 58,843 | - | - |
| | | **1,877,147** | **1,026,843** | **1,609,156** | **677,465** |
| **Other comprehensive income, net of tax** | | | | | |
| **Items within OCI that may be reclassified to profit or loss** | | | | | |
| Net gain on financial assets | 23(d) | (1,847,698) | - | (1,185,593) | - |
| Exchange gains on financial assets | 23(f) | - | - | - | - |
| Income tax relating to other comprehensive income | 23(f) | - | - | - | - |
| **Items within OCI that will not be reclassified to profit or loss** | | | | | |
| Fair value (loss)/gain on equity securities | 23(i) | (12,097) | 357,075 | - | 51,712 |
| Revaluation gain on property and equipment | 23(c) | - | - | - | - |
| **Total other comprehensive profit/ (loss)** | | **(1,859,796)** | **357,075** | **(1,185,593)** | **51,711** |
| **Total comprehensive profit for the period** | | **17,351** | **1,383,919** | **423,562** | **729,177** |
| **Attributable to shareholders** | | 67,373 | 1,297,774 | 423,562 | 729,177 |
| **Attributable to non-controlling interests** | | (50,022) | 86,145 | - | - |
| | | **17,351** | **1,383,919** | **423,562** | **729,177** |
| Basic earnings per share (Kobo) | 35 | 27 | 44 | 23 | 38 |
| Diluted earnings per share (Kobo) | 35 | 27 | 35 | 23 | 30 |

**Consolidated and Separate Statements of Changes in Equity - Group**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

| *In thousands of naira* | Note | Issued Share Capital | Share Premium | Retained Earnings | Contingency Reserve | Available-for-Sale Reserve | Fair Value Reserve | Revaluation Reserve | Statutory Reserve | Foeign exchange gains reserve | Deposit for shares | Shareholders' Equity | Non Controlling Interests | Total equity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Attributable to owners of the Group** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance at 1 January 2020 | | 3,465,102 | 2,824,389 | 5,888,969 | 6,320,410 | - | 1,995,336 | 1,812,707 | 167,874 | 159,677 | 5,280,000 | 27,914,463 | 995,599 | 28,910,062 |
| **Issue of shares** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord shares of 4,399,998,440 with nominal value od 50kobo each at market price of N1.20kobo | | 2,200,000 | 3,080,000 | - | | - | - | | | | (5,280,000) | - | - | - |
| **Restated balance as at 1 Jan 2018** | | 5,665,102 | 5,904,389 | 5,888,969 | 6,320,410 | - | 1,995,336 | 1,812,707 | 167,874 | 159,677 | - | 27,914,463 | 995,599 | 28,910,062 |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Profit for the period | | - | - | 1,837,997 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,837,997 | 39,150 | 1,877,147 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | - | | - |
| Other comprehensive income | | - | - | - | - | - | (1,759,737) | - | - | - | - | (1,759,737) | (87,961) | (1,847,698) |
| **Total other comprehensive income for the period** | | - | - | 1,837,997 | - | - | (1,759,737) | - | - | - | - | 78,260 | (48,812) | 29,448 |
| ***Transfers within equity*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transfer to contingency reserve | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Deposit for shares | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | | - |
| Transfer to/(from) retained earnings | | - | - | (55,174) | - | - | 12,097 | - | 44,286 | - | - | 1,210 | (1,210) | - |
| **Total transfers** | | - | - | (55,174) | - | - | 12,097 | - | 44,286 | - | - | 1,210 - | 1,210 | - |
| ***Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transactions with NCI | | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | | - | - | - |
| Dividend paid to ordinary shareholders | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total contributions by and distributions to equity holders** | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Balance at 31 December 2019** | | **5,665,102** | **5,904,389** | **7,671,793** | **6,320,410** | **0** | **247,696** | **1,812,707** | **212,160** | **159,677** | **0** | **27,993,933** | **945,577** | **28,939,510** |
| Balance at 1 January 2019 | **23** | 3,465,102 | 2,824,389 | 1,479,002 | 5,807,411 | - | (1,143,847) | 1,802,662 | 143,882 | 147,443 | - | 14,526,044 | 744,558 | 15,270,602 |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Profit for the period | | - | - | 968,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 968,000 | 58,843 | 1,026,843 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | - |
| Other comprehensive income | | - | - | - | - | - | 357,075 | - | - | - | - | 357,075 | 30,541 | 387,616 |
| **Total other comprehensive income for the period** | | - | - | 968,000 | - | - | 357,075 | - | - | - | - | 1,325,075 | 89,385 | 1,414,459 |
| ***Transfers within equity*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transfer to contingency reserve | | - | - | (228,174) | 228,174 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Deposit for shares | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | | - |
| Transfer to/(from) retained earnings | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total transfers** | | - | - | (228,174) | 228,174 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ***Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transactions with NCI | | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | | - | - | - |
| Dividend paid to ordinary shareholders | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total contributions by and distributions to equity holders** | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Balance at 31 March 2019** | | **3,465,102** | **2,824,389** | **2,218,827** | **6,035,585** | **-** | **(786,772)** | **1,802,662** | **143,882** | **147,443** | **0** | **15,851,118** | **833,945** | **16,685,064** |

**Consolidated and Separate Statements of Changes in Equity - Company**
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

| | | Attributable to owners of the Company | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Note** | **Issued Share Capital** | **Share Premium** | **Retained Earnings** | **Contingency Reserve** | **Available-for-Sale Reserve** | **Fair Value Reserve** | **Revaluation Reserve** | **Exchange gains reserve** | **Deposit for shares** | **Total shareholders' Equity** |
| Balance at 1 January 2020 | | 3,465,102 | 2,824,389 | 5,253,958 | 6,320,410 | - | 828,179 | 1,812,707 | 159,677 | 5,280,000 | 25,944,421 |
| **Issue of shares** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord shares of 4,399,998,440 with nominal value od 50kobo each at market price of N1.20kobo | | 2,200,000 | 3,080,000 | - | - | - | - | - | | (5,280,000) | - |
| **Restated balance at 1 Jan 2020** | | 5,665,102 | 5,904,389 | 5,253,958 | 6,320,410 | - | 828,179 | 1,812,707 | 159,677 | - | 25,944,421 |
| **Total comprehensive income for the period** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Profit for the period | | - | - | 1,609,156 | - | - | | - | - | | 1,609,156 |
| Other comprehensive income | | - | - | - | - | | (1,185,593) | - | - | | (1,185,593) |
| **Total other comprehensive income for the period** | | - | - | 1,609,156 | - | - | - 1,185,593 | - | - | - | 423,563 |
| ***Transfers within equity*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transfer to contingency reserve | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| **Total transfers within equity** | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ***Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dividend paid to ordinary shareholders | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| **Total contributions by** | | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | | - |
| **Balance at 31 March 2020** | | **5,665,102** | **5,904,389** | **6,863,113** | **6,320,410** | **-** | **(357,414)** | **1,812,707** | **159,677** | **-** | **26,367,984** |
| Balance at 1 January 2019 | 23 | 3,465,102 | 2,824,389 | 1,253,208 | 5,807,411 | - | (952,902) | 1,802,662 | 147,443 | - | 14,347,313 |
| **Total comprehensive income for the period** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Profit for the period | | - | - | 677,466 | - | - | | - | - | | 677,466 |
| Other comprehensive income | | - | - | - | - | | 51,712 | - | - | | 51,712 |
| **Total other comprehensive income for the period** | | - | - | 677,466 | - | - | 51,712 | - | - | - | 729,178 |
| ***Transfers within equity*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transfer to contingency reserve | | - | - | (228,174) | 228,174 | - | - | - | - | | - |
| **Total transfers within equity** | | - | - | - 228,174 | 228,174 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ***Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dividend paid to ordinary shareholders | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | - |
| **Total contributions by and distributions to equity holders** | | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | | - |
| **Balance at 31 March 2019** | | **3,465,102** | **2,824,389** | **1,702,499** | **6,035,585** | **-** | **(901,190)** | **1,802,662** | **147,443** | **-** | **15,076,491** |

**Consolidated and Separate Statements of Cash Flows**
**For the period ended 31 March 2020**
***In thousands of naira***

| | | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Notes** | **March 2020** | **March 2019** | **March 2020** | **March 2019** |
| **Operating activities:** | | | | | |
| Total premium received | | 16,276,323 | 14,049,026 | 16,518,717 | 14,028,022 |
| Commission received | | 1,229,778 | 617,770 | 316,912 | 94,201 |
| Commission paid | | (1,974,228) | (1,454,127) | (1,921,471) | (1,440,876) |
| Premium paid in advance | | (296,394) | 77,133 | (296,394) | 77,133 |
| Reinsurance premium paid | | (3,215,821) | (1,598,925) | (3,215,821) | (1,598,925) |
| Gross benefits and claims paid | 18(a)(i) | (9,134,477) | (7,313,216) | (9,020,246) | (7,224,862) |
| Claims recoveries | | 3,399,168 | 836,635 | 3,399,168 | 836,635 |
| Receipt from deposit administration | 19(a) | 29,870 | 110,994 | 29,870 | 110,994 |
| Withdrawal from deposit administration | 19(a) | (25,167) | (25,757) | (25,167) | (25,757) |
| Other underwriting expenses paid | | (234,737) | (281,482) | (234,737) | (281,482) |
| Payments to employees | 32 | (1,133,914) | (1,152,986) | (751,431) | (799,868) |
| Other operating cash payments | | 1,581,302 | (1,696,311) | 160,935 | (1,367,564) |
| Other income received | | 170,047 | 205,329 | 111,547 | 71,900 |
| Fixed income received | | 9,648,912 | 3,345,193 | - | - |
| Income tax paid | 12 | (67,080) | - | - | - |
| **Net cash flows from operating activities** | | 16,253,582 | 5,719,275 | 5,071,881 | 2,479,550 |
| | | | | | |
| **Investing activities:** | | | | | |
| Interest income received | | 1,080,262 | 1,450,525 | (2,804) | 252,267 |
| Purchase of property and equipment | 16 | (340,562) | (1,062,943) | (327,695) | (61,226) |
| Purchase of intangibles | 15 | (12,505) | (51,073) | - | - |
| Proceeds from sale of property and equipment | | 1,407 | 28,633 | 1,407 | 15,268 |
| Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost | 7(a)(ii) | (9,138,411) | (6,948,219) | (4,956,064) | (7,168,299) |
| Purchase of financial assets at FVTOCI | 7(b)(ii) | (31,021,175) | (11,044,505) | (13,122,578) | (8,373,077) |
| Purchase of financial assets at FVTPL | 7(c)(i) | (107,685,241) | (29,585,825) | (107,685,241) | (29,585,825) |
| Proceed on disposal/ redemption of financial assets | | 138,895,273 | 44,945,456 | 119,028,028 | 44,930,003 |
| **Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities** | | (8,220,952) | (2,267,950) | (7,064,947) | 9,112 |
| | | | | | |
| **Financing activities:** | | | | | |
| Loan & interest payment | 22(b)(ii) | (541,390) | (113,622) | (541,390) | (113,622) |
| **Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities** | | (541,390) | (113,622) | (541,390) | (113,622) |
| | | | | | |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | | 7,491,240 | 3,337,703 | (2,534,456) | 2,375,041 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January | | 10,080,164 | 5,324,739 | 8,166,352 | 4,519,953 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March | | 17,571,404 | 8,662,443 | 5,631,896 | 6,894,994 |

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

## 5 Segment Information

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on their products and services and has five reportable operating segments as follows:

- The life insurance segment offers savings, protection products and other long-term contracts (both with and without insurance risk). It comprises a wide range of whole life, term assurance, guaranteed pensions, pure endowment pensions and mortgage endowment products. Revenue from this segment is derived primarily from insurance premium, fees and commission income and investment income.

- The non-life insurance segment comprises general insurance to individuals and businesses. Non-life insurance products offered include auto, household, commercial and business interruption insurance. These products offer protection of policyholder's assets and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of policyholder's accident.

- The Health segment is a Health Maintenance Organization for prepaid health plans to cater for the health needs of individuals and corporate organizations. The segment became a full subsidiary of AIICO Insurance Plc on July 1, 2012.

- Pension Manager Segment is licensed as a Pension Fund Administrator by the National Pension Commission on April 13, 2006 provides pension administration services to private and public sector contributors.

- The Wealth management segment is registered and licensed by the Securities & Exchange Commission in 2012, to carry out portfolio/fund management services. The segment commenced full operations in 2014 through the provision of bespoke wealth solutions for clients, by adopting a research based approach for every investment decision. The segment offers portfolio management services, structured investments and mutual funds to suit the investment needs of corporate and individual clients.

*Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)*
*For the period ended 31 March 2020*

**5.1 Segment statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income**

| *In thousands of naira* | Life Business | General Business | Elimination of inter-business transactions | Company | Health management services | Pensions | Asset management | Elimination of inter-segment transactions | 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross premium written** | **12,621,990** | **4,642,772** | **-** | **17,264,762** | **286,123** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **17,550,885** |
| Gross premium income from external customers | 11,862,040 | 3,185,530 | - | 15,047,570 | 146,283 | - | - | - | 15,193,853 |
| Premiums ceded to reinsurers | (315,514) | (1,570,719) | - | (1,886,233) | - | - | - | - | (1,886,233) |
| **Net premium Income** | **11,546,526** | **1,614,811** | **-** | **13,161,337** | **146,283** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **13,307,620** |
| **Fees and Commission Income** | | | | | | | | | |
| Insurance contract | 161,338 | 308,660 | - | 469,997 | - | - | - | - | 469,997 |
| Pension and other contracts | - | - | - | - | 69,294 | 348,397 | 76,505 | 112,500 | 606,697 |
| **Net underwriting income** | **11,707,864** | **1,923,471** | **-** | **13,631,334** | **215,577** | **348,397** | **76,505** | **112,500** | **14,384,312** |
| **Claims expenses:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Claims expenses (Gross) | 6,958,018 | 2,963,793 | - | 9,921,811 | 38,469 | - | - | - | 9,960,280 |
| Claims expenses recovered from reinsurer | (10,744) | (2,230,759) | - | (2,241,503) | - | - | - | - | (2,241,503) |
| **Claims expenses (Net)** | **6,947,274** | **733,034** | **-** | **7,680,308** | **38,469** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **7,718,777** |
| Underwriting expenses | 1,131,309 | 604,951 | - | 1,736,260 | 6,971 | - | - | - | 1,743,231 |
| Change in life fund | 2,624,877 | - | - | 2,624,877 | - | - | - | - | 2,624,877 |
| Change in annuity fund | 1,104,465 | - | - | 1,104,465 | - | - | - | - | 1,104,465 |
| Change in other investment contract | 975,592 | | | 975,592 | | | | | 975,592 |
| **Total underwriting expenses** | **12,783,517** | **1,337,985** | **-** | **14,121,502** | **45,440** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **14,166,942** |
| **Underwriting (loss)/profit** | **(1,075,654)** | **585,485** | **-** | **(490,168)** | **170,137** | **348,397** | **76,505** | **112,500** | **217,370** |
| Investment income | 2,288,143 | 177,165 | - | 2,465,308 | 24,340 | 26,872 | 1,276,573 | - | 3,793,094 |
| Profit from deposit administration | 24,349 | - | - | 24,349 | - | - | - | - | 24,349 |
| Net realised gains and losses | 266,505 | 19,710 | - | 286,215 | - | - | - | - | 286,215 |
| Fair value losses | 642,116 | - | - | 642,116 | - | - | - | - | 642,116 |
| Other operating revenue | 76,591 | 33,207 | - | 109,798 | 200 | - | 58,300 | - | 168,298 |
| Employee Benefits expense | (435,830) | (315,601) | - | (751,431) | (83,391) | (185,926) | (113,166) | - | (1,133,914) |
| Other operating expense | (624,350) | (446,608) | - | (1,070,956) | (53,112) | (167,036) | (126,489) | (112,500) | (1,530,092) |
| Finance costs | (27,542) | (19,945) | - | (47,488) | - | - | (978,460) | - | (1,025,948) |
| Other material non-cash items: | | | | | | | | | |
| - Impairment expense | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| **Profit before tax** | **1,134,328** | **33,413** | **-** | **1,167,741** | **58,174** | **22,308** | **193,263** | **-** | **1,441,487** |
| Income tax expense | - | 441,415 | - | 441,415 | - | - | (5,754) | | 435,661 |
| Minimum tax | - | - | - | - | | | - | | - |
| **Profit for the period** | **1,134,328** | **474,828** | **-** | **1,609,156** | **58,174** | **22,308** | **187,510** | **-** | **1,877,147** |
| **Attributable to Shareholders of the Company** | 1,134,328 | 474,828 | - | 1,609,156 | 44,276 | 15,660 | 168,904 | - | 1,837,997 |
| **Attributable to Non-Controlling Interest** | - | - | - | - | 13,898 | 6,648 | 18,604 | - | 39,150 |
| **Other Comprehensive Income** | | | | | | | | | |
| Net gain/(loss) on fair value financial asset | (524,227) | (661,366) | - | (1,185,593) | - | - | (662,106) | - | (1,847,698) |
| Exchange gain on unquoted investments | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fair value gains on equity | | | | | | | (12,097) | - | (12,097) |
| loss on equities | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - |
| Revaluation gain/loss on property and equipment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax** | **(524,227)** | **(661,366)** | **-** | **(1,185,593)** | **-** | **-** | **(674,203)** | **-** | **(1,859,795)** |
| **Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax** | **610,102** | **(186,538)** | **-** | **423,563** | **58,173** | **22,307** | **(486,694)** | **(1)** | **17,351** |

No single external customer contributed 10 percent or more of the entity's revenues as at the end of the period.

*Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)*
*For the period ended 31 March 2020*

| *In thousands of naira* | Life Business | General Business | Elimination of inter-business transactions | Company | Health management services | Pensions | Asset management | Elimination of inter-segment transactions | 31 March 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross premium written** | **9,781,187** | **4,345,410** | **-** | **14,126,597** | **197,280** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **14,323,877** |
| Gross premium income from external customers | 9,188,582 | 3,069,678 | - | 12,258,260 | 133,393 | - | - | - | 12,391,652 |
| Premiums ceded to reinsurers | (149,985) | (1,129,297) | - | (1,279,282) | - | - | - | - | (1,279,282) |
| **Net premium Income** | **9,038,597** | **1,940,381** | **-** | **10,978,978** | **133,393** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **11,112,369** |
| **Fees and Commission Income** | | | | | | | | | |
| Insurance contract | 28,108 | 289,926 | - | 318,033 | - | - | - | - | 318,033 |
| Pension and other contracts | - | - | - | - | 114,268 | 324,921 | 84,381 | - | 523,570 |
| **Net underwriting income** | **9,066,705** | **2,230,307** | **-** | **11,297,012** | **247,661** | **324,921** | **84,381** | **-** | **11,953,972** |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **Claims expenses:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Claims expenses (Gross) | 5,702,229 | 3,599,769 | - | 9,301,997 | 35,142 | - | - | - | 9,337,139 |
| Claims expenses recovered from reinsurer | (169,548) | (2,742,812) | - | (2,912,360) | - | - | - | - | (2,912,360) |
| **Claims expenses (Net)** | **5,532,681** | **856,957** | **-** | **6,389,637** | **35,142** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **6,424,779** |
| Underwriting expenses | 1,052,601 | 455,641 | - | 1,508,242 | 8,663 | 4,588 | - | - | 1,521,492 |
| Change in life fund | 3,247,750 | - | - | 3,247,750 | - | - | - | - | 3,247,750 |
| Change in annuity fund | 3,171,761 | - | - | 3,171,761 | - | - | - | - | 3,171,761 |
| Change in other investment contract | 713,662 | | | 713,662 | | | | | 713,662 |
| **Total underwriting expenses** | **13,718,455** | **1,312,598** | **-** | **15,031,052** | **43,805** | **4,588** | **-** | **-** | **15,079,445** |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **Underwriting (loss)/profit** | **(4,651,750)** | **917,710** | **-** | **(3,734,040)** | **203,856** | **320,334** | **84,381** | **-** | **(3,125,473)** |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Investment income | 2,136,017 | 172,527 | - | 2,308,544 | 23,221 | 57,538 | 167,010 | - | 2,556,312 |
| Profit from deposit administration | 14,809 | - | - | 14,809 | - | - | - | - | 14,809 |
| Net realised gains and losses | 897,706 | 48,510 | - | 946,216 | 200 | 3,998 | - | - | 950,414 |
| Fair value gains/(losses) | 3,401,510 | - | - | 3,401,510 | - | - | - | - | 3,401,510 |
| Other operating revenue | 29,228 | (23,655) | - | 5,573 | 45 | 2,486 | 126,900 | - | 135,004 |
| Employee Benefits expense | (463,923) | (335,945) | - | (799,868) | (66,524) | (181,358) | (105,236) | - | (1,152,986) |
| Other operating expense | (767,793) | (510,531) | - | (1,278,325) | (46,665) | (148,914) | (71,028) | - | (1,544,932) |
| Finance costs | (69,283) | - | - | (69,283) | - | - | - | - | (69,283) |
| Other material non-cash items: | | | | | | | | | |
| - Impairment loss on investments | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| **Profit before tax** | **526,521** | **268,615** | **-** | **795,135** | **114,130** | **54,084** | **202,027** | **-** | **1,165,377** |
| Income tax expense | (31,714) | (85,957) | - | (117,671) | (11,413) | (5,408) | (4,036) | | (138,529) |
| Minimum tax | - | - | - | - | | | - | | - |
| **Profit for the year** | **494,807** | **182,658** | **-** | **677,465** | **102,717** | **48,676** | **197,990** | **-** | **1,026,850** |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **Attributable to Shareholders of the Company** | 494,807 | 182,658 | - | 677,465 | 78,178 | 34,170 | 178,191 | - | 968,005 |
| **Attributable to Non-Controlling Interest** | - | - | - | - | 24,539 | 14,505 | 19,799 | - | 58,843 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **Other Comprehensive Income** | | | | | | | | | |
| Net gain on fair value financial asset | (97,614) | 149,326 | - | 51,712 | - | - | 305,364 | - | 357,075 |
| Exchange gain on unquoted investments | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gains on equities | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period, net of tax** | **(97,614)** | **149,326** | **-** | **51,712** | **-** | **-** | **305,364** | **-** | **357,075** |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax** | **397,193** | **331,983** | **-** | **729,177** | **102,717** | **48,676** | **503,350** | **-** | **1,383,919** |

No single external customer contributed 10 percent or more of the entity's revenues as at end of the period.

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

### 5.2 Segment Statement of Financial Position

| *In thousands of naira* | Life | General | Elimination of inter-business transactions | Company | Health management services | Pensions | Asset management | Elimination of inter-segment transactions | 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 2,703,720 | 2,928,176 | - | 5,631,896 | 301,234 | 1,239,117 | 10,399,157 | - | 17,571,404 |
| Trade receivable | - | 1,049,151 | - | 1,049,151 | 86,024 | 285,053 | 466,895 | (225,812) | 1,661,311 |
| Reinsurance assets | 757,513 | 6,883,360 | - | 7,640,870 | - | - | - | - | 7,640,870 |
| Deferred acquisition cost | - | 698,858 | - | 698,858 | - | - | - | - | 698,858 |
| **Financial assets:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Amortized cost | 40,814,948 | 2,261,479 | | 43,076,427 | 838,144 | 217,508 | 297,761 | - | 44,429,840 |
| Fair value through OCI | 5,043,130 | 8,890,276 | | 13,933,406 | - | - | 21,685,685 | (796,917) | 34,822,174 |
| Fair value through profit or loss | 58,373,908 | - | | 58,373,908 | - | - | - | - | 58,373,908 |
| Deferred tax asset | - | - | - | - | 6,315 | - | 148,548 | - | 154,863 |
| Investment in subsidiary | 1,650,627 | 801,732 | - | 2,452,359 | - | - | - | (2,452,359) | - |
| Investment property | 466,000 | 306,000 | - | 772,000 | - | - | - | - | 772,000 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 5,340,354 | 1,910,854 | - | 7,251,209 | 15,417 | 197,602 | 321,611 | - | 7,785,839 |
| Other receivables and prepayments | 2,394,667 | 380,243 | (1,882,752) | 892,161 | 20,793 | 78,097 | 292,420 | - | 1,283,470 |
| Statutory deposit | 200,000 | 300,000 | - | 500,000 | - | - | - | - | 500,000 |
| Goodwill and other intangible assets | 76,920 | 809,698 | - | 886,617 | 6,180 | 59,151 | 17,797 | - | 969,746 |
| **Total Assets** | **117,821,787** | **27,219,827** | **(1,882,752)** | **143,158,861** | **1,274,106** | **2,076,530** | **33,629,874** | **(3,475,088)** | **176,664,282** |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **Liabilities and Equity** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Liabilities** | | | | | | | | | |
| Trade payables | 602,221 | 411,958 | - | 1,014,181 | 272,072 | - | - | | 1,286,253 |
| Other payables and accrual | 2,351,471 | 3,982,246 | (1,882,752) | 4,450,965 | 75,251 | 177,162 | 358,551 | (225,811) | 4,836,118 |
| Fixed income liability | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30,588,876 | (796,917) | 29,791,959 |
| Current tax payable | 74,544 | 286,962 | - | 361,505 | 32,530 | 6,931 | 24,819 | - | 425,785 |
| Deferred tax liability | - | - | - | - | 3,501 | 46,001 | 152,364 | - | 201,866 |
| Investment contract liabilities | 17,214,519 | - | - | 17,214,519 | - | - | - | - | 17,214,519 |
| Insurance contract liabilities | 80,467,950 | 11,146,181 | - | 91,614,131 | 218,566 | - | - | - | 91,832,697 |
| Borrowings | 2,135,576 | - | - | 2,135,576 | - | - | - | - | 2,135,576 |
| **Total liabilities** | **102,846,281** | **15,827,346** | **(1,882,752)** | **116,790,877** | **601,919** | **230,095** | **31,124,610** | **(1,022,728)** | **147,724,771** |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **Equity** | | | | | | | | | |
| Issued share capital | 1,838,863 | 3,826,239 | - | 5,665,102 | 600,000 | 1,078,777 | 750,000 | (2,428,777) | 5,665,102 |
| Share premium | 2,046,072 | 3,858,317 | - | 5,904,389 | 47,494 | 40,365 | 41,346 | (129,205) | 5,904,389 |
| Statutory reserve | - | - | - | - | - | 212,160 | - | | 212,160 |
| Revaluation reserves | 1,199,618 | 613,089 | - | 1,812,707 | - | - | - | | 1,812,707 |
| Exchange gains reserves | 111,822 | 47,855 | - | 159,677 | | - | | | 159,677 |
| Fair value reserve | (365,816) | 8,403 | - | (357,414) | - | - | 517,147 | 87,961 | 247,695 |
| Contingency reserve | 2,994,361 | 3,326,051 | - | 6,320,410 | - | - | - | | 6,320,410 |
| Retained earnings | 7,150,584 | (287,472) | - | 6,863,113 | 24,696 | 515,133 | 1,205,357 | (936,507) | 7,671,793 |
| Deposit for shares | | | | - | | | | | - |
| **Shareholders funds** | **14,975,504** | **11,392,482** | **-** | **26,367,984** | **672,190** | **1,846,436** | **2,513,851** | **(3,406,528)** | **27,993,934** |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Non- controlling interest | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 945,577 | 945,577 |
| **Total equity** | **14,975,504** | **11,392,482** | **-** | **26,367,984** | **672,190** | **1,846,436** | **2,513,851** | **(2,460,951)** | **28,939,511** |
| **Total liabilities and equity** | **117,821,784** | **27,219,828** | **(1,882,752)** | **143,158,861** | **1,274,110** | **2,076,530** | **33,638,460** | **(3,483,679)** | **176,664,282** |

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

| *In thousands of naira* | **Life** | **General** | **Elimination of inter-business transactions** | **Company** | **Health management services** | **Pensions** | **Asset management** | **Elimination of inter-segment transactions** | **31 December 2019** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 5,427,569 | 2,738,783 | - | 8,166,352 | 338,637 | 1,238,478 | 336,697 | - | 10,080,165 |
| Trade receivable | - | 303,106 | - | 303,106 | 8,416 | 212,590 | 88,039 | (225,402) | 386,749 |
| Reinsurance assets | 703,017 | 4,757,552 | - | 5,460,569 | - | - | - | - | 5,460,569 |
| Deferred acquisition cost | - | 488,884 | - | 488,884 | - | - | - | - | 488,884 |
| **Financial assets:** | | | - | - | | | | | - |
| Amortized cost | 39,497,573 | 2,729,354 | - | 42,226,927 | 834,973 | 160,106 | 348,961 | - | 43,570,967 |
| Fair value through OCI | 5,648,701 | 4,049,650 | - | 9,698,351 | - | - | 22,811,300 | (796,917) | 31,712,734 |
| Fair value through profit or loss | 51,489,251 | - | | 51,489,251 | - | 54,121 | - | - | 51,543,372 |
| Deferred tax asset | - | - | - | - | 828 | - | 148,548 | - | 149,375 |
| Investment in subsidiary | 1,650,627 | 801,732 | - | 2,452,359 | - | - | - | (2,452,359) | (0.00) |
| Investment property | 466,000 | 306,000 | - | 772,000 | - | - | - | - | 772,000 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 5,202,926 | 1,833,285 | - | 7,036,211 | 9,913 | 223,714 | 328,004 | - | 7,597,843 |
| Other receivables and prepayments | 1,815,418 | 5,503,210 | (1,555,863) | 5,762,765 | 39,986 | 29,564 | 395,425 | - | 6,227,700 |
| Statutory deposit | 200,000 | 300,000 | - | 500,000 | - | - | - | - | 500,000 |
| Goodwill and other intangible assets | 94,826 | 811,855 | - | 906,681 | 6,180 | 55,204 | 17,797 | - | 985,862 |
| **Total Assets** | **112,195,908** | **16,416,882** | **(1,555,863)** | **98,170,248** | **850,446** | **1,946,203** | **12,267,841** | **(3,246,170)** | **159,476,222** |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **Liabilities and Equity** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Liabilities** | | | | | | | | | |
| Trade payables | 1,232,442 | 279,952 | - | 1,512,394 | 326,844 | - | - | | 1,839,238 |
| Other payables and accrual | 1,882,125 | 3,080,489 | (1,555,863) | 3,406,751 | 47,325 | 108,320 | 313,291 | (225,401) | 3,650,286 |
| Fixed income liability | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20,939,964 | (796,917) | 20,143,047 |
| Current tax payable | 74,544 | 286,961 | - | 361,505 | 27,509 | 77,126 | 20,971 | - | 487,111 |
| Deferred tax liability | - | 441,416 | - | 441,416 | 3,018 | 32,484 | 152,364 | - | 629,282 |
| Investment contract liabilities | 16,201,367 | - | - | 16,201,367 | - | - | - | - | 16,201,367 |
| Insurance contract liabilities | 75,971,936 | 8,794,186 | - | 84,766,122 | 220,229 | - | - | - | 84,986,351 |
| Borrowings | 2,629,477 | - | - | 2,629,477 | - | - | - | - | 2,629,477 |
| **Total liabilities** | **97,991,891** | **12,883,004** | **(1,555,863)** | **109,319,032** | **624,925** | **217,930** | **21,426,590** | **(1,022,318)** | **130,566,159** |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **Equity** | | | | | | | | | |
| Issued share capital | 1,838,863 | 1,626,239 | - | 3,465,102 | 600,000 | 1,078,777 | 750,000 | (2,428,777) | 3,465,102 |
| Share premium | 2,046,072 | 778,317 | - | 2,824,389 | 47,494 | 40,365 | 41,346 | (129,205) | 2,824,389 |
| Statutory reserve | - | - | - | - | - | 143,881 | - | 23,993 | 167,874 |
| Revaluation reserves | 1,199,618 | 613,089 | - | 1,812,707 | - | - | - | | 1,812,707 |
| Exchange gains reserves | 111,822 | 47,855 | - | 159,677 | | - | | | 159,677 |
| Available-for-sale reserve | 158,411 | 669,768 | - | 828,179 | - | - | 1,318,056 | (150,900) | 1,995,335 |
| Contingency reserve | 2,994,360 | 3,326,050 | - | 6,320,410 | - | - | - | | 6,320,410 |
| Retained earnings | 5,854,872 | (600,910) | - | 5,253,959 | (33,486) | 492,825 | 938,779 | (763,069) | 5,888,970 |
| Deposit for shares | - | 5,280,000 | - | 5,280,000 | | | | | 5,280,000 |
| **Shareholders funds** | **14,204,018** | **11,740,408** | **-** | **25,944,424** | **614,008** | **1,755,848** | **3,048,181** | **(3,447,959)** | **27,914,463** |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Non- controlling interest | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 995,599 | 995,599 |
| **Total equity** | **14,204,018** | **11,740,408** | **-** | **25,944,424** | **614,008** | **1,755,848** | **3,048,181** | **(2,452,360)** | **28,910,062** |
| **Total liabilities and equity** | **112,195,909** | **24,623,412** | **(1,555,863)** | **135,263,456** | **1,238,933** | **1,973,778** | **24,474,770** | **(3,474,678)** | **159,476,222** |

*Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)*
*For the period ended 31 March 2020*

**6 Cash and cash equivalents**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **31-Mar-20** | **31-Dec-19** | **31-Mar-20** | **31-Dec-19** |
| Cash on hand | 19,330 | 17,203 | 2,407 | 1,058 |
| Cash in banks | 13,365,297 | 6,082,719 | 2,646,343 | 5,375,494 |
| Short-term deposits | 4,190,365 | 3,983,828 | 2,986,732 | 2,793,386 |
| Treasury bills | - | - | - | - |
| Impairment on short term deposits | (3,586) | (3,586.00) | (3,586) | (3,586) |
| | 17,571,404 | 10,080,165 | 5,631,896 | 8,166,352 |
| Current | 17,571,404 | 10,080,165 | 5,631,896 | 8,166,352 |
| Non Current | - | - | - | - |
| | 17,571,404 | 10,080,165 | 5,631,896 | 8,166,352 |

**(a)** Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and Company. The carrying amounts disclosed above reasonably approximate fair value at the reporting date and the average interest rate on the short-term deposits as at the reporting date was 3.48% (2019: 7.29%).

**7 Financial assets**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Financial assets at amortized Cost (see note (a) below) | 44,429,840 | 43,570,967 | 43,076,427 | 42,226,927 |
| Fair value through other comprehensive income (see note (b) below) | 34,822,174 | 31,712,734 | 13,933,406 | 9,698,351 |
| Fair value through profit or loss (see note (c) below) | 58,373,908 | 51,543,372 | 58,373,908 | 51,489,251 |
| | 137,625,922 | 126,827,073 | 115,383,741 | 103,414,529 |
| Current | 93,196,082 | 83,256,106 | 72,307,314 | 61,187,602 |
| Non Current | 44,429,840 | 43,570,967 | 43,076,427 | 42,226,927 |
| | 137,625,922 | 126,827,073 | 115,383,741 | 103,414,529 |

**(a) Financial assets at amortized cost**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Federal government bonds | 39,758,991 | 37,879,376 | 39,675,687 | 37,839,935 |
| Treasury bills | 1,877,280 | 3,035,444 | 820,793 | 1,902,097 |
| Loans to policyholders (see note (d )(i)) | 2,016,273 | 2,020,402 | 2,016,273 | 2,020,402 |
| Staff loans | 622,694 | 524,291 | 408,040 | 352,006 |
| Agent loans | 67,163 | 85,524 | 67,163 | 85,524 |
| Other loans | 124,625 | 63,117 | 124,625 | 63,117 |
| | 44,467,027 | 43,608,154 | 43,112,581 | 42,263,081 |
| Allowance for Impairment of other loans (see (i) below) | (5,905) | (5,905) | (5,905) | (5,905) |
| Allowance for Impairment of treasury bills (see (i) below) | (1,629) | (1,629) | (596) | (596) |
| Allowance for Impairment of bonds (see (i) below) | (29,653) | (29,653) | (29,653) | (29,653) |
| Balance as at | 44,429,840 | 43,570,967 | 43,076,427 | 42,226,927 |

**(i)** Movement in impairment allowance during the period is as follows:

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| At 1 January | 37,187 | 14,593 | 36,154 | 13,560 |
| Charge for the period bonds | - | 15,060 | - | 16,092.63 |
| Charge for the period treasury bills | - | 1,629 | - | 596.37 |
| Charge for the period other loans | - | 5,905 | - | 5,905.00 |
| Recoveries | - | - | - | - |
| Balance as at | 37,187 | 37,187 | 36,154 | 36,154 |

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**(ii)** Movement in amortized cost portfolio is as follows;

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Balance at 1 January | 43,608,155 | 26,477,218 | 42,263,082 | 24,556,918 |
| Additions during the period | 9,138,411 | 21,410,477 | 4,956,064 | 18,806,064 |
| Disposals/Repayments | (9,429,443) | (5,429,443) | (5,097,897) | (2,091,233) |
| Accrued interest | 1,149,903 | 1,149,903 | 991,332 | 991,332 |
| | 44,467,026 | 43,608,155 | 43,112,581 | 42,263,082 |
| Allowance for impairment (ECL) | (37,187) | (37,187) | (36,154) | (36,154) |
| | 44,429,840 | 43,570,969 | 43,076,428 | 42,226,927 |

**(b) Financial assets classified at fair value through other comprehensive income**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Federal Government bonds | 28,134,420 | 23,924,565 | 7,741,326 | 2,405,857 |
| Corporate bonds | 351,165 | 355,325 | 351,165 | 355,325 |
| Treasury bills | 484,605 | 942,747 | 243,663 | 701,805 |
| Equities (see note (i) below) | 5,851,984 | 6,490,097 | 5,597,252 | 6,235,365 |
| | 34,822,174 | 31,712,734 | 13,933,406 | 9,698,352 |

**(i) Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Quoted equities | 2,083,188 | 2,726,696 | 1,828,456 | 2,471,964 |
| Unquoted equities | 3,768,796 | 3,763,401 | 3,768,796 | 3,763,401 |
| | 5,851,984 | 6,490,097 | 5,597,252 | 6,235,365 |

**(ii)** Movement in financial asset classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) is as follows;

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Balance at 1 January | 31,712,732 | 19,539,290 | 9,698,351 | 8,975,760 |
| Additions during the period | 31,021,175 | 34,154,640 | 13,122,578 | 12,397,883 |
| Disposals | (26,428,588) | (25,497,378) | (10,947,010) | (13,747,010) |
| Exchange gain/(loss) | - | 12,234 | - | 12,234 |
| Accrued interest | 364,554 | 364,554 | 278,404 | 278,404 |
| Fair value gain/(loss) during the period | (1,847,698) | 3,139,394 | 1,781,081 | 1,781,081 |
| **Balance as at** | 34,822,174 | 31,712,732 | 13,933,406 | 9,698,351 |

**(c) Financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Federal Government bonds | 55,658,999 | 48,472,705 | 55,658,999 | 48,418,584 |
| State Government bonds | 500,339 | 475,698 | 500,339 | 475,698 |
| Corporate bonds | 828,190 | 934,011 | 828,190 | 934,011 |
| Treasury bills | 1,386,381 | 1,660,958 | 1,386,381 | 1,660,958 |
| Balance as at | 58,373,908 | 51,543,372 | 58,373,908 | 51,489,251 |

**(i)** Movement in financial asset classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) is as follows;

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Balance at 1 January | 51,543,372 | 43,238,517 | 51,489,251 | 43,238,516 |
| Additions during the period | 107,685,241 | 298,804,792 | 107,685,241 | 298,750,672 |
| Disposals during the period | (102,752,434) | (296,099,913) | (102,698,313) | (296,099,913) |
| Accrued interest | 1,255,614 | 3,825,968 | 1,255,614 | 3,825,968 |
| Fair value gain/(loss) during the period | 642,116 | 1,774,007 | 642,116 | 1,774,007 |
| **Balance as at** | 58,373,908 | 51,543,372 | 58,373,908 | 51,489,251 |

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**(d)(i) Policy loans**

The Group granted loans to policyholders in line with the insurance policy provisions (terms and conditions). The maximum loan amount that could be granted to policyholders is 90% of the policy cash value. The cash value (worth of the policy as determined by the actuary) is the cash amount due to policyholders upon surrender of the insurance contract as at the date of determination and it is used as collateral on policy cash loan granted.

The tenor of the loan is within the policy duration and such policy must be in force and must have acquired cash value before loan application can be considered. A pre-determined interest rate (compounded daily) is applied on the loan. The rate is currently 12% per annum and it is reviewed periodically.

The rate is determined after due consideration on the interest rate used by the actuary for premium benefit calculation, allowance for documentation and other expenses on the policy, margin for contingencies and profit loadings. Policy loans are not impaired as balances are set-off against benefits accruable to the policyholders.

**(iii) Fair value hierarchy**

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

**Group**

**Fair value measurements At 31 March 2020**

| *In thousands of naira* | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) | | | | |
| -Federal Government bonds | 55,658,999 | - | - | 55,658,999 |
| -State Government bonds | 500,339 | - | - | 500,339 |
| -Corporate bonds | 828,190 | - | - | 828,190 |
| -Treasury bills | 1,386,381 | - | - | 1,386,381 |
| **Group Financial Assets at FVTPL as at 31 March 2020** | 58,373,908 | - | - | 58,373,908 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | | | | |
| -Quoted equities | 2,083,188 | - | - | 2,083,188 |
| -Unquoted equities | - | - | 3,768,796 | 3,768,796 |
| **Group Financial Assets at FVOCI as at 31 March 2020** | 2,083,188 | - | 3,768,796 | 5,851,984 |

**Fair value measurements At 31 December 2019**

| *In thousands of naira* | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) | | | | |
| -Federal Government bonds | 48,472,705 | - | - | 48,472,705 |
| -State Government bonds | 475,698 | - | - | 475,698 |
| -Corporate bonds | 934,011 | - | - | 934,011 |
| -Treasury bills | 1,660,958 | - | - | 1,660,958 |
| **Group Financial Assets at Fair value as at 31 December 2019** | 51,543,372 | - | - | 51,543,372 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | | | | |
| -Quoted equities | 2,726,696 | - | - | 2,726,696 |
| -Unquoted equities | - | - | 3,763,401 | 3,763,401 |
| **Group Financial Assets at Fair value as at 31 December 2019** | 2,726,696 | - | 3,763,401 | 109,576,841 |

**Fair value measurements At 31 March 2020**

**Company**

| *In thousands of naira* | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) | | | | |
| -Federal Government bonds | 55,658,999 | - | - | 55,658,999 |
| -State Government bonds | 500,339 | - | - | 500,339 |
| -Corporate bonds | 828,190 | - | - | 828,190 |
| -Treasury bills | 1,386,381 | - | - | 1,386,381 |
| **Company Financial Assets at Fair value as at 31 March 2020** | 58,373,908 | - | - | 58,373,908 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | | | | |
| -Quoted equities | 1,828,456 | - | - | 1,828,456 |
| -Unquoted equities | - | - | 3,768,796 | 3,768,796 |
| **Company Financial Assets at Fair value as at 31 March 2020** | 1,828,456 | - | 3,768,796 | 5,597,252 |

*Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)*
*For the period ended 31 March 2020*

**Fair value measurements At 31 December 2019**
**Company**

| *In thousands of naira* | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) | | | | |
| -Federal Government bonds | 48,418,584 | - | - | 48,418,584 |
| -State Government bonds | 475,698 | - | - | 475,698 |
| -Corporate bonds | 934,011 | - | - | 934,011 |
| -Treasury bills | 1,660,958 | - | - | 1,660,958 |
| **Company Financial Assets at Fair value as at 31 December 2019** | 51,489,251 | | | |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | | | | |
| -Quoted equities | 2,471,964 | - | - | 2,471,964 |
| -Unquoted equities | - | - | 3,763,401 | 3,763,401 |
| **Company Financial Assets at Fair value as at 31 December 2019** | 2,471,964 | - | 3,763,401 | 6,235,365 |

**Recognised fair value measurements**

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 for recurring fair value measurements during the period. The Group's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

**Level 1:** The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

**Level 2:** The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

**Level 3:** If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities.

**Valuation techniques used to determine fair values**

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:
-the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
-for other financial instruments – discounted free cash flow analysis.

All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 1, except for unlisted equity securities, where the fair values have been determined based on present values and the discount rates used were weighted average cost of capital..

**8 Trade receivables**

**(a)** Trade receivables comprise:

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Due from brokers | 1,049,151 | 303,106 | 1,049,151 | 303,106 |
| Due from direct clients (see note (i) below) | 800,793 | 279,616 | - | - |
| | 1,849,944 | 582,722 | 1,049,151 | 303,106 |
| Impairment on trade receivables (see note (ii) below) | (188,633) | (195,973) | - | - |
| | 1,661,311 | 386,749 | 1,049,151 | 303,106 |
| Current | 1,661,311 | 386,749 | 1,049,151 | 303,106 |
| Non Current | - | - | - | - |
| Balance at 31 December | 1,661,311 | 386,749 | 1,049,151 | 303,106 |

**(i)** Due from direct clients relates to fees receivables.
**(ii)** The movement in impairment allowance during the year is shown below;

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| At 1 January | 195,973 | 42,387 | - | - |
| ECL assessment at 1 January | - | - | | |
| Charge for the period | (7,340) | 153,586 | - | - |
| Recoveries | - | - | - | - |
| | 188,633 | 195,973 | - | - |

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**9 Reinsurance assets**

Reinsurance assets is analyzed as follows:

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Prepaid reinsurance (see note (a) below) | 2,464,879 | 1,442,243 | 2,464,879 | 1,442,243 |
| Recoverable on outstanding claims (see note (b) below | 4,427,426 | 3,694,393 | 4,427,426 | 3,694,393 |
| Recoveries on Claims paid (see note (c) below) | 748,565 | 323,933 | 748,565 | 323,933 |
| | 7,640,870 | 5,460,569 | 7,640,870 | 5,460,569 |
| Current | 7,640,870 | 5,460,569 | 7,640,870 | 5,460,569 |
| Non Current | - | - | - | - |
| Balance at 31 December | 7,640,870 | 5,460,569 | 7,640,870 | 5,460,569 |

Reinsurance assets by business segment is analysed as follows;

**(i)** Life reinsurance assets

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *in thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Prepaid reinsurance | 368,568 | 96,868 | 368,568 | 96,868 |
| Recoverable on outstanding claims | 427,412 | 524,347 | 427,412 | 524,347 |
| Recoveries on Claims paid | (38,470) | 81,802 | (38,470) | 81,802 |
| | 757,510 | 703,017 | 757,510 | 703,017 |

**(ii)** Non life reinsurance assets;

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *in thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Prepaid reinsurance | 2,096,311 | 1,345,375 | 2,096,311 | 1,345,375 |
| Recoverable on outstanding claims | 4,000,014 | 3,170,046 | 4,000,014 | 3,170,046 |
| Recoveries on Claims paid | 787,035 | 242,131 | 787,035 | 242,131 |
| | 6,883,360 | 4,757,552 | 6,883,360 | 4,757,552 |

**(a)** The movement in prepaid reinsurance is as follows;

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Balance at 1 January | 1,442,243 | 1,327,775 | 1,442,243 | 1,327,775 |
| Additions during the year | 2,908,869 | 6,347,278 | 2,908,869 | 6,347,278 |
| Reinsurance expense in the year (see note 24) | (1,886,233) | (6,232,810) | (1,886,233) | (6,232,810) |
| Balance at 31 December | 2,464,879 | 1,442,243 | 2,464,879 | 1,442,243 |

**(b)** The movement in reinsurance on outstanding claims is as follows;

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Balance at 1 January | 3,694,393 | 2,809,196 | 3,694,393 | 2,809,196 |
| Changes during the year | 733,033 | 885,197 | 733,033 | 885,197 |
| Balance at 31 December | 4,427,426 | 3,694,393 | 4,427,426 | 3,694,393 |

**(c)** The movement in recoveries on claims paid is as follows;

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Balance at 1 January | 323,933 | 549,058 | 323,933 | 549,058 |
| Changes during the period | 424,632 | (225,125) | 424,632 | (225,125) |
| Balance at 31 December | 748,565 | 323,933 | 748,565 | 323,933 |

**10 Deferred acqusition cost**

The analysis of deferred acquisition costs (DAC), which represents commission paid during the year on unearned premium received among different classes of business is shown below:

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Fire | 174,714 | 122,221 | 174,714 | 122,221 |
| Motor | 237,612 | 166,221 | 237,612 | 166,221 |
| Workmen Compensation | 27,954 | 19,555 | 27,954 | 19,555 |
| Marine | 104,829 | 73,333 | 104,829 | 73,333 |
| Personal accident | 48,920 | 34,222 | 48,920 | 34,222 |
| Casualty accident | 69,886 | 48,888 | 69,886 | 48,888 |
| Oil and Gas | 34,943 | 24,444 | 34,943 | 24,444 |
| | 698,858 | 488,884 | 698,858 | 488,884 |

*Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)*
*For the period ended 31 March 2020*

The movement in deferred acquisition costs is as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 January | 465,991 | 334,935 | 488,884 | 465,991 |
| Acquisition during the period | 1,741,361 | 3,940,843 | 1,711,497 | 5,074,980 |
| Amortization for the period | (1,508,494) | (3,809,787) | (1,501,523) | (5,052,087) |
| Balance at 31 December | 698,858 | 465,991 | 698,858 | 488,884 |
| | | | | |
| Current | 698,858 | 465,991 | 698,858 | 488,884 |
| Non Current | - | - | - | - |
| Balance at 31 December | 698,858 | 465,991 | 698,858 | 488,884 |

**11 Other receivables and prepayments**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Prepaid expenses (see note (i) below) | 849,302 | 322,938 | 506,443 | 214,906 |
| Short term lease payment | 46,232 | 46,232 | 46,232 | 46,232 |
| Right-of-use Assets (see note (ii) below) | 21,638 | 21,638 | 21,638 | 21,638 |
| Prepaid minimum deposit | - | 65,341 | - | 65,341 |
| Receivable from agents | 32,243 | 32,132 | 32,243 | 32,132 |
| Other receivables | 333,814 | 449,664 | 285,363 | 92,760 |
| Doubtful receivables | 68,830 | 68,588 | 68,830 | 68,588 |
| Deposit for shares receivable (iii) | - | 5,289,756 | - | 5,289,756 |
| | 1,352,058 | 6,296,288 | 960,749 | 5,831,353 |
| Less allowance for impairment (iv) | (68,588) | (68,588) | (68,588) | (68,588) |
| | 1,283,470 | 6,227,700 | 892,161 | 5,762,765 |
| | | | | |
| Current | 1,283,470 | 6,227,700 | 892,161 | 5,762,765 |
| Non Current | - | - | - | - |
| Balance at 31 December | 1,283,470 | 6,227,700 | 892,161 | 5,762,765 |

**(i)** Prepaid expenses relate to rent and other expenses.

**(ii)** The effect of adoption of IFRS 16 as at 1 January 2019 (increase/(decrease)) is as follows,

**(iii)** Deposit for shares represents amounts received by the company from its recent private placement, in which Leap Frog Investment Limited and AIICO Bahamas Limited invested a combined amount of N5.28 b into the company on 20 December 2019. Amount received is kept in dedicated account by the issuing house, Stanbic IBTC Capital pending the receipt of the final approval by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). However, the Company received 'No Objection' from both SEC and NAICOM on the transaction before the receipt of the funds on 20 Dec 2019. In addition, the two investors have no intention of asking for a refund of their funds. Hence, the Company have recognised these funds in equity as Deposit for Shares pending the receipt of the final approval and allocation of the shares (see note 23 below). The final approval was received in Febuary 2020 and the shares were allocated on February 20, 2020

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Right of Use Assets | **21,638** | **21,638** | **21,638** | **21,638** |
| Prepayments | **(21,638)** | **(21,638)** | **(21,638)** | **(21,638)** |
| | - | - | - | - |

The Company has lease contracts for various offices. Before the adoption of IFRS 16, the Company classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as either an operating lease.

Upon adoption of IFRS 16, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which have been applied by the Company.

**Leases previously accounted for as operating leases**

The Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for most leases were recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. In some leases, the right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised.

**(iv)** This represents receivable amount under reconciliation.

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**12 Income taxes**

**(a) Current income tax payable**

The movement in current income tax payable can be analyzed as follows:

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Balance at 1 January | 487,112 | 590,976 | 361,505 | 507,241 |
| Back duty (see note (b)(iii) below) | - | - | - | - |
| Charge for the year | 5,754 | 369,933 | - | 113,115 |
| Payments made during the period | (67,080) | (473,798) | - | (258,851) |
| Balance at 31 December | 425,786 | 487,112 | 361,505 | 361,505 |

**(b) Amounts recognised in profit or loss**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Minimum tax (see note (iii) below) | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - |
| **(i) Income tax expense** | | | | |
| Current income tax expense | 5,754 | 265,447 | - | 62,852 |
| Tertiary tax | - | 29,863 | - | - |
| NITDA levy | - | 37,558 | - | 50,264 |
| **Current Income tax expense** | 5,754 | 332,868 | - | 113,115 |
| | 5,754 | 332,868 | - | 113,114 |
| **Deferred tax expense** | | | | |
| Origination of temporary differences | (441,415) | 147,887 | (441,415) | (46,420) |
| Changes in recognised deductible temporary differences | - | (161,068) | - | - |
| Total deferred income tax expense | (441,415) | (13,181) | (441,415) | (46,420) |
| **Total income taxes** | **(435,661)** | **319,687** | **(441,415)** | **66,695** |

**(ii) Income tax expense**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Minimum tax (see note (i) above) | - | - | - | - |
| Corporate tax (see note (ii) above) | 5,754 | 332,868 | - | 113,115 |
| **Income tax expense** | **5,754** | **332,868** | **-** | **113,115** |

**(c) Amounts recognised in OCI**

| **Group** | | **Mar-20** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Before tax** | **Tax (expense)** | **Net of tax** |
| Exchange gains on fair value financial assets | - | - | - |
| Fair value gain on fair value financial assets (see note 23 d) | (1,708,018) | (139,680) | (139,680) |
| Balance at 31 December | (1,708,018) | (139,680) | (139,680) |

| **Company** | | **Mar-20** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Before tax** | **Tax (expense)** | **Net of tax** |
| Exchange gains on fair value financial assets | - | - | - |
| Fair value gain on fair value financial assets (see note 23 d) | (1,185,593) | - | (1,185,593) |
| Balance at 31 December | (1,185,593) | - | (1,185,593) |

| **Group** | | **Dec-19** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Before tax** | **Tax (expense)** | **Net of tax** |
| Exchange gains on fair value financial assets | 12,234 | - | 12,234 |
| Fair value loss on fair value financial assets | 3,279,074 | (139,680) | 3,139,394 |
| Balance at 31 December | 3,291,308 | (139,680) | 3,151,628 |

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**Company**

| | Dec-19 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Before tax** | **Tax (expense)** | **Net of tax** |
| Exchange gains on fair value financial assets | - | - | - |
| Fair value loss on fair value financial assets | 1,781,081 | - | 1,781,081 |
| Balance at 31 December | 1,781,081 | - | 1,781,081 |

**(d) Movement in deferred tax balances**

**2020**
**Group**

| | | | | Balance at 31 March | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Net balance at 1 January** | **Recognised in profit or loss** | **Recognised in OCI** | **Net** | **Deferred tax assets** | **Deferred tax liabilities** |
| Property and Equipment | 142,757 | - | - | (48,266) | 11,194 | (59,460) |
| Unrelieved losses | - | - | - | 142,757 | 145,483 | (2,726) |
| Investment property | (1,815) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unrealised exchange gain on financial assets | (139,680) | - | - | (1,815) | (1,815) | - |
| Increase in liability | | | | | - | (139,680) |
| | **(479,902)** | **-** | **-** | **92,676** | **154,862** | **(201,866)** |

**2020**
**Company**

| | | | | Balance at 31 March | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Net balance at 1 January** | **Recognised in profit or loss** | **Recognised in OCI** | **Net** | **Deferred tax assets** | **Deferred tax liabilities** |
| Property and equipment | (441,415) | 441,415 | - | - | - | - |
| Unrelieved losses | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Investment property | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **(441,415)** | **441,415** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

**2019**
**Group**

| | | | | Balance at 31 December | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Net balance at 1 January** | **Recognised in profit or loss** | **Recognised in OCI** | **Net** | **Deferred tax assets** | **Deferred tax liabilities** |
| Property and Equipment | (526,392) | 45,228 | - | (481,164) | 5,711 | (486,875) |
| Unrelieved losses | 144,944 | - | - | 142,757 | 145,483 | (2,726) |
| Investment property | (1,193) | 1,193 | - | - | - | - |
| Unrealised exchange gain on financial assets | (1,815) | - | - | (1,815) | (1,815) | - |
| Increase in liability | | | | (139,680) | - | (139,680) |
| | **(384,456)** | **46,420** | **-** | **(479,902)** | **149,379** | **(629,282)** |

**2019**
**Company**

| | | | | Balance at 31 December | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Net balance at 1 January** | **Recognised in profit or loss** | **Recognised in OCI** | **Net** | **Deferred tax assets** | **Deferred tax liabilities** |
| Property and equipment | (486,643) | 45,228 | - | (441,415) | - | (441,415) |
| Investment property | (1,193) | 1,193 | - | - | - | - |
| | **(487,836)** | **46,420** | **-** | **(441,415)** | **-** | **(441,415)** |

**(f) Unrecognised deferred tax on unrelieved losses**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Unrecognised deferred tax | 8,537,883 | 8,537,883 | 8,537,883 | 8,537,883 |
| | 8,537,883 | 8,537,883 | 8,537,883 | 8,537,883 |

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

This represents the deferred tax on unrelieved losses on the life business.
The Group did not recognise this amount as it is of the view that it may not be probable to have taxable profits against which the tax assets can be utilised, due to the four-year tax lapse period for unrelieved losses for insurance companies in Nigeria.

**13 Investment in subsidiaries**

The Group is made up of four entities, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| AIICO Insurance PLC | - Parent |
| AIICO Pension Managers Limited | - Subsidiary |
| AIICO Multishield Limited | - Subsidiary |
| AIICO Capital Limited | - Subsidiary |

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| AIICO Pension Managers Limited (see note (b) below) | - | - | 1,365,042 | 1,365,042 |
| AIICO Multishield Limited(see note (c) below) | - | - | 587,317 | 587,317 |
| AIICO Capital Limited see note (d) below) | - | - | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Balance at 31 December | - | - | 2,452,359 | 2,452,359 |

**(a)** The movement in investment in subsidiaries is as follows:

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Balance at 1 January | - | - | 2,452,359 | 2,452,359 |
| Additions during the year | - | - | - | - |
| Balance at 31 December | - | - | 2,452,359 | 2,452,359 |

**(b) AIICO Pension Managers Limited**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Balance at 1 January | - | - | 1,365,042 | 1,365,042 |
| Balance at 31 December | - | - | 1,365,042 | 1,365,042 |

AIICO Pension Managers Limited is involved in Pension Administration Services to private and public sector contributors. AIICO Pension was incorporated as a Limited Liability Company on February 1, 2005 under the Companies and Allied Matters Act, CAP C20, Laws of the federation of NIgeria 2004 and licensed as a Pension Fund Administrator by the National Pension Commission on April 13, 2006. AIICO Pension Managers is domiciled in Nigeria and its registered office is at Plot 2 Oba Akran Avenue, Ikeja Lagos.
The Company has 70.20% (2018: 70.20%) interest in AIICO Pension Managers Limited.

**(c) AIICO Multishield Limited**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Balance at 1 January | - | - | 587,317 | 587,317 |
| Additions | - | - | - | - |
| Balance at 31 December | - | - | 587,317 | 587,317 |

**(ii)** The Company has 76.10% interest in AIICO Multishield Limited (2018: 76.10%). AIICO Multishield Limited is involved in health management insurance.

**(d) AIICO Capital Limited**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Balance at 1 January | - | - | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Additions | - | - | - | - |
| Balance at 31 December | - | - | 500,000 | 500,000 |

This represents the Company's 90% (2018: 90%) investment in AIICO Capital Limited. AIICO Capital is involved in providing portfolio and fund management services.

**(e) Non-controlling interests**

| *In thousands of naira* | **NCI Percentage Holding** | **Mar-20** | **NCI Percentage Holding** | **Dec-19** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AIICO Pension Managers Limited | 29.8% | 549,964 | 29.8% | 543,316 |
| AIICO Multishield HMO | 23.9% | 161,383 | 23.9% | 147,485 |
| AIICO Capital | 10.0% | 234,231 | 10.0% | 304,798 |
| | | 945,577 | | 995,599 |

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**(i)** The movement in the NCI account during the year is as follows:

| *In thousands of naira* | Mar-20 | Dec-19 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 January | 995,599 | 744,559 |
| Share of profit | 39,150 | 125,895 |
| Realized (loss)/gain on equities | (1,210) | (13,699) |
| Fair value reserves | (87,961) | 150,900 |
| Restatement of share of net asset | - | - |
| NCI share of opening ECL | - | - |
| Dividend paid | - | (12,056) |
| Gain on dilution of shareholding | - | - |
| Balance at 31 December | 945,577 | 995,599 |

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**14 Investment properties**

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

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Balance at 1 January | 772,000 | 555,000 | 772,000 | 555,000 |
| Additions | - | 338,200 | - | 338,200 |
| Changes in fair value (Note 30) | - | (121,200) | - | (121,200) |
| Balance at 31 March 2020 | **772,000** | **772,000** | **772,000** | **772,000** |
| | | | | |
| Current | - | - | - | - |
| Non Current | 772,000 | 772,000 | 772,000 | 772,000 |
| Balance at 31 March 2020 | **772,000** | **772,000** | **772,000** | **772,000** |

Investment property comprises a number of commercial properties that are leased to third parties.
Changes in fair values are recognised as gains in profit or loss and included in 'other income'. All gains are unrealised.

The items of investment property are valued as shown below:
Investment properties, principally residential buildings, are held for long term rental yields and are not occupied by the group. They are carried at fair value. Changes in fair value are presented in profit or loss as part of other income. Property interest held under operating leases are not classified as investment properties

**Company**

| | Opening bal | Additions | Disposal | Fair value gain/(loss) | Closing bal | Title |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Safecourt Apartment Towers (6 flats). Ojulari road, off Lekki-Express Way, Lagos | 252,000 | - | - | - | **252,000** | Deed of lease |
| 3 Terrace Houses. 36 Ladoke Akintola street, GRA, Ikeja, Lagos | 270,000 | - | - | - | **270,000** | Deed of Assigment |
| 1 Unit Terrace Houses GRA | 90,000 | - | | - | **90,000** | Deed of Assigment |
| Awolowo Towers | 160,000 | - | | - | **160,000** | Deed of Assigment |
| | **772,000** | - | - | - | **772,000** | |

**(b) Measurement of fair values**

***(i) Fair value hierarchy***

The fair value of investment properties was determined by an external, independent property valuer, having relevant recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the properties being valued. The independent valuer, Niyi Fatokun of Niyi Fatokun & Co. (Estate Surveyors and Valuers, FRC/2013/NIESV/70000000/1217) valued the properties on the basis of open market value as at 31 December 2019.

The Safecourt apartment (Off Lekki Expressway) had a fair value loss of N18million, the Terrace houses(GRA Ikeja) had a fair value loss of N30million,while Awolowo Towers had a fair value loss of N73million, hence a net fair value loss of N121million as shown in (a) above.
The fair value measurement for the investment properties of ₦772million (2018: ₦555million) has been categorised as a Level 2 fair value based on the inputs into the valuation technique used.
None of the Group's assets had been pledged as collateral during the year.

***(ii) Valuation technique***

The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of investment property.

| **Valuation technique** |
|---|
| The fair values are determined by applying the direct market evidence comparative method of valuation to derive the open market value. This valuation model reflects the current price on actual transaction for similar properties in the neighbourhood in recent time.<br><br>References were made to prices of land and comparable properties in the neighbourhood. The data obtained were analysed and adjustment was made to reflect differences in site area and the actual location, quality of construction and off-site facilities. |

Amounts recognised in profit or loss for investment properties

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Rental income from operating leases | - | - | - | - |
| Direct operating expenses from property that generated rental income | - | - | - | - |
| Direct operating expenses from property that did not generate rental income | - | - | - | - |
| Fair value gain/(loss) recognised in other income | - | (121,200) | - | (121,200) |
| | **-** | **(121,200)** | **-** | **(121,200)** |

**15 Goodwill and other intangible assets**

**(a) Reconciliation of carrying amount**

**GROUP**

| | Goodwill | Computer Software | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 January 2020 | 800,863 | 788,944 | 1,589,807 |
| Acquisitions | - | 12,505 | 12,505 |
| Reclassification from PPE (see note 16 a below) | - | - | - |
| Disposals | - | - | - |
| Balance at 31 March 2020 | 800,863 | 801,449 | 1,602,312 |
| | | | |
| **Accumulated amortization** | | | |
| Balance at 1 January 2020 | - | 603,944 | 603,944 |
| Amortization | - | 28,621 | 28,621 |
| Balance at 31 March 2020 | - | 632,565 | 632,565 |

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Carrying amounts** | | | |
| Balance at 31 March 2020 | 800,863 | 168,883 | 969,746 |
| | | | |
| **Cost** | | | |
| Balance at 1 January 2019 | 800,863 | 708,108 | 1,508,971 |
| Acquisitions | - | 58,087 | 58,087 |
| Transfer from property and equipment | - | 22,749 | 22,749 |
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | 800,863 | 788,944 | 1,589,807 |
| | | | |
| **Accumulated amortization** | | | |
| Balance at 1 January 2019 | - | 494,886 | 494,886 |
| Amortization | - | 109,058 | 109,058 |
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | - | 603,944 | 603,944 |
| | | | |
| **Carrying amounts** | | | |
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | 800,863 | 184,999 | 985,862 |

**COMPANY**

| *In thousands of naira* | Goodwill | Computer Software | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | |
| Balance at 1 January 2020 | 800,863 | 514,317 | 1,315,180 |
| Reclassification from WIP (see note 16 a below) | - | - | - |
| Transfer from property and equipment (see note 17) | - | - | - |
| Disposals | - | - | - |
| Balance at 31 March 2020 | 800,863 | 514,317 | 1,315,180 |
| | | | |
| **Accumulated amortization** | | | |
| Balance at 1 January 2020 | - | 408,500 | 408,500 |
| Amortization | - | 20,063 | 20,063 |
| Balance at 31 March 2020 | - | 428,563 | 428,563 |
| | | | |
| **Carrying amounts** | | | |
| Balance at 31 March 2020 | 800,863 | 85,754 | 886,617 |
| | | | |
| **Cost** | | | |
| Balance at 1 January 2019 | 800,863 | 491,568 | 1,292,431 |
| Acquisitions | - | - | - |
| Transfer from property and equipment | - | 22,749 | 22,749 |
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | 800,863 | 514,317 | 1,315,180 |
| | | | |
| **Accumulated amortization** | | | |
| Balance at 1 January 2019 | - | 326,526 | 326,526 |
| Amortization | - | 81,974 | 81,974 |
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | - | 408,500 | 408,500 |
| | | | |
| **Carrying amounts** | | | |
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | 800,863 | 105,817 | 906,680 |

Goodwill is evaluated for impairment annually or whenever we identify certain triggering events or circumstances that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Events or circumstances that might indicate an interim evaluation is warranted include, among other things, unexpected adverse business conditions, macro and reporting unit specific economic factors (for example, interest rate and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, and loss of key personnel), supply costs, unanticipated competitive activities, and acts by governments and courts. The recoverable amount was calculated using the free cashflow method (FCFF) with the the assumption that managemnet would continue to pay out 40% of PAT as dividend over the next five years at a long term growth rate of 10%. These variabes are discounted using the prevailing average FGN Bond rate as at each review date having considered inflation and tax. The recoverable amount is viewd from three scenerios, which are the best case, nase case and the worse case.

**16 Property and equipment**

**(a) Group**

| *In thousands of naira* | Land | Buildings | Capital work in progress | Furniture & equipment | Motor vehicles | Leased motor vehicles | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2020 | 1,715,000 | 4,090,000 | 563,209 | 2,867,617 | 1,494,782 | - | 10,730,609 |
| Additions | - | - | - | 78,044 | 262,518 | - | 340,562 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | (5,080) | - | (5,080) |
| Reclassifications | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Revaluation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **At 31 March 2020** | **1,715,000** | **4,090,000** | **563,209** | **2,945,661** | **1,752,220** | **-** | **11,066,090** |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2020 | - | 40,901 | - | 2,181,719 | 910,147 | - | 3,132,766 |
| Depreciation for the year | - | 20,450 | - | 75,447 | 56,670 | - | 152,566 |
| Disposals | - | | - | - | (5,080) | - | (5,080) |
| Reclasssification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Revaluation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **At 31 March 2020** | **-** | **61,351** | **-** | **2,257,166** | **961,736** | **-** | **3,280,253** |
| | | | | | | | |
| **Net book value** | | | | | | | |
| **At 31 March 2020** | **1,715,000** | **4,028,649** | **563,209** | **688,496** | **790,484** | **-** | **7,785,838** |

i. The Group had no capital commitments as at the reporting date. (2018: Nill)
ii. There were no capitalized borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment as at the reporting date.
iii. Reclaissifcations are items of major repairs on buildings and purchase of equipments that have been put to full use.
iv None of the Group's assets had been pledged as collateral during the year.
v The land and building was revalued by an external, independent property valuer, having relevant recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The independent valuer, Niyi Fatokun of Niyi Fatokun & Co. (Estate Surveyors and Valuers, FRC/2013/NIESV/70000000/1217) valued the properties on the basis of open market value as At 31 December 2019.
vi The carrying value of land would have remained at N1.52billion as against N1.72billion, while carrying value of buildings would have been N4.16billion as against N4.05billion

*Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)*
*For the period ended 31 March 2020*

recognized in the account

vii The status of the properties of land and building is as follows;

viii The balance of N22.7m in reclassification is relating in capital work in progress to software which has been reclassifed to intangible assets (see note 15 above)

| Location | Title | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Plot Pc 12 Churchgate street Victoria Island. | Certificate of Occupancy | Pefected |
| Plot 2 Oba Akran Avenue Ikeja. | Deed of Assignment | Perfected |
| 12 Moshood Abiola Way, Liberty road Ibadan | Receipt of purchase | Acquired via acquisition |
| AIICO House, 36-38 Ilupeju Industrial Avenue, Ilupeju, Lagos State | Deed of Assignment | Perfected |

| *In thousands of naira* | Land | Buildings | Capital work in progress | Furniture & equipment | Motor vehicles | Leased motor vehicles | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2019 | 1,519,000 | 3,916,268 | 597,710 | 2,577,049 | 1,238,526 | - | 9,848,553 |
| Additions | - | - | 601,779 | 163,055 | 393,652 | - | 1,158,487 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | (9,219) | (137,396) | - | (146,615) |
| Reclassifications | 149,067.00 | 327,733 | (613,532) | 136,732 | - | - | 0 |
| Reclassification to Intangibles (see note 16) | - | - | (22,749) | - | - | - | (22,749) |
| Write off | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **At 31 December 2019** | **1,715,000** | **4,090,000** | **563,209** | **2,867,617** | **1,494,782** | **-** | **10,730,609** |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2019 | - | 77,950 | - | 1,896,995 | 848,411 | - | 2,823,356 |
| Depreciation for the year | - | 80,063 | - | 289,265 | 170,569 | - | 539,897 |
| Disposals | - | | - | (4,541) | (108,833) | - | (113,375) |
| Reclasssification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Revaluation | - | (117,113) | - | - | - | - | (117,113) |
| **At 31 December 2019** | **-** | **40,901** | **-** | **2,181,719** | **910,147** | **-** | **3,132,766** |
| **Net book value** | | | | | | | |
| **At 31 December 2019** | **1,715,000** | **4,049,099** | **563,209** | **685,898** | **584,635** | **-** | **7,597,843** |

**(b) Company**

| *In thousands of naira* | Land | Buildings | Capital work in progress | Furniture & equipment | Motor vehicles | Leased motor vehicles | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2020 | 1,715,000 | 4,090,000 | 489,928 | 2,352,705 | 796,309 | - | 9,443,942 |
| Additions | - | - | - | 71,778 | 255,918 | - | 327,695 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Reclasifications * | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Revaluation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **At 31 March 2020** | **1,715,000** | **4,090,000** | **489,928** | **2,424,482** | **1,052,227** | **-** | **9,771,637** |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2020 | - | 40,900 | - | 1,801,137 | 565,692 | - | 2,407,730 |
| Depreciation for the year | - | 20,450 | - | 58,214 | 34,034 | - | 112,699 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Revaluation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **At 31 March 2020** | **-** | **61,350** | **-** | **1,859,352** | **599,727** | **-** | **2,520,429** |
| **Net book value** | | | | | | | - |
| **At 31 March 2020** | **1,715,000** | **4,028,650** | **489,928** | **565,131** | **452,500** | **-** | **7,251,209** |

| *In thousands of naira* | Land | Buildings | Capital work in progress | Furniture & equipment | Motor vehicles | Leased motor vehicles | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2019 | 1,519,000 | 3,916,268 | 597,710 | 2,121,572 | 780,377 | - | 8,934,927 |
| Additions | - | - | 528,499 | 98,994 | 114,618 | - | 742,111 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | (4,594) | (98,686) | - | (103,280) |
| Reclasifications | 149,067 | 327,733 | (613,532) | 136,732 | - | - | (149,067) |
| Reclassification to Intangibles * | - | - | (22,749) | - | - | - | (22,749) |
| Write off | - | - | - | | | | - |
| Revaluation | 46,933 | (154,001) | - | - | - | - | (107,068) |
| **At 31 December 2019** | **1,715,000** | **4,090,000** | **489,928** | **2,352,705** | **796,309** | **-** | **9,443,942** |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2019 | - | 77,950 | - | 1,586,773 | 573,096 | - | 2,237,819 |
| Depreciation for the year | - | 80,063 | - | 215,625 | 86,219 | - | 381,908 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | (1,260) | (93,623) | - | (94,883) |
| Reclasifications | - | - | | - | - | - | - |
| Revaluation | - | (117,113) | - | - | - | - | (117,113) |
| **At 31 December 2019** | **-** | **40,900** | **-** | **1,801,137** | **565,692** | **-** | **2,407,731** |
| **Net book value** | | | | | | | |
| **At 31 December 2019** | **1,715,000** | **4,049,100** | **489,928** | **551,567** | **230,617** | **-** | **7,036,211** |

* Reclassified to Intangibles assets

*Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)*
*For the period ended 31 March 2020*

**17 Statutory deposits**

This represents the amount deposited with the Central Bank of Nigeria as At 31 December, 2019 in accordance with section 9(1) and section 10(3) of Insurance Act 2003 interest income earned on this deposit is included in the investment income.

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Non life business | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| Life business | 200,000 | 230,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| | **500,000** | **530,000** | **500,000** | **500,000** |

| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| At 1 January | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 530,000 |
| Additions | - | - | - | - |
| Writed-off (i) | | - | | (30,000) |
| **Balance as at** | **500,000** | **500,000** | **500,000** | **500,000** |

**18 Insurance contract liabilities**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Outstanding claims (see note (a) below) | 7,460,058 | 6,822,626 | 7,381,331 | 6,668,137 |
| Claims incurred but not reported (see note (b) below) | 2,897,523 | 2,709,152 | 2,897,523 | 2,709,152 |
| Unearned premium (see note (c) below) | 6,069,009 | 3,777,808 | 5,929,170 | 3,712,068 |
| Life fund (see (note (d) below) | 35,259,625 | 32,634,748 | 35,259,625 | 32,634,748 |
| Annuity fund (see note (e) below) | 40,146,482 | 39,042,017 | 40,146,482 | 39,042,017 |
| | **91,832,697** | **84,986,351** | **91,614,131** | **84,766,122** |

(a) Outstanding claims per business segment is as follows;

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Non life | 4,610,471 | 3,902,463 | 4,610,471 | 3,902,463 |
| Life | 2,770,860 | 2,765,674 | 2,770,860 | 2,765,674 |
| Health | 78,727 | 154,489 | - | - |
| | **7,460,058** | **6,822,626** | **7,381,331** | **6,668,137** |

(a)(i) The movement in outstanding claims is as follows;

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Balance at 1 January | 6,822,626 | 5,972,487 | 6,668,137 | 5,831,496 |
| Claims incurred during the year | 9,771,909 | 30,549,728 | 9,733,440 | 30,092,658 |
| Claims paid during the year (see note 26) | (9,134,477) | (29,699,588) | (9,020,246) | (29,256,018) |
| | **7,460,058** | **6,822,626** | **7,381,331** | **6,668,137** |

The Company had 15,960 claims outstanding as at reporting period. Of the total outstanding claims 16% are within the holding bank of 90days while 84% are above 90days holding period which are due to pending incomplete documentations. The Company do not have any outstanding claim with executed discharge voucher that is more than 90days in accordance with Section 70 (1a) of the Insurance Act 2003.

(b) Claims incurred but not reported

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Non life | 1,878,742 | 1,691,907 | 1,878,742 | 1,691,907 |
| Life | 1,018,781 | 1,017,245 | 1,018,781 | 1,017,245 |
| | **2,897,523** | **2,709,152** | **2,897,523** | **2,709,152** |

(c) Unearned premium

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Non life | 4,656,968 | 3,199,816 | 4,656,968 | 3,199,816 |
| Life | 1,272,202 | 512,252 | 1,272,202 | 512,252 |
| Health | 139,839 | 65,740 | - | - |
| | **6,069,009** | **3,777,808** | **5,929,170** | **3,712,068** |

(i) Movement in unearned premium is as follows;

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at 1 January | 3,836,260 | 3,706,626 | 3,712,069 | 3,648,635 |
| Premium written in the year | 17,550,885 | 50,138,467 | 17,264,762 | 49,440,231 |
| Premium earned during the year | (15,193,853) | (50,008,832) | (15,047,661) | (49,376,798) |
| Balance as at | **6,069,009** | **3,836,260** | **5,929,170** | **3,712,069** |

(d) The movement in individual life fund is as follows;

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Balance at 1 January | 32,634,748 | 22,557,159 | 32,634,748 | 22,557,159 |
| Changes during the year | 2,624,877 | 10,077,589 | 2,624,877 | 10,077,589 |
| Balance as at | **35,259,625** | **32,634,748** | **35,259,625** | **32,634,748** |

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

(e) The movement in annuity fund is as follows;

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Balance at 1 January | 33,825,746 | 30,653,985 | 39,042,017 | 30,653,985 |
| Premium written during the year | 1,820,062 | 1,750,663 | 1,820,062 | 1,750,663 |
| Payouts during the year (see note 24c) | 1,444,507 | 1,207,998 | 1,444,507 | 1,207,998 |
| Change in actuarial valuation | (2,160,104) | 213,100 | (2,160,104) | 213,100 |
| Balance as at | **34,930,211** | **33,825,746** | **40,146,482** | **39,042,017** |

**(b)(iii) Analysis of non-life contract unearned premium is as follows:**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Fire | 892,643 | 643,440 | 892,643 | 643,440 |
| Motor | 965,892 | 727,856 | 965,892 | 727,856 |
| Personal Accident | 228,843 | 164,867 | 228,843 | 164,867 |
| Casualty | 1,076,053 | 840,195 | 1,076,053 | 840,195 |
| Workmen Compensation | 104,692 | 47,858 | 104,692 | 47,858 |
| Marine | 485,257 | 228,185 | 485,257 | 228,185 |
| Special Oil | 900,695 | 542,317 | 900,695 | 542,317 |
| Agric | 2,893 | 5,099 | 2,893 | 5,099 |
| Health Management | 218,566 | 220,229 | - | - |
| | **4,875,534** | **3,420,045** | **4,656,968** | **3,199,816** |

**(b)(iv) Movement in non-life contract unearned premium can be analyzed as follows:**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| At 1 January | 3,362,876 | 2,957,835 | 3,199,816 | 3,163,894 |
| Changes in health insurance unearned premium | (1,663) | 5,591 | - | - |
| Premium written in the year | 4,928,895 | 11,048,984 | 4,642,772 | 12,179,141 |
| Premium earned during the year | (3,414,573) | (10,649,534) | (3,185,620) | (12,143,219) |
| **Balance as at** | **4,875,534** | **3,362,876** | **4,656,968** | **3,199,816** |

**19 Investment contract liabilities**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Deposit administration (see note (a) below) | 2,514,705 | 2,477,145 | 2,514,705 | 2,477,145 |
| Other investment contract liabilities (see note (b) below) | 14,699,814 | 13,724,222 | 14,699,814 | 13,724,222 |
| **Total investment contract liabilities** | **17,214,519** | **16,201,367** | **17,214,519** | **16,201,367** |

**(a)** Movement in deposit administration is shown below:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| At 1 January | 2,477,145 | 1,862,197 | 2,477,145 | 1,862,197 |
| Deposits | 29,870 | 539,074 | 29,870 | 539,074 |
| Withdrawals | (25,167) | (108,480) | (25,167) | (108,480) |
| Credit of interest and other income | 30,450 | 105,438 | 30,450 | 105,438 |
| Impact of actuarial valuation | 2,408 | 78,917 | 2,408 | 78,917 |
| **Balance as at** | **2,514,705** | **2,477,145** | **2,514,705** | **2,477,145** |

**(b)** Other investment contract liabilities are stated at amortised cost and the amount is analysed as follows:

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| At 1 January | 13,724,222 | 10,457,420 | 13,724,222 | 10,457,420 |
| Increase during the year | 975,592 | 3,266,802 | 975,592 | 3,266,802 |
| **Balance as at** | **14,699,814** | **13,724,222** | **14,699,814** | **13,724,222** |

Other investment contract liabilities represent deposit-based policies for individual savings business wth insignificant risk element.

**20 Trade payables**

Trade payables represent amounts payable to reinsurers, co-insurers, agents and brokers at the end of the year. The carrying amounts disclosed below approximate the fair values at the reporting date

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Reinsurance and co-insurance payable | 611,423 | 167,439 | 611,423 | 167,439 |
| Refund Premium paid in advance | (223,650) | 588,068 | (223,650) | 588,068 |
| Unallocated premium (see (a) below) | 467,479 | 321,343 | 467,479 | 321,343 |
| Refund to policyholders | 14,261 | 9,626 | 14,261 | 9,626 |
| Commission payable | 144,669 | 425,921 | 144,669 | 425,921 |
| Others | 272,072 | 326,844 | - | - |
| | **1,286,253** | **1,839,238** | **1,014,181** | **1,512,396** |

(a) This relates to premiums yet to be matched to policies due to various reasons.

**21 (a) Other payables and accruals**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Accrued expenses | 1,536,484 | 1,584,148 | 1,376,891 | 1,490,411 |
| Long term employee bonus | 150,624 | 150,624 | 150,624 | 150,624 |
| Agent provident fund | 203,655 | 203,563 | 203,655 | 203,563 |
| Gratuity payable (see note (i) below) | 35,168 | 64,752 | 35,168 | 64,752 |
| Deferred income (fees & Commission) | 563,178 | 410,093 | 563,178 | 410,093 |
| Other payables | 804,655 | 706,807 | 353,285 | 331,607 |
| Other credit balances (see note (ii) below) | 1,542,352 | 530,299 | 1,542,352 | 530,299 |
| Payable to subsidiaries | - | - | 225,812 | 225,402 |
| | **4,836,116** | **3,650,286** | **4,450,965** | **3,406,751** |

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**(i)** The Company's retirement benefit obligation was terminated in 2014 and the liability as at the date of termination - April 30, 2014, was transferred to a payable account.

**(ii)** Other credit balances represent outstanding bank credits which have not been matched to the prospective policyholders.

**(b)** **Fixed income liabilities**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Guaranteed income notes (see note (i)) | 29,791,959 | 20,143,047 | - | - |
| | 29,791,959 | 20,143,047 | - | - |

(i) AIICO Capital Limited, a subsidiary company, manages a guaranteed income product, held as fixed income liabilities.
The assets held under this arrangement are in the name of AIICO Capital Limited and the underlying risks are retained by the Company.

(ii) These fixed income liabilities are invested as follows:

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 703,534 | 341,695 | - | - |
| Financial assets | 29,088,426 | 9,839,556 | - | - |
| | 29,791,959 | 10,181,251 | - | - |

**22 (a)** **Borrowings**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| IFC Loan | 2,135,576 | 2,629,477 | 2,135,576 | 2,629,477 |
| | **2,135,576** | **2,629,477** | **2,135,576** | **2,629,477** |

The Company obtained a loan of US$7million (N1.39billion) from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) on 30 June 2015 at an interest rate of 6.5% plus 6-month LIBOR for a period of 7 years with moratorium period of 4 years on the principal. The loan had an embedded derivative (a conversion option) whereby IFC has the right to convert all or a portion of the outstanding principal amount into the equivalent number of shares of the Company. The loan is due for repayment effective March 2020 in 6 equal installments to end September 2022. This option however expired in December 2019 without the IFC exercising its options. Hence, the loan is now a straight loan.

**(b)** The movement in borrowings is as follows:

(i)

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| At 1 January | 2,442,929 | 2,134,334 | 2,442,929 | 2,134,334 |
| Foreign exchange loss | - | 138,684 | - | 138,684 |
| Convertible option | - | - | - | - |
| Repayment | (429,917) | | (429,917) | |
| Expired rights of conversion | - | - | - | 169,911 |
| | 2,013,012 | 2,273,018 | 2,013,012 | 2,442,929 |
| Accrued interest (see (ii) below) | 122,564 | 186,548 | 122,564 | 186,548 |
| | **2,135,576** | **2,459,567** | **2,135,576** | **2,629,478** |

(ii) The movement in accrued interest is as follows:

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| At 1 January | 186,548 | 190,399 | 186,548 | 190,399 |
| Accrued Interest | 47,489 | 399,274 | 47,489 | 399,274 |
| Interest repayment | (111,473) | (403,124) | (111,473) | (403,124) |
| **Balance as at** | **122,564** | **186,548** | **122,564** | **186,548** |

**(c)** The loan, which is a hybrid financial instrument, was split into debt and derivative liability components at inception. Current carrying values is as follows:

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Long term debt measured at amortised cost | 2,135,576 | 2,324,733 | 2,135,576 | 2,324,733 |
| Derivative liability measured at fair value (d) | - | - | - | - |
| | **2,135,576** | **2,324,733** | **2,135,576** | **2,324,733** |

**23** **Capital and reserves**

**(a)** **Share capital**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| **(a)(i)** Authorised: | | | | |
| 36,000,000,000 ordinary shares of 50 kobo each (2018: 15,000,000,000) (iv) | 18,000,000 | 18,000,000 | 18,000,000 | 18,000,000 |
| Balance as at | **18,000,000** | **18,000,000** | **18,000,000** | **18,000,000** |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **(a)(ii)** | Ordinary shares issued and fully paid: | | | | |
| | 6,930,204,480 ordinary shares at 50 kobo each | 5,665,103 | 5,665,103 | 5,665,103 | 3,465,102 |
| | | **5,665,103** | **5,665,103** | **5,665,103** | **3,465,102** |
| **(a)(iii)** | Ordinary shares issued and fully paid can be further analysed as follows: | | | | |
| | General business -7,652,478,122 ordinary shares at 50 kobo each (2019: 3,252,479,682) | 3,826,239 | 3,826,239 | 3,826,239 | 1,626,239 |
| | Life business - 3,677,724,798 ordinary shares at 50 kobo each | 1,838,864 | 1,838,864 | 1,838,864 | 1,838,863 |
| | | **5,665,103** | **5,665,103** | **5,665,103** | **3,465,102** |

4,399,998,440

**(a)(iv)** During the year, the company issued alloted a total of 4,399,998,440 ordinary shares of 50kobo nominal value at N1.20 per share to new shareholders

**(b) Share premium**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Share premium | 5,904,390 | 2,824,389 | 5,904,390 | 2,824,389 |
| | **5,904,390** | **2,824,389** | **5,904,390** | **2,824,389** |

**(c) Revaluation reserve**

**(i)** The balance in this account is analysed as follows:

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| At 1 January | 1,812,707 | 1,802,662 | 1,812,707 | 1,802,662 |
| Revaluation gain | - | 10,045 | - | 10,045 |
| **Balance as at** | **1,812,708** | **1,812,707** | **1,812,707** | **1,812,707** |

**(d) Fair value reserve**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| At 1 January | 1,995,335 | **(1,143,847)** | 828,180 | **(952,901)** |
| Reclassification to/(from) fair value reserves (see note (d) above) | 12,097 | 150,689 | - | - |
| Remeasurement gains on 1 January | - | - | - | - |
| Impairment adjustment on 1 January | - | - | - | - |
| Net fair value gain/(loss) | (1,847,698) | 3,139,394 | (1,185,593) | 1,781,081 |
| Transfer to NCI | 87,961 | (150,900) | - | - |
| **Balance as at** | **247,695** | **1,995,335** | **(357,413)** | **828,180** |

The fair value reserves is further broken down below;

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Revalued equities - Quoted | (1,461,873) | (943,260) | (1,449,776) | (806,270) |
| Revalued equities - Unquoted | 1,467,856 | 1,462,461 | 1,467,856 | 1,462,461 |
| Revaluation of bonds | (1,308,811) | 1,573,267 | (429,197) | 130,569 |
| Impairment reserve | 47,699 | 47,699 | 35,957 | 35,957 |
| Revaluation of treasury bills | (132,548) | (144,832) | 17,746 | 5,461 |
| **Balance as at** | **(1,387,677)** | **1,995,336** | **(357,412)** | **828,179** |

**(f) Foreign exchange gains reserve**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| At 1 January | 159,677 | 147,443 | 159,677 | 147,443 |
| Exchange gains on financial assets | - | 12,234 | - | 12,234 |
| **Balance as at** | **159,677** | **159,677** | **159,677** | **159,677** |

**(g) Statutory reserve**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| At 1 January | 167,874 | 143,882 | - | - |
| Transfer from retained earnings | 44,286 | 23,992 | - | - |
| **Balance as at** | **212,160** | **167,874** | **-** | **-** |

In accordance with the provision of section 81(2) of the Pension Reform Act 2014, the statutory reserve is credited with an amount equivalent to 12.5% of the net profit after tax or based on National Pension Commission requirements.

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**(h) Contingency reserve**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| At 1 January | 6,320,410 | 5,807,411 | 6,320,410 | 5,807,411 |
| Transfer from retained earnings | - | 512,999 | - | 512,999 |
| **Balance as at** | **6,320,410** | **6,320,410** | **6,320,410** | **6,320,410** |

Contingency reserve is calculated, in the case of non-life business, at the rate of the higher of 3% of total premium income receivable during the year or 20% of the net profits in accordance with Section 21(2) of Insurance Act, 2003.
In respect of Life Insurance Business, at the rate of the higher of the higher of 1% of the gross premium and 10% of net profits, in accordance with Section 22(1)(b) of the Insurance Act 2003 until it reaches minimum capital. As at 31 March 2020, for the life business, no additional transfer was made to the contingency reserve as it has reached the minimum capital in line with the Insurance Act, 2003.

**(i) Retained earnings**

The movement in retained earnings can be analysed as follows:

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| At 1 January | 5,888,972 | 1,479,002 | 5,253,957 | 1,253,208 |
| Transfer from statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income | 1,837,997 | 5,784,443 | 1,609,156 | 5,157,259 |
| Transfer from/(to) contingency reserve | - | (512,999) | - | (512,999) |
| Transfer from statutory reserve (see note (g) above) | (44,286) | (147,282) | - | - |
| Dividend paid to ordinary shareholders (see (a) below) | - | (415,812) | - | (415,812) |
| Realised (loss)/gain on equities | (10,887) | (298,382) | - | (227,697) |
| **Balance as at** | **7,671,796** | **5,888,972** | **6,863,112** | **5,253,957** |

**(k) Deposit for shares**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| Deposit for shares (i) | - | 5,280,000 | - | 5,280,000 |
| | **-** | **5,280,000** | **-** | **5,280,000** |

**k(i)** This represents deposit for shares from the two investors in the company's private placement, pending allotment of the shares. See note 11(iii) above.

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**24 Gross premium**

**(a) Gross premium written**

Gross premium written by business is as follows:

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| Non-life | 4,642,772 | 4,345,410 | 4,642,772 | 4,345,410 |
| Life (individual and group) | 10,801,928 | 8,030,524 | 10,801,928 | 8,030,524 |
| Annuity | 1,820,062 | 1,750,663 | 1,820,062 | 1,750,663 |
| Health Management | 286,123 | 197,280 | - | - |
| | **17,550,885** | **14,323,877** | **17,264,762** | **14,126,597** |

**(b) Gross premium income**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| Gross premium written | 17,550,885 | 14,323,876 | 17,264,762 | 14,126,597 |
| Unearned premium | (2,357,032) | (1,932,225) | (2,217,192) | (1,868,337) |
| | **15,193,853** | **12,391,652** | **15,047,570** | **12,258,260** |

**(c) Reinsurance expenses**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| Reinsurance premium charge for the year | 2,908,869 | 2,279,023 | 2,908,869 | 2,279,023 |
| Unexpired reinsurance cost | (1,022,636) | (999,741) | (1,022,636) | (999,741) |
| Net reinsurance expense | **1,886,233** | **1,279,282** | **1,886,233** | **1,279,282** |

**25 Fees and commission income**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| Insurance contract | 469,997 | 318,033 | 469,997 | 318,034 |
| Pension and other contracts (see note (a) below) | 606,697 | 523,570 | - | - |
| | **1,076,693** | **841,603** | **469,997** | **318,034** |

**(a)** Pension and other other contracts relate to fee and income earned on pension fund and asset management by the subsidiary companies.

**26 (a) Gross benefits and claims incurred**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| Claims paid during the year (note 18(ai)) | 9,134,476 | 7,313,216 | 9,020,246 | 7,224,862 |
| Change in outstanding claims | 637,432 | 1,817,251 | 713,194 | 1,870,462 |
| Change in incurred but not reported | 188,371 | 206,675 | 188,371 | 206,675 |
| | **9,960,279** | **9,337,142** | **9,921,811** | **9,301,998** |

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| **(b) Claim recoveries** | | | | |
| Claims recovered from reinsurance | 1,083,838 | 836,635 | 3,399,168 | 836,635 |
| Changes in outstanding claims | 1,157,665 | 2,075,726 | (1,157,665) | 2,075,726 |
| | **2,241,503** | **2,912,361** | **2,241,503** | **2,912,361** |
| **(i) Claims recoveries can be futher analysed as follows:** | | | | |
| Life | 10,744 | 169,548 | 10,744 | 169,548 |
| Non-life (see note (ii) below) | 2,230,759 | 2,742,813 | 2,230,759 | 2,742,813 |
| | **2,241,503** | **2,912,361** | **2,241,503** | **2,912,361** |
| **(ii) Non-life business claims recoveries can be analysed as follows:** | | | | |
| Recoveries - reinsurance | 2,189,196 | 2,706,637 | 2,189,196 | 2,706,637 |
| Recoveries - salvage | 41,563 | 36,176 | 41,563 | 36,176 |
| | **2,230,759** | **2,742,813** | **2,230,759** | **2,742,813** |

**27 Underwriting expenses**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| Acquisition costs (see note (a) below) | 1,508,494 | 1,240,010 | 1,501,523 | 1,226,760 |
| Maintenance expenses (see note (c) below) | 234,737 | 281,482 | 234,737 | 281,482 |
| | **1,743,231** | **1,521,492** | **1,736,260** | **1,508,242** |

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**(a) Acquisition costs by business is as follows:**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| Life | 993,753 | 816,906 | 993,753 | 816,906 |
| Non-life | 507,770 | 409,854 | 507,770 | 409,854 |
| Multishield HMO | 6,971 | 13,250 | - | - |
| | **1,508,494** | **1,240,010** | **1,501,523** | **1,226,760** |

**(b) Acquisition costs is analysed as follows:**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acquisition cost during the period | 1,711,497 | 1,440,876 | 1,711,497 | 1,440,876 |
| Net movement in deferred acquisition cost | (209,974) | (214,116) | (209,974) | (214,116) |
| Commission incurred | 1,501,523 | 1,226,760 | 1,501,523 | 1,226,760 |
| Providers' capitation fee and other direct expenses | 6,971 | 13,250 | - | - |
| | **1,508,494** | **1,240,010** | **1,501,523** | **1,226,760** |

**(c) Maintenance expenses can be analysed as follows:**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| Policy administration expenses | 175,991 | 265,047 | 175,991 | 265,047 |
| Tracking expenses | 3,858 | 6,560 | 3,858 | 6,560 |
| Service charges | 54,888 | 9,875 | 54,888 | 9,875 |
| | **234,737** | **281,482** | **234,737** | **281,482** |

**(d) Change in Life Fund can be analysed as follows:**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| Ordinary Life | 3,600,469 | 3,961,412 | 3,600,469 | 3,961,412 |
| **(d)** Annuity | 1,104,465 | 3,171,761 | 1,104,465 | 3,171,761 |
| | **4,704,934** | **7,133,173** | **4,704,934** | **7,133,173** |

**28 (a) Investment income**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| *Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method* | | | | |
| Policyholders' funds (see note (i) below) | 1,603,149 | 1,326,682 | 1,603,149 | 1,326,682 |
| Annuity funds (see note (ii) below) | 684,995 | 809,336 | 684,995 | 809,336 |
| Shareholders' funds (see note (iii) below) | 1,504,951 | 420,296 | 195,063 | 172,527 |
| | **3,793,094** | **2,556,313** | **2,465,308** | **2,308,545** |

**(i) Investment income attributable to policyholders' funds**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| Interest income on financial assets | 1,496,221 | 1,281,232 | 1,496,221 | 1,281,232 |
| Interest income on cash and cash equivalents | 3,514 | - | 3,514 | - |
| Income on policy loan | 45,413 | 45,449 | 45,413 | 45,449 |
| Dividend income | 58,001 | - | 58,001 | - |
| | **1,603,149** | **1,326,682** | **1,603,149** | **1,326,682** |

**(ii) Investment income attributable to annuity funds**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest income on financial assets | 684,995 | 809,336 | 684,995 | 809,336 |
| Interest income on cash and cash equivalents | - | - | - | - |
| | **684,995** | **809,336** | **684,995** | **809,336** |

**(iii) Investment income attributable to shareholders' funds**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest income on financial assets | 1,443,486 | 361,861 | 140,040 | 137,313 |
| Interest income on cash and cash equivalents | 42,238 | 58,435 | 17,898 | 35,214 |
| Income from Structured investments | - | - | - | - |
| Interest income on loans and receivables | - | | - | |
| Dividend income | 19,228 | | 19,228 | |
| | **1,504,951** | **420,296** | **177,165** | **172,527** |

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**(b) Profit on deposit administration**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Investment income on deposit administration can be analysed as follows:* | | | | |
| Investment income on deposit | 57,238 | 43,702 | 57,238 | 43,702 |
| Guaranteed interest to policyholders | (30,450) | (24,488) | (30,450) | (24,488) |
| Acquisition expense | (32) | - | (32) | - |
| Impact of actuarial valuation | (2,408) | (4,405) | (2,408) | (4,405) |
| **Profit from deposit administration** | **24,349** | **14,809** | **24,349** | **14,809** |

**29 (a) Net realised gains**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| *Net realised gains are attributable to the following:* | | | | |
| Property and equipment | 1,407 | 19,466 | 1,407 | 15,268 |
| Investment property | - | - | - | - |
| Fair value financial instrument (see (b) below) | 284,808 | 930,949 | 284,808 | 930,949 |
| | **286,215** | **950,415** | **286,215** | **946,217** |

**(b) Net realised gains on fair value financial instrument can be analysed as follows:**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gain/(Loss) on treasury bills | - | (15,265) | - | (15,265) |
| Gain on FGN Bonds | 284,808 | 946,214 | 284,808 | 946,214 |
| | **284,809** | **930,949** | **284,809** | **930,949** |

**30 Net fair value gains/(losses)**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| Financial assets | 642,116 | 3,401,510 | 642,116 | 3,401,510 |
| | **642,116** | **3,401,510** | **642,116** | **3,401,510** |

**31 Other operating income**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| Sundry income | 170,060 | 201,164 | 111,560 | 71,733 |
| Exchange (loss)/gain | (1,763) | (66,160) | (1,763) | (66,160) |
| | **168,297** | **135,004** | **109,797** | **5,573** |

**32 Personnel expenses**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| Salaries | 575,776 | 343,920 | 275,793 | 237,033 |
| Allowances and other benefits | 558,139 | 809,066 | 475,638 | 562,835 |
| | **1,133,914** | **1,152,986** | **751,431** | **799,868** |

**33 Other operating expenses**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| Travel and representation | 93,028 | 137,397 | 71,919 | 99,874 |
| Marketing and administration | 130,890 | 255,389 | 44,770 | 51,817 |
| Advertising | 75,564 | | 75,564 | 158,827 |
| Occupancy | 167,978 | 197,158 | 149,924 | 169,698 |
| Amortization of Right of Use Assets | 14,557 | - | 14,557 | - |
| Communication and postages | 150,880 | 136,861 | 131,319 | 110,683 |
| Dues and subscriptions | 36,221 | 19,903 | 31,005 | 16,067 |
| Office supply and stationery | 34,870 | 30,715 | 27,316 | 27,371 |
| Fees and assessments | 320,445 | 173,995 | 199,951 | 125,844 |
| NAICOM levy | 28,018 | 270,020 | 28,018 | 270,020 |
| Directors emolument | 21,710 | 21,013 | 15,210 | 16,513 |
| Legal fees | 2,373 | 12,908 | 2,373 | 12,908 |
| Consulting fees (External actuary, tax consultancy) | 114,760 | 80,378 | 49,948 | 80,378 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 181,187 | 158,180 | 132,762 | 113,420 |
| Miscellaneous expenses (see note (a) below) | 157,596 | 51,021 | 96,308 | 24,905 |
| Foreign exchange loss | 13 | - | 13 | - |
| | **1,530,091** | **1,544,939** | **1,070,956** | **1,278,326** |

**(a)** Miscellaneous expenses relate to local taxes including tenement rates, land use charges, parking fees, etc payable to local tax authorities.

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**34 Finance costs**

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| Finance cost | 1,025,948 | 69,283 | 47,488 | 69,283 |
| | **1,025,948** | **69,283** | **47,488** | **69,283** |

Finance cost is broken down as follows:

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| Borrowing cost (see note (i) below) | - | - | - | |
| Interest on finance lease | - | - | - | - |
| Interest on convertible loan | 47,489 | 69,283 | 47,489 | 69,283 |
| Convertible loan remeasurement (see note (i) below) | - | - | - | - |
| | **47,489** | **69,283** | **47,489** | **69,283** |

**(i)** The borrowing was remeasured at the reporting date using the closing market rate of N360/$1 (2016: N305/$1) (see note 35(d))
**(i)** Borrowing cost relates to capitalized cost incurred in the facilitation of the IFC loan.

**35 Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share amounts is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** | **Mar-20** | **Mar-19** |
| Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders for basic and diluted earnings | 1,837,997 | 3,044,154 | 1,609,156 | 2,604,411 |
| | **1,837,997** | **3,044,154** | **1,609,156** | **2,604,411** |
| Number of shares in issue | **6,930,204** | **6,930,204** | **6,930,204** | **6,930,204** |
| Dilutive effect of preference shares | - | - | - | - |
| Dilutive effect of the IFC loan conversion option | - | 1,758,718 | | 1,758,718 |
| **Net** | **6,930,204** | **8,688,922** | **6,930,204** | **8,688,922** |
| Basic earnings per share (kobo) | 27 | 44 | 23 | 38 |
| Diluted earnings per share (kobo) | 27 | 35 | 23 | 30 |

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of these financial statements.

**36 Related party disclosures**

**(a) Parent and ultimate controlling party**

The ultimate controlling party of the Group is AIICO Insurance PLC.

**(b) Transactions with key management personnel**

**(b)(i) Key management personnel transactions**

A number of key management personnel, or their related parties, hold positions in other companies that result in them having control or significant influence over these companies.

A number of these companies transacted with the Group during the year. The terms and conditions of these transactions were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, in similar transactions with non-key management personnel related companies on an arm’s length basis.

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

| **Company** | | | **Transaction values ('000)** | | **Balance outstanding ('000)** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Name of related party** | **Relationship** | **Nature of transaction** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** | **Mar-20** | **Dec-19** |
| AIICO Pension Managers Limited | Subsidiary | Insurance Premium | 5,227 | 5,227 | - | - |
| | | Rent | 10,786 | 10,786 | - | - |
| AIICO Multishield Limited | Subsidiary | Health | 18,706 | 18,706 | - | - |
| | | Insurance Premium | 7,496 | 7,496 | - | - |
| AIICO Capital Limited* | Subsidiary | Portfolio Management | (150,000) | 275,582 | 225,812 | 225,402 |
| | | Insurance Premium | 6,232 | 6,232 | - | - |
| | | Rent | 11,700 | 11,700 | - | - |
| Magnartis Finance and Investment Limited** | Common Director | Stockbrokers | 8,787 | 8,787 | 186,707 | 186,963 |
| | | | (81,066) | 344,516 | 412,519 | 412,365 |

* AIICO Insurance Plc employs the services of AIICO Capital Limited to manage its financial assets. In return, AIICO Capital charges a percentage on the income generated as management fees.

**Magnartis Finance and Investment Limited are stockbrokers that trades the Company's equity portfolio. The balance reflected above are the unsettled balances on stock transactions as at reporting date.

The terms and conditions of the finance lease transactions were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, in similar transactions with non-key management personnel related companies on an arm’s length basis.

All outstanding balances with these related parties are priced on an arm’s length basis and are to be settled in cash within 3 months of the reporting date. None of the balances are secured. No expense has been recognised in the current year or prior year for bad or doubtful debts in respect of amounts owed by related parties.
No guarantees have been given or received.

(c) **Chairman and Directors' emoluments**

| | **Group** | | **Company** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **2020** | **2019** | **2020** | **2019** |
| Emolument | 178,494 | 178,494 | 43,800 | 43,800 |
| Fees | 4,105 | 4,105 | 1,085 | 1,085 |
| | 182,599 | 182,599 | 44,885 | 44,885 |
| Chairman | 30,000 | 30,000 | 11,522 | 11,522 |
| Highest paid director | 48,581 | 48,581 | 48,581 | 48,581 |

The number of directors, including the Chairman, whose emoluments were within the following range were:

| | **Group** | | **Company** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2020** | **2019** | **2020** | **2019** |
| 1,000,001 - 2,000,000 | - | - | - | - |
| 2,000,001 and above | 19 | 19 | 6 | 6 |
| | 19 | 19 | 6 | 6 |

**37 Contingencies and commitments**

**(a)(i) Legal proceedings and obligations**

The Company operates in the insurance industry and is subject to legal proceedings in the normal course of business. The Directors through legal counsel have assessed the obligations that such proceedings (including litigation) will not have any material effect on its results and financial position, hence, no provisions have been made in the financial statements. The summary of these cases, eighteen (5) (2018: 18) in number amounts to a total of N85,m (2018:N2.8b).

(ii) The Company is also subject to insurance solvency regulations of NAICOM. There are no contingencies related to such regulations.

**(b) Funds under management**

This represents investments held on behalf of clients and are stated at amortised cost.
An analysis of funds under management is shown below:

| | **Group** | | **Company** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***In thousands of naira*** | **2020** | **2019** | **2020** | **2019** |
| AIICO Money Market Fund (AMMF) (see note (i) below) | 1,002,207 | 933,206 | - | - |
| AIICO Balance Mutual Fund (ABF) | 106,416 | 50,944 | | |
| High Networth Individuals Fund (HNI) (see note (ii) below) | 5,200,268 | 4,732,558 | - | - |
| **Non-pension funds** | 6,308,891 | 5,716,708 | - | - |
| Pension Funds (see note (iii) below) | 124,133,225 | 105,783,600 | | |
| **Total funds** | 130,442,116 | 111,500,308 | - | - |

These funds do not form part of the assets and liabilities of the Group as the risks and rewards of these investments belong to the customers.

***Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)***
***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

Fees earned from the management of these funds are as follows:

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **2020** | **2019** | **2020** | **2019** |
| AMMF | 16,039 | 13,934 | - | - |
| ABF | 1,361 | 447 | | |
| HNI Fund | 51,413 | 46,424 | - | - |
| **Non-pension funds** | 68,813 | 60,805 | - | - |
| Pension Funds (see note (iii) below) | 1,298,508 | 1,298,508 | - | - |
| **Total funds** | 1,367,321 | 1,359,313 | - | - |

**(i) AIICO Money Market Fund (AMMF)**

This represents customers' investment in the AIICO Money Market Fund, which is managed by AIICO Capital Limited, a subsidiary of the Company. This fund is regulated by the Nigerian Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and it started on March 10, 2014.
It currently trades at ₦100 per unit as at December 31, 2019 (2018: ₦100)

The Company has investments of ₦338million in the Fund (2018: N450million)

**(ii) High Networth Individuals Fund (HNI)**

This represents customers' investment in High Networth Individuals Fund, which is managed by AIICO Capital Limited, a subsidiary of the Company. This fund started in August 2015.
Returns on this fund are discretionary, however, when the Group exceeds the returns agreed with the customer, they earn a 20% performance fee on the excess. The Group also charges management fees on this Fund.

**(iii) Pension Funds**

This comprise the AIICO Pensions Retirement Savings Account (RSA) Fund, Retiree Fund, Institutional Fund and Transitional Contribution Fund which is managed by AIICO Pension Managers Limited.

AIICO Pensions Retirement Savings Account and Retiree Funds are open pension funds, while the remaining funds are closed.

**(c) Unclaimed dividend**

The Company has unclaimed dividend of ₦737.2million as at 31 December 2019, 2018 (N691.8million). As required by section 16(d) of the Nigerian Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) guidelines the assets representing these unclaimed dividend do not form part of the assets of the Company. These funds are held by the Registrar.

## 38 Contraventions and penalties

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **2020** | **2019** | **2020** | **2019** |
| The following payments were made relating to contraventions and penalties during the year: | | | | |
| Penalty to National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) (see note (i) below) | 750 | - | 750 | - |
| Penalty to National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) (see note (ii) below) | - | 2,100 | - | 2,100 |
| | **-** | **2,100** | **-** | **2,100** |

(i) During the year, National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) imposed a fine on the Company for appointment of two principal offcers and a non

(ii) In the prior year, National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) imposed a fine on the Company for engaging in transaction with a loss adjuster without a valid operating license in violation of section 45(8) of Insurance Act 2003.

## 39 Personnel

The average number of persons employed at the end of the period/ year was:

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2020** | **2019** | **2020** | **2019** |
| Managerial | 69 | 63 | 44 | 41 |
| Senior staff | 336 | 301 | 235 | 208 |
| Junior staff | 154 | 157 | 11 | 10 |
| | 559 | 521 | 290 | 259 |

(a) The personnel expenses for the above persons were:

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *In thousands of naira* | **2020** | **2019** | **2020** | **2019** |
| Wages and salaries | 575,776 | 343,920 | 275,793 | 237,033 |
| Other staff costs | 558,139 | 809,066 | 475,638 | 562,835 |
| | 1,133,914 | 1,152,986 | 751,431 | 799,868 |

*Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Cont'd)*
*For the period ended 31 March 2020*

(b) The number of employees paid emoluments, excluding pension and allowances, above ₦100,000 for the year were:

| | Group | | Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2020** | **2019** | **2020** | **2019** |
| 100,000 - 600,000 | 272 | 282 | 192 | 188 |
| 600,001 - 1,200,000 | 119 | 82 | 56 | 31 |
| 1,200,001 - 2,400,000 | 67 | 65 | 12 | 12 |
| 2,400,001 and above | 101 | 92 | 30 | 28 |
| | 559 | 521 | 290 | 259 |

## 40 Hypothecation of assets

**2020**

| | Policyholder's fund | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Life Fund** | **Annuity** | **Investment Contract Liabilities** | **Non-life Insurance Contract Liabilities** | **Total Policyholders fund** | **Shareholders' fund** | **Total** |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 1,788,977 | - | 321,162 | 1,089,941 | 3,200,081 | 2,431,815 | 5,631,896 |
| Financial assets: | | | | | | | |
| Bonds and treasury bills | 30,902,940 | 40,476,990 | 17,152,054 | 4,471,204 | 93,003,188 | 14,173,106 | 107,176,294 |
| Quoted equities | 957,652 | 88,049 | - | 782,755 | 1,828,456 | - | 1,828,456 |
| Unquoted equities | 2,081,420 | - | 155,830 | - | 2,237,250 | 1,531,546 | 3,768,796 |
| Loans & receivables | 2,016,273 | - | - | - | 2,016,273 | 593,923 | 2,610,196 |
| Investment in subsidiaries | - | - | - | - | - | 2,452,359 | 2,452,359 |
| Investment properties | 47,500 | - | - | - | 47,500 | 724,500 | 772,000 |
| Property and equipment | 2,414,653 | - | - | - | 2,414,653 | 4,836,556 | 7,251,209 |
| Statutory deposits | - | - | - | - | - | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Other assets (See a below) | 757,511 | - | - | 7,932,510 | 8,690,021 | 2,477,636 | 11,167,657 |
| **Total assets (a)** | 40,966,926 | 40,565,040 | 17,629,045 | 14,276,411 | 113,437,421 | 29,721,441 | 143,158,863 |
| **Policyholders liabilities (b)** | 40,321,468 | 40,146,482 | 17,214,519 | 11,146,181 | 108,828,650 | 34,330,211 | 143,158,863 |
| **Excess/ (shortfall) of assets over liabilities (a-b)** | **645,458** | **418,558** | **414,526** | **3,130,230** | **4,608,771** | **(4,608,770)** | **-** |

**(a) Other Assets**

| | Life Fund | Annuity | Investment Contract Liabilities | Non-life Insurance Contract Liabilities | Total Policyholders fund | Shareholders' fund | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trade receivables | - | - | - | 1,049,151 | 1,049,151 | - | 1,049,151 |
| Reinsurance assets | 757,511 | - | - | 6,883,359 | 7,640,870 | - | 7,640,870 |
| Deferred acquisition costs | - | - | - | - | - | 698,858 | 698,858 |
| Other receivables and prepayments | - | - | - | - | - | 892,161 | 892,161 |
| Deferred tax assets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Goodwill and other intangible assets | - | - | - | - | - | 886,617 | 886,617 |
| | 757,511 | - | - | 7,932,510 | 8,690,021 | 2,477,636 | 17,686,168 |

**2019**

| | Policyholder's fund | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Life Fund** | **Annuity** | **Investment Contract Liabilities** | **Insurance Contract Liabilities** | **Total Policy holders fund** | **Shareholders' fund** | **Total** |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 566,226 | - | 188,742 | 1,274,164 | 2,029,132 | 3,366,271 | 5,395,403 |
| Financial assets: | | | | | | | |
| Bonds and treasury bills | 20,920,915 | 31,720,503 | 14,027,073 | 3,045,529 | 69,714,020 | 1,002,690 | 70,716,710 |
| Quoted equities | 1,200,238 | 16,780 | 336,319 | 805,985 | 2,359,322 | 52,937 | 2,412,259 |
| Unquoted equities | 246,329 | - | 393,323 | - | 639,652 | 1,624,492 | 2,264,144 |
| Loans & receivables | 2,092,921 | - | - | - | 2,092,921 | 494,741 | 2,587,662 |
| Investment in subsidiaries | - | - | - | - | - | 2,452,359 | 2,452,359 |
| Investment properties | 47,500 | - | - | - | 47,500 | 724,500 | 772,000 |
| Property and equipment | 1,629,545 | - | - | - | 1,629,545 | 5,366,746 | 6,996,291 |
| Statutory deposits | - | - | - | - | - | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Other assets (See a below) | 816,227 | - | - | 4,001,643 | 4,817,870 | 7,158,329 | 11,976,199 |
| | 27,519,901 | 31,737,284 | 14,945,456 | 9,127,321 | 83,329,962 | 22,743,066 | 106,073,027 |

**Other Assets**

| | Life Fund | Annuity | Investment Contract Liabilities | Insurance Contract Liabilities | Total Policy holders fund | Shareholders' fund | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trade receivables | - | - | - | 303,106 | 303,106 | - | 303,106 |
| Reinsurance assets | 703,017 | - | - | 4,757,555 | 5,460,572 | - | 5,460,572 |
| Deferred acquisition costs | - | - | - | - | - | 488,884 | 488,884 |
| Other receivables and prepayments | - | - | - | - | - | 5,762,765 | 5,762,765 |
| Deferred tax assets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Goodwill and other intangible assets | - | - | - | - | - | 906,681 | 906,681 |
| | 703,017 | - | - | 5,060,661 | 5,763,678 | 7,158,329 | 12,922,007 |

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***For the period ended 31 March 2020***

**41 Impact of COVID 19**

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, before Nigeria recorded its first case, AIICO Insurance Plc. commenced and sustained communications to employees and customers on the advent of the virus, infection risks and subsequent preventive measures.

The Company's comprehensive incident management system which was recently re-certified (in February 2020) by the British Standards Institute (BSI) under the ISO 22301 standard was adapted for COVID-19.The system is managed by AIICO's Incident Management Team (IMT), which is headed by one of the Executive Directors.

Upon confirmation of the index case in Nigeria, and subsequent lockdown of the FCT, Lagos & Ogun States, we activated our Business Continuity Plans in response to emerging operational risks – with key focus on (1) protecting our People, (2) protecting our Assets, sales and distribution architecture and (3) provision of service to customers at predetermined level and (4) maintaining a strong solvency position & balance sheet.

Although our office locations were shut down during the lockdown period, we remained operational, ensuring we continued to provide services to our customers remotely. This feat was achieved with the help of our robust and resilient technology infrastructure supported by seamless operational processes that enabled our employees work from home (WFH) with ease.

In addition, we carried out detailed scenario analysis and stress testing to examine the impact of COVID-19 on AIICO's business operations and financial performance. The results of the scenario testing carried out showed that the CovID-19 pandemic had no impact on the Company's going concern status as at 31 March 2020.

As a socially responsible organization, we supported the Federal Government and Lagos State Government in the fight against the pandemic by providing life insurance to over 5,000 frontline Healthcare workers. In addition, we provided hygiene kits to pregnant women and established a feeding program targeted at less privileged in vulnerable communities within Lagos State.

Finally, the company continues to monitor the events as they unfold to ensure necessary arrangements and systems are put in place to minimize impact on our operations.

**42 Securities Trading Policy**

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