

Evolving
with
Purpose,
Delivering
with
Confidence



2025



Annual Report
& Accounts



AIICO
INSURANCE
RC: 7340

WITH EVERY
TURN



**Enjoy protection that
moves with you.**

About our Report

The company has had a mission to provide the highest quality of service and products to its customers. This commitment is what has kept customers coming back generation after generation.

AIICO has consistently strived to be the leader in its industry, always looking for ways to improve its operations and its products.



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Our performance



FOR YEARS, AIICO HAS EMPOWERED CLIENTS TO SAVE AND PLAN, GIVING THEM THE OPPORTUNITY TO TACKLE LIFE'S CHALLENGES WITH CONFIDENCE, TURNING ASPIRATIONS INTO ACHIEVEMENTS.

TOTAL ASSETS

₦584bn

2025	₦584b
2024	₦416b
2023	₦318b
2022	₦270b

GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUM

₦191.6bn

2025	₦191.6bn
2024	₦159bn
2023	₦110bn
2022	₦86bn

TOTAL EQUITY

₦98.7bn

2025	₦98.7bn
2024	₦67.8bn
2023	₦51.8bn
2022	₦45bn

SHAREHOLDER'S FUND

₦98.0bn

2025	₦98.0bn
2024	₦67.2bn
2023	₦51.4bn
2022	₦44.5bn

PROFIT BEFORE TAX (PBT)

₦24.3bn

2025	₦24.3bn
2024	₦15.8bn
2023	₦12.5b
2022	₦7.5bn

PROFIT AFTER TAX (PAT)

₦22.7bn

2025	₦22.7bn
2024	₦15.1bn
2023	₦12bn
2022	₦7.5bn

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Corporate Profile



Established in 1963, AllCO Insurance Plc (NSE Ticker "AllCO") is an Insurance, Health and Asset Management Company in Nigeria with market-leading positions in its key business lines

AllCO commenced operations in Nigeria in 1963 as an Agency of American Life Insurance Company ("ALICO") - a subsidiary of American International Group (AIG) at that time.

The company was incorporated, registered and licensed in Nigeria as American Life Insurance Company

Limited as a wholly-owned subsidiary of ALICO/AIG in 1970 to offer Life, Pension products and Insurance services. It was later renamed American International Insurance Company Limited (AllCO) upon the acquisition of a 60% stake by the Federal Government of Nigeria, and later listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange in 1990, after which both shareholders – the Federal Government of Nigeria and AIG divested

Following the consolidation of the insurance industry in 2007, the company acquired NFI Insurance Plc. and Lamda Insurance Company Limited (both cumulatively accounting for less than 30% of AllCO's pre-acquisition gross premiums). The company subsequently recertified as both General Insurance and Life Assurance Company, taking advantage of its legacy, brand, franchise and strong retail distribution network to grow a leading General Insurance business.

AllCO also owns valuable financial and strategic assets including a controlling stake in AllCO Multishield Limited and a 19% stake in Healthcare International Limited, both Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs), and AllCO Capital Limited, an asset management subsidiary.

(1) Insurance Business (Life & General)

(2) Asset Management

(3) HMO

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

1. Life and General Insurance are strategic businesses units/divisions within AllCO
2. AllCO Capital - a 90% owned subsidiary of AllCO providing asset management services for AllCO and 3rd parties
3. AllCO owns 76.10% of AllCO Multishield Limited - a Health Maintenance Organisation operating in Nigeria

Notice of 56th Annual General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 56th Annual General Meeting ("Meeting") of AIICO Insurance Plc (the "Company") will be held on Friday June 5, 2026, at 11.00 am at SHELL HALL of Muson Centre, 8/9 Marina Road, Onikan, Lagos, Nigeria to transact the following business:



Ordinary Business

1. To lay before the Meeting the report of the Directors, Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2025, together with the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended on that date and the reports of the Auditors and the Audit Committee thereon.
2. To declare a dividend of 12kobo per share amounting to N4,392,633,121.44 (Four Billion, Three Hundred and Ninety Two Million, Six Hundred and Thirty-Three Thousand, One Hundred and Twenty-One Naira, Forty-Four Kobo) only [subject to withholding tax] in respect of and out of the profit after taxation for the year ended 31st December 2025, payable to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of members at the close of business on May 28, 2026.
3. To Appoint new Directors/ Re-elect Directors retiring by rotation.
4. To authorize the directors to fix the remuneration of the auditors.
5. To disclose the remuneration of Managers
6. To elect members of the Statutory Audit Committee.

Special Business

7. To approve the remuneration of Directors

Dated this 4th day of May 2026

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Donald Kanu, PhD
Company Secretary

(i) Proxy

A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his or her place. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. A Proxy Form is attached at the last page of this report.

If the Proxy Form is to be valid for the purpose of this meeting, it must be completed, detached and deposited at the Office of the Registrar, Coronation Registrars Limited, Plot 09 Amodu Ojikutu Street, Off Saka Tinubu, Victoria Island, Lagos State P.M.B. 12753, Lagos, not later than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting. Alternatively, you can send the completed Proxy Form via email to eforms@coronationregistrars.com

(ii) Closure Of Register Of Members

Notice is hereby given that the register of members and transfer books of the

Company will be closed from May 28, 2026, to June 4, 2026. (both dates inclusive) for updating the register.

(iii) E-dividend

On June 5, 2026, dividends will be paid electronically to shareholders whose names appear on the Register of Members as at May 27, 2026, and who have completed the e-dividend registration and mandated the Registrar to pay their dividends directly into their Bank accounts. Detachable Forms in respect of mandate for e-dividend payment, unclaimed dividend/stale warrants and shareholder's data update are attached to the Annual Report for convenience. The detached hardcopy of the Forms should be completed and returned to Coronation Registrars Limited, Plot 09, Amodu Ojikutu Street, off Saka Tinubu Street, Victoria Island, Lagos or to any branch of Access Bank Plc or the Company's Head Office, Plot 14/15 Prince Alaba Oniru Street, Oniru Estate, Victoria Island, Lagos.

Notice of 56th Annual General Meeting

Alternatively, the Forms can be filled and submitted online on the Company's website at Investor Relations (aiicopl.com), or the Self Service Form on the Coronation Registrars Limited's website at <https://crlselfservice.coronatio.ng>

Unclaimed Dividend Warrants And Share Certificates

Some dividend warrants and share certificates remain unclaimed or are yet to be presented for payment or returned to the Company for revalidation. A list of such members is circulated with the Annual Report and Financial Statements. Members affected are advised to visit the office of the Company's Registrar, Coronation Registrars Limited, Plot 09 Amodu Ojikutu Street, Off Saka Tinubu, Victoria Island, P.M.B 12753, Lagos State. P.M.B. 12753, Lagos. You can also contact the Registrars via email on customercare@coronationregistrars.com and phone call on 02012272570

(iv) Audit Committee

In accordance with Section 404(6) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 any member may nominate a shareholder as a member of the Audit Committee by giving notice in writing of such nomination to the Company Secretary at least twenty-one (21) days before the Annual General Meeting. Section 404 (5) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 provides that all the members of the Audit Committee shall be financially literate and at least one (1) member shall be a member of a professional accounting body in Nigeria established by an Act of the National Assembly. The Code of Corporate Governance issued by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria also provides that members of the Audit Committee should be financially literate and able to read and interpret financial statements. Consequently, detailed curriculum vitae containing the nominee's qualification should be submitted with each nomination.

(v) Biographical Details Of Directors

Biographical details of New Directors and Directors standing Re-Election are contained in the Annual Report and Accounts

(vi) Website

A copy of this notice and other information relating to the meeting can be found at <http://www.aiicopl.com>

(vii) E-annual Report

The electronic version of the Annual report is available at company's website at AllCO Insurance | Motor, Travel, Life, Health Insurance and Investment (aiicopl.com) and the Registrars website: <https://crlselfservice.coronatio.n.ng/> Shareholders who have provided their email details to the Registrar will receive the electronic version of the Annual Report via email. Please click this link to update the Registrars database with your email address https://coronationregistrars.cloud.processmaker.net/webentry/7/node_9?general_enquiries.

(viii) Voting

Voting shall be done by show of hands using the Coronation Virtual electronic voting platform. The Registrars would notify the shareholders of the voting process in advance via email and adequate guidance would be provided at the meeting venue

(ix) Rights Of Securities' Holders To Ask Questions

Securities' Holders have rights to ask questions not only at the Meeting, but also in writing prior to the Meeting, and such questions must be submitted to the Company on or before 48 hours before the meeting.

(x) Unclaimed Dividend Warrants And Share Certificates

Some dividend warrants and share certificates remain unclaimed or are yet

to be presented for payment or returned to the Company for revalidation. A list of such members is circulated with the Annual Report and Financial Statements. Members affected are advised to visit the office of the Company's Registrar, Coronation Registrars Limited, Plot 09 Amodu Ojikutu Street, Off Saka Tinubu, Victoria, Island, P.M.B 12753, Lagos State. P.M.B. 12753, Lagos.

You can also contact the Registrars via email on customercare@coronationregistrars.com and phone call on 02012272570. For access to information on list of unclaimed dividends, please visit

https://www.aiicopl.com/images/financialreports/AIICO_SHAREHOLDERS_WITH_UNCLAIMED_DIVIDENDS_AS_AT_19_MAY_2026.pdf

Corporate Information

Corporate Information Directors	<p>Mr. Kundan Sainani Mr. Babatunde Fajemirokun Mr. Adewale Kadri Mr. Gbenga Ilori Mr. Samaila Zubairu (Independent Director) Mr. Ademola Adebise Mrs. Oluwafolakemi Edun Mr. Olalekan Akinyanmi Mr. Raimund Snyders Mrs. Kemi Adewole (Independent Director)</p>	<p>Chairman of the Board Group MD / CEO Executive Director Executive Director Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director Non-Executive Director</p>
Company Secretary	<p>Dr. Donald Kanu AllCO Insurance Plc, AllCO Plaza Plot PC 12, Churchgate Street Victoria Island, Lagos</p>	
Registered Office	<p>AllCO Plaza Plot PC 12, Churchgate Street Victoria Island, Lagos</p>	
RC No.	7340	
TIN	00401332-0001	
Corporate Head Office	<p>AllCO Plaza Plot PC 12, Churchgate Street Victoria Island, Lagos Tel: +234 01 2792930-59 0700AllContact (0700 2442 6682 28) Fax: +234 01 2799800 Website: //www.aicopl.com Email: aicontact@aicopl.com</p>	
Registrar	<p>Coronation Registrars (formerly, United Securities Limited) 09, Amodu Ojikutu Street Off Bishop Oluwole Street, Victoria Island P.M.B. 12753 Lagos</p>	
Independent Auditor	<p>Ernst & Young 10th & 13th Floors, UBA House 57, Marina Road Lagos Island Lagos website: www.ey.com/ng FRC/2023/COY/209403</p>	

Corporate Information (continued)

Bankers		Access Bank Plc CitiBank Limited Ecobank Nigeria Plc Fidelity Bank Plc First Bank of Nigeria Limited First City Monument Bank Plc Globus Bank Limited Guaranty Trust Bank Limited Keystone Bank Limited Nirsal Microfinance Bank Polaris Bank Limited Stanbic IBTC Plc Standard Chartered Bank Nigeria Limited Sterling Bank Limited Union Bank of Nigeria Limited United Bank for Africa Plc Wema Bank Plc Zenith Bank Plc										
Actuary	Firm Name: Firm FRCN: Life Valuation FRCN	Zamara Consulting Actuaries Nigeria Limited FRC/2019/00000012910 Nikhil Dhodia FRC/2021/PRO/NAS/004/00000024023										
	Firm Name: Firm FRCN: Non-life Valuation FRCN	Zamara Consulting Actuaries Nigeria Limited FRC/2019/00000012910 Jay Kosgei FRC/2021/PRO/NAS/004/00000023786										
Reinsurers		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Africa Reinsurance Corporation</td> <td>Trust Reinsurance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Continental Reinsurance Plc</td> <td>Zep Reinsurance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swiss Reinsurance</td> <td>Arig Reinsurance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WAICA Reinsurance</td> <td>Aveni Reinsurance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nigerian Reinsurance</td> <td>NCA Reinsurance</td> </tr> </table>	Africa Reinsurance Corporation	Trust Reinsurance	Continental Reinsurance Plc	Zep Reinsurance	Swiss Reinsurance	Arig Reinsurance	WAICA Reinsurance	Aveni Reinsurance	Nigerian Reinsurance	NCA Reinsurance
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Swiss Reinsurance	Arig Reinsurance											
WAICA Reinsurance	Aveni Reinsurance											
Nigerian Reinsurance	NCA Reinsurance											
Estate Valuer	Firm Name: Firm FRCN: Partner FRCN	Niyi Fatokun & Co. FRC/2019/00000012894 Niyi Fatokun (Chartered Surveyors & Valuer) FRC/2013/PRO/NIESV/004/00000001217										
Regulatory Authority		National Insurance Commission (NAICOM)										
Branch Networks												
<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>1. Corporate Head Office AllCO Plaza, Plot PC 12, Churchgate Street, Victoria Island, Lagos Tel: 0201 279 2930</p> <p>2. Aba 7 Factory Road, Aba, Abia State. Tel: 08067246002</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>3. Abuja 44, Durban Street, Off Ademola Adetokunbo Crescent, Wuse II, FCT, Abuja. Tel: 08056584875 & 08169011819</p> <p>4. Akure Tisco House, 3rd Floor, Opposite Mr. Biggs Outlet, Ado-Owo Road, Akure, Ondo State. Tel: 08056065568</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>5. Amuwo Plot 2034, Festac Link Road, Beside Corporation Estate Amuwo Odofin Lagos Tel: 08025378667 & 0810 602 8684</p> <p>6. Benin 28 Sokponba Road, Benin City, Edo State. Tel: 08034037773 , 08023580609 & 08032416932</p> </td> </tr> </table>			<p>1. Corporate Head Office AllCO Plaza, Plot PC 12, Churchgate Street, Victoria Island, Lagos Tel: 0201 279 2930</p> <p>2. Aba 7 Factory Road, Aba, Abia State. Tel: 08067246002</p>	<p>3. Abuja 44, Durban Street, Off Ademola Adetokunbo Crescent, Wuse II, FCT, Abuja. Tel: 08056584875 & 08169011819</p> <p>4. Akure Tisco House, 3rd Floor, Opposite Mr. Biggs Outlet, Ado-Owo Road, Akure, Ondo State. Tel: 08056065568</p>	<p>5. Amuwo Plot 2034, Festac Link Road, Beside Corporation Estate Amuwo Odofin Lagos Tel: 08025378667 & 0810 602 8684</p> <p>6. Benin 28 Sokponba Road, Benin City, Edo State. Tel: 08034037773 , 08023580609 & 08032416932</p>							
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Corporate Information (continued)

Branch networks - continued

7. Enugu

55/59 Chime Avenue,
Gbuja Plaza,
New Haven,
Enugu State.
Tel: 08063715549

8. Ibadan

12 Moshood Abiola Way,
beside FCMB Bank,
Challenge Area,
Ibadan, Oyo State.
Tel: 08035741519 &
08023658317 &
08027289318

9. Ikeja

AllCO House, Plot 2,
Oba Akran Avenue Opp.
Dunlop Ikeja Lagos.
Tel: 08038264806

10. Ilorin

1 New Yidi Road,
Gomola Building,
Ilorin, Kwara State.
Tel: 08022467206

11. Ilupeju

AllCO House,
36-38 Ilupeju Industrial Avenue,
Ilupeju, Lagos State.
Tel: 08160466239 &
08033158714 & 08033343036

12. Isolo

203/205 Oshodi/Apapa Expressway,
Isolo, Lagos State.
Tel: 09090218724 &
08057176063 &
08023054803 &
08036803169 &
08023090069

13. Jos

4 Beach Road,
Jos, Plateau State.
Tel: 08033282241 &
08035951258 &
08025474092

14. Kaduna

Yaman Phone House,
1 Constitution Road,
Opposite MTD,
Kaduna, Kaduna State
Tel: 08033386968

15. Kano

8, Post Office Road,
Kano, Kano State.
Tel: 08062210939 &
08034055916

16. Lekki

Gamet Plaza Lekki Ajah Express Way
Agungi Lekki Lagos State
08181805607

17. Onitsha

Noclink Plaza,
41 New Market Road,
Opposite UBA Bank,
Onitsha, Anambra State.
Tel: 07032733505

18. Owerri

46 Wetheral Road,
Owerri, Imo State
Tel: 08056033269 &
07066032065.

19. Port Harcourt

11 Ezimgbu Link Road
(Mummy B Road),
off Stadium Road,
GRA Phase IV,
Port Harcourt, Rivers State.
Tel: 07032733505 &
08053305511 &
09092205084

20. Uyo

164, Ikot Ekpene Road
Uyo Akwa Ibom State
Tel: 08160566660

21. Warri

No 60, Effurun/Sapele road Warri,
Delta State
Tel: 08022221993
08039710794 &
08034037773

Brand Platform



Our Vision

To be the dominant insurer in Sub Saharan Africa, built on deep understanding of customer needs and world-class digital experience.



Our Mission

To create the most compelling customer experience by offering best fit products to drive wholesome peace of mind, through a dynamic, highly motivated workforce and innovative technology.



Our Core Values

- Service Excellence
- Trust
- Team Spirit
- Entrepreneurship
- Professionalism



Results at a Glance - The Group

Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2025

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	Increase/ (Decrease) Changes	Increase/ (Decrease) %
Gross written premium	191,656,888	159,428,995	32,227,893	20
Insurance revenue	137,028,260	108,354,827	28,673,433	26
Insurance service expense	(95,181,695)	(86,637,364)	(8,544,331)	(10)
Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued	41,846,565	21,717,463	20,129,102	93
Net Expenses from reinsurance contracts	(29,348,500)	(24,722,687)	(4,625,813)	(19)
Insurance service result	12,498,065	(3,005,224)	15,503,289	516
Net investment income before fair value changes	61,805,994	41,510,222	20,295,772	49
Net fair value gain/(loss) on assets at fair value	24,033,544	(7,857,510)	31,891,054	406
(Loss)/gain from investment contracts	(389,317)	97,082	(486,399)	(501)
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(2,806,532)	11,174,117	(13,980,649)	(125)
Net insurance/reinsurance finance expenses	(57,038,619)	(19,069,829)	(37,968,790)	(199)
Net insurance and investment result	38,103,136	22,848,858	15,254,277	67
Other Income	3,658,862	2,079,421	1,579,441	76
Other Expenses	(17,405,606)	(9,004,855)	(8,400,751)	(93)
Profit before income tax	24,356,391	15,923,424	8,432,967	53
Income tax expenses	(1,672,565)	(730,956)	(941,609)	(129)
Profit for the year	22,683,826	15,192,468	7,491,358	49
Total other comprehensive income	10,766,156	2,503,205	8,262,951	330
Total comprehensive income for the year	33,449,982	17,695,673	15,754,309	89
Basic and diluted earnings per share (kobo)	62	42		
Financial Position				
<i>In thousands of naira</i>	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	Changes	%
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	74,378,708	35,161,542	39,217,167	112
Financial assets	448,300,969	341,631,025	106,669,944	31
Loans and advances	1,343,111	78,963	1,264,148	1601
Trade receivables	1,444,888	1,573,894	(129,006)	(8)
Reinsurance contracts assets	27,992,833	21,097,467	6,895,366	33
Other receivables and prepayments	5,998,952	4,043,323	1,955,629	48
Deferred tax assets	115,325	115,325	-	-
Investment properties	-	1,080,000	(1,080,000)	(100)
Property and equipment	20,081,075	9,207,173	10,873,903	118
Statutory deposits	500,000	500,000	-	-
Right of use assets	92,275	142,211	(49,936)	(35)
Goodwill and other intangible assets	3,770,552	1,858,656	1,911,896	103
Total assets	584,018,689	416,489,578	167,529,111	40
Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	345,149,698	262,019,620	83,130,078	32
Investment contract liabilities	5,623,326	4,615,131	1,008,196	22
Reinsurance contract liabilities	971,474	271,879	699,595	257
Other insurance contract liabilities	7,264,752	8,809,308	(1,544,556)	(18)
Trade payables	1,978,167	3,138,521	(1,160,354)	(37)
Other payables and accruals	21,472,928	15,337,587	6,135,341	40
Fixed income liabilities	97,454,037	53,040,546	44,413,491	84
Current income tax payable	1,720,549	814,439	906,110	111
Deferred tax liabilities	3,691,010	637,412	3,053,598	479
Total liabilities	485,325,941	348,684,443	136,641,498	39
Equity				
Share capital	18,302,638	18,302,638	-	-
Share premium	64,745	64,745	-	-
Revaluation reserve	9,840,942	2,764,016	7,076,926	256
Fair value reserve	5,154,733	1,489,465	3,665,269	246
Contingency reserve	18,170,219	14,564,278	3,605,941	25
Retained earnings	46,488,305	30,042,454	16,445,851	55
Shareholders' funds	98,021,582	67,227,596	30,793,987	46
Non-controlling interests	671,166	577,540	93,626	16
Total equity	98,692,748	67,805,135	30,887,613	46
Total liabilities and equity	584,018,689	416,489,578	167,529,111	40

Results at a Glance - The Company

Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2025

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	Increase/ (Decrease) Changes	Increase/ (Decrease) %
Gross written premium	189,641,190	158,107,454	31,533,736	20
Insurance revenue	135,012,562	107,033,286	27,979,276	26
Insurance service expense	(94,125,717)	(85,872,026)	(8,253,691)	(10)
Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued	40,886,845	21,161,260	19,725,585	93
Net Expenses from reinsurance contracts	29,348,500	(24,722,687)	(4,625,813)	(19)
Insurance service result	11,538,345	(3,561,427)	15,099,772	424
Net investment income before fair value changes	46,756,864	34,920,710	11,836,154	34
Net fair value gain/(loss) on assets at fair value	24,033,544	(7,857,510)	31,891,054	406
(Loss)/gain from investment contracts	(389,317)	97,082	(486,399)	(501)
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(2,649,903)	10,926,367	(13,576,270)	(124)
Net insurance/reinsurance finance expenses	(57,025,827)	(19,052,113)	(37,973,714)	(199)
Net insurance and investment result	22,263,705	15,473,108	6,790,597	44
Other Income	2,735,455	1,873,088	862,367	46
Other Expenses	(1,599,095)	(1,513,588)	(85,507)	(6)
Profit before income tax	23,400,065	15,832,608	7,567,457	48
Income tax expenses	(1,521,981)	(676,278)	(845,703)	(125)
Profit for the year	21,878,084	15,156,330	6,721,754	44
Total other comprehensive loss	10,805,209	1,421,934	9,383,275	660
Total comprehensive income for the year	32,683,293	16,578,264	16,105,029	97
Financial Position				
<i>In thousands of naira</i>	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	Changes	%
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	37,320,190	19,613,904	17,706,286	90
Financial assets	384,686,754	297,754,872	86,931,882	29
Trade receivables	961,793	1,224,509	(262,716)	(21)
Reinsurance contracts assets	27,992,833	21,097,467	6,895,366	33
Other receivables and prepayments	4,089,529	3,113,563	975,966	31
Investment in subsidiaries	1,087,317	1,087,317	-	-
Investment properties	-	1,080,000	(1,080,000)	(100)
Property and equipment	19,878,911	8,986,436	10,892,475	121
Statutory deposits	500,000	500,000	-	-
Right of use assets	60,794	83,954	(23,160)	(28)
Goodwill and other intangible assets	3,718,560	1,803,340	1,915,220	106
Total assets	480,296,681	356,345,362	123,951,319	35
Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	344,575,297	261,574,660	83,000,637	32
Investment contract liabilities	5,623,326	4,615,131	1,008,196	22
Reinsurance contract liabilities	971,474	271,879	699,595	257
Other insurance contract liabilities	7,264,752	8,809,308	(1,544,556)	(18)
Trade payables	1,978,167	3,138,521	(1,160,354)	(37)
Other payables and accruals	20,190,269	12,224,114	7,966,154	65
Current income tax payable	1,551,225	744,100	807,125	108
Deferred tax liabilities	3,681,978	628,380	3,053,598	485.95
Total liabilities	385,836,489	292,006,093	93,830,395	32
Equity				
Share capital	18,302,638	18,302,638	-	-
Share premium	64,745	64,745	-	-
Revaluation reserve	9,840,942	2,764,016	7,076,926	256
Fair value reserve	5,268,125	1,539,842	3,728,283	242
Contingency reserve	18,170,219	14,564,278	3,605,941	25
Retained earnings	42,813,524	27,103,750	15,709,774	58
Shareholders' funds	94,460,192	64,339,269	30,120,924	47
Total liabilities and equity	480,296,681	356,345,362	123,951,319	35

Corporate Governance

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Chairman's Statement

Our performance during the year reflects this shift. We have not only preserved the gains of our transformation journey, but have built upon them - embedding resilience, sharpening execution, and positioning the Company to deliver consistent, high-quality earnings across economic cycles.

Evolving with Purpose, Delivering with Confidence

To the Shareholders of AllCO Insurance Plc,

The 2025 fiscal year stands as a defining chapter in the continuing evolution of AllCO Insurance Plc, a year in which we transitioned from transformation to purposeful expansion, and from strategic reset to confident execution.

Over the past five years, we undertook a deliberate and disciplined transformation of our business strengthening our balance sheet, modernising our operating model, enhancing governance, and repositioning our portfolio for long-term sustainability. Having successfully concluded that phase, 2025 marked the beginning of a new era, one defined not by change for its own sake, but by intentional evolution guided by clarity of purpose and executed with confidence.

Our performance during the year reflects this shift. We have not only preserved the gains of our transformation journey, but have built upon them - embedding resilience, sharpening execution, and positioning the Company to deliver consistent, high-quality earnings across economic cycles.

A Complex Global Landscape: Resilience Through Discipline

The global economy in 2025 remained

in a state of measured adjustment. Growth moderated to approximately 2.6%, reflecting the lagged effects of sustained monetary tightening, constrained global liquidity, and subdued trade activity. While inflation began to ease in many advanced economies, central banks maintained relatively restrictive policy stances to ensure the durability of price stability gains.

Geopolitical tensions continued to shape the global economic narrative. The protracted conflict in Eastern Europe, intermittent instability in the Middle East, and evolving strategic competition among major economies contributed to persistent uncertainty. These dynamics affected energy markets, disrupted supply chains, and reinforced cautious investor sentiment.

Oil markets, of relevance to Nigeria, remained volatile, influenced by the interplay between OPEC+ production discipline and fluctuating global demand. This volatility underscored the importance of economic diversification for oil-dependent economies.



Mr. Kundan Sainani
Chairman

Chairman's Statement

“ A particularly notable highlight of the year was the significant improvement in our underwriting performance. The insurance service result strengthened by over 500% from a loss position of ₦3 billion to ₦12.5 billion, representing a meaningful turnaround from prior periods. ”

Despite these challenges, emerging markets demonstrated pockets of resilience. Countries with coherent policy frameworks, improving external balances, and credible reform trajectories were better positioned to attract capital and sustain growth.

Nigeria: Reform, Adjustment, and Emerging Stability

Domestically, 2025 was a year of continued transition as Nigeria navigated the implications of significant structural reforms initiated in the preceding year. The removal of fuel subsidies, the liberalisation of the foreign exchange regime, and ongoing fiscal adjustments have fundamentally altered the economic landscape. While these measures introduced short-term pressures, particularly through elevated inflation and reduced purchasing power, they represent necessary steps toward restoring macroeconomic stability and long-term growth.

Inflation remained elevated for the most part of the year, driven by exchange rate pass-through, energy costs, and supply-side constraints. However, early signs of moderation began to emerge toward the latter part of the year, suggesting that policy measures are gradually gaining traction.

The Central Bank maintained a tight monetary stance, resulting in a high-interest rate environment. While this created challenges for businesses and households, it also reinforced the importance of disciplined financial management, strong liquidity positions, and robust investment

strategies within the financial services sector.

Within this context, the Nigerian insurance industry stands at an inflection point. Structural reforms, increasing risk awareness, regulatory developments such as the Nigeria Insurance Industry Reform Act (NIIRA), and digital innovation are collectively reshaping the industry's growth trajectory.

Performance Review: Delivering with Confidence in a Demanding Environment

Against this challenging backdrop, AIICO delivered a strong and resilient financial performance, demonstrating the effectiveness of our strategy and the discipline of our execution. Gross Written Premium increased by 20% to ₦191.7 billion, reflecting sustained growth across both Life and Non-Life businesses. This performance was underpinned by improved customer acquisition, enhanced retention, and a more focused approach to profitable growth. Insurance revenue rose by 26% to ₦137 billion, driven by improved pricing discipline, better portfolio mix, and continued expansion across key market segments.

A particularly notable highlight of the year was the significant improvement in our underwriting performance. The insurance service result strengthened by over 500% from a loss position of ₦3 billion to ₦12.5 billion, representing a meaningful turnaround from prior periods. This reflects the cumulative impact of deliberate actions taken over time: strengthened underwriting

standards, improved claims management, enhanced actuarial capabilities, and more effective reinsurance optimisation.

Net investment income before fair value changes grew by 49% to ₦61.8 billion. This strong performance reflects both favourable market conditions and disciplined portfolio management, as we actively repositioned our investment portfolio to take advantage of elevated yields while maintaining alignment with our asset-liability framework.

Profit before tax increased by 53% to ₦24.4 billion, while profit after tax stood at ₦22.7 billion, representing a 53% increase from ₦15.9 billion in 2024. Total comprehensive income rose significantly by 89% to ₦33.4 billion from ₦17.7 billion, supported by both operating performance and positive valuation movements. These results are a clear demonstration of our ability to deliver with confidence, even in an environment defined by volatility and uncertainty.

Financial Strength: A Platform for Sustainable Growth

Our financial position continues to strengthen, providing a solid foundation for future growth. Total Group assets increased by 40% to ₦584 billion, driven by growth in financial assets, improved liquidity, and disciplined capital deployment. Shareholders' funds rose by 47% from ₦67.2 billion in 2024 to ₦98 billion in 2025, reflecting retained earnings growth and favourable market valuations.

Our capital adequacy remains strong, with solvency ratios comfortably above regulatory thresholds. This robust capital position enhances our resilience, supports regulatory compliance, and provides strategic flexibility to pursue growth opportunities as they arise.

Importantly, our balance sheet strength enables us to maintain confidence not

Chairman's Statement

only in our ability to meet policyholder obligations, but also in our capacity to invest in the future of the business.

Strategic Evolution: Building a Future-Ready Institution

At the heart of our progress is a business model that continues to evolve with purpose, one that is diversified, adaptive, and increasingly enabled by technology and data.

Our portfolio remains well balanced across Life and Non-Life segments. The Life business provides long-term stability and predictable cash flows, while the Non-Life business offers agility and underwriting margin. This diversification enhances earnings resilience and allows us to respond effectively to changing market conditions.

Distribution continues to be a critical enabler of growth. Our agency network remains one of the most extensive in the Nigerian insurance industry and serves as a cornerstone of our retail strategy. Through sustained investment in training, digital tools, and performance management, we are improving productivity, expanding reach, and enhancing customer engagement.

At the same time, we are deepening our presence across alternative channels - including, corporate partnerships, and digital ecosystems - ensuring that our products are accessible, relevant, and embedded within broader customer journeys.

Technology is increasingly central to how we operate and compete. During the year, we accelerated the automation of key processes, reducing turnaround times, improving service quality, and lowering operating costs. Our continued investment in data and analytics is strengthening decision-making across underwriting, pricing, claims, and customer management.

Our investment philosophy remains disciplined and aligned with our long-

term obligations. Through active portfolio management and a strong asset-liability matching framework, we continue to optimise risk-adjusted returns while preserving capital and maintaining liquidity.

Equally important is our commitment to robust governance and risk management. Our frameworks continue to evolve in line with regulatory expectations and global best practices, ensuring that we operate with transparency, accountability, and resilience.

Purpose Beyond Profit: Corporate Responsibility

Our commitment to evolving with purpose extends beyond financial performance. We recognise that our long-term success is intrinsically linked to the well-being of the communities we serve. In 2025, our corporate responsibility initiatives focused on healthcare access, education, financial inclusion, and community development, areas where we can make meaningful and lasting contributions.

In 2025, AllCO Insurance Plc continued to deepen its commitment to sustainability by further embedding Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) principles into its core business operations and strategic priorities. Our approach remains focused on delivering long-term value for shareholders while contributing positively to society and supporting national development goals.

A key milestone during the year was the strengthened integration of ESG considerations into our enterprise risk management processes. Particular focus was placed on high-impact sectors such as oil and gas and manufacturing, ensuring that environmental and social risks are proactively identified, assessed, and managed. This positions AllCO not only as a risk carrier but also as a trusted partner supporting clients in navigating

evolving sustainability expectations.

On the social front, we deepened our commitment to community impact and inclusive growth. In 2025, we expanded our outreach initiatives across healthcare, education, and economic empowerment, enabling us to reach and positively impact more lives. Within healthcare, we continued to drive awareness through the commemoration of key global health days such as World Malaria Day, World Immunization Week, World Blood Donor Day, and Breast Cancer Awareness Month. In education, we marked Global Money Week and strengthened our support for tertiary institutions through sponsorship of insurance and actuarial programmes, contributing to talent development within the industry.

We also advanced financial inclusion through the expansion of accessible insurance solutions, particularly for underserved segments, alongside the introduction of new agricultural products designed to support economic resilience and livelihoods.

/// We will remain focused on deepening profitability, enhancing customer experience, leveraging technology, and maintaining prudent capital stewardship - continuing to evolve with purpose and deliver with confidence. ///

Chairman's Statement

Internally, we maintained a strong focus on employee well-being and engagement. Our initiatives included company-wide wellness programmes, access to gym memberships, and broader efforts aimed at fostering a resilient, inclusive, and high-performing workforce.

From an environmental perspective, we continued to strengthen our efforts in monitoring and managing our environmental footprint. This included ongoing waste management initiatives such as recycling, the measurement and tracking of our greenhouse gas emissions, and our tree planting efforts in partnership with the Lagos State Parks and Gardens Agency (LASPARK), contributing to urban greening, supporting carbon sequestration, and reinforcing our role in advancing climate resilience within our operating environment.

As we look ahead, AIICO remains committed to advancing its CSR & sustainability agenda. We recognize that responsible business practices are critical to long-term resilience, and we will continue to leverage our position within the financial services sector to drive sustainable growth, support our clients, and contribute meaningfully to the communities we serve.

Board Developments

There were no Board exits in FY2025. However, with effect from March 14, 2026, three directors - Mr. Samaila Zubairu (INED), Mr. Ademola Adebise and I retired from the Board. It was a pleasure to have served on the Board of this great institution, and to have chaired the Board across these years which has seen us achieve great success. I also commend the exiting Directors for their respective commitments and contributions to the Company and wish them success in their future undertakings.

Distributions to Shareholders

In determining the allocation of capital to our shareholders, we carefully considered a range of factors to enhance business competitiveness. We recognize the significance of returning capital to shareholders and operate a clear dividend policy aimed at delivering sustainable long-term value, with dividend proposals subject to regulatory approval in line with NIIRA 2025.

For the 2024 fiscal year, the Company returned a dividend of seven kobo per share to shareholders. This dividend reflected the Company's prudent approach, considering economic capital targets and the company's dividend policy. For 2025 fiscal year, the Board has proposed a dividend of twelve kobo per ordinary share, a 71% increase from 2024. In making this judgment, management has weighed the constraints on capital held for prudence, growth, and shareholder desires for returns of capital. The Board has deemed the proposal appropriate for a shareholder vote at the AGM today.

Outlook for 2026: Confidence Anchored in Capability

As we look ahead to 2026, we do so with a sense of cautious optimism. Global economic conditions are expected to stabilise, supported by moderating inflation and the potential for gradual easing of monetary policy. However, geopolitical risks and structural uncertainties remain key considerations.

In Nigeria, the benefits of ongoing reforms are expected to become more evident. Improvements in fiscal discipline, foreign exchange liquidity, and policy alignment should support a more stable macroeconomic environment, although inflationary pressures may persist in the near term.

For the insurance industry, the outlook is increasingly positive. Regulatory reforms such as NIIRA, rising risk awareness, and accelerating digital adoption are expected to drive increased penetration and unlock new avenues for growth.

AIICO is well positioned to capitalise on these opportunities. Our strong capital base, diversified earnings profile, disciplined underwriting approach, and scalable distribution platform provide a clear competitive advantage.

We will remain focused on deepening profitability, enhancing customer experience, leveraging technology, and maintaining prudent capital stewardship - continuing to evolve with purpose and deliver with confidence.

Appreciation

On behalf of the Board, I extend my



sincere appreciation to our employees for their unwavering dedication, to our management team for their disciplined and thoughtful execution, and to our shareholders for their continued trust and support.

As we move forward, we do so with clarity of vision, strength of purpose, and confidence in our ability to create enduring value.

I hereby welcome you to AIICO Insurance PLC's Annual General Meeting.

Thank you, and may God bless us all.

Mr. Kundan Sainani

Chairman

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Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Report 2025

Empowering Change Through Corporate Responsibility

Creating meaningful impact goes beyond simply setting an example; it requires unwavering dedication to core values and the active fulfillment of our responsibilities as a corporate citizen. As one of Nigeria's leading insurers, we take pride in advancing sustainability and embedding our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives within our broader business strategy. By staying attuned to evolving needs, we ensure these efforts remain central to our long-term success in an ever-changing marketplace.

Supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a fundamental pillar of our corporate responsibility framework. At AIICO, we integrate these goals into our operations, aligning with the global vision for sustainable development while driving positive change across communities in Nigeria.

Since 2016, we have embedded Social and Environmental Management Systems (SEMs) into our risk management framework. These systems are vital in addressing environmental and social risks and continue to shape our operational strategy. Looking ahead, SEMs will remain a guiding force for our sustainability agenda, ensuring seamless integration across all aspects of our business processes.

Our Corporate Responsibility & Sustainability unit plays a pivotal role in amplifying the impact of our environmental and social initiatives. By embedding Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) practices throughout our

operations, the unit ensures we remain proactive in tackling challenges and meeting compliance standards. Through effective SEM management, we strive to mitigate risks, operate responsibly, and contribute meaningfully to society.

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, adopted by all Member States of the United Nations in 2015, provides a universal framework for advancing economic prosperity, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability.

At the core of the Agenda are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which call on governments, businesses, and civil society to work collaboratively in addressing global challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, and environmental degradation. The SDGs recognise that sustainable development requires an integrated approach - one that balances economic growth with social progress and environmental stewardship.

As a leading insurer in Nigeria, AIICO aligns its Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability strategy with the SDGs most material to its business and stakeholders. Through responsible underwriting, inclusive insurance solutions, community investment, employee engagement, and sound governance practices, the Company advances financial inclusion, promotes decent work and economic growth, reduces inequalities, and strengthens climate resilience.



Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Report 2025

The 2025 CSR initiatives implemented are represented under social, environmental, and economic impacts.

Social

As a responsible insurer, investor, and employer, we remain steadfast in our commitment to advancing social and economic development across the communities and markets we serve. Upholding the trust of our employees, stakeholders, and the wider public is integral to our identity and long-term vision.

Through our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, we demonstrate this commitment by supporting reputable organisations with strategic financial contributions and by leveraging our professional expertise to empower, develop, and create meaningful opportunities for diverse groups within our communities.

Education:

- AllCO strengthened its commitment to education and community development through a range of strategic interventions. In partnership with LearnStar, the Company empowered 600 learners by sponsoring access to industry-relevant skills training delivered via a virtual learning platform, enhancing employability and supporting economic growth through the Skills for All Initiative.
- In further support of financial inclusion, a financial literacy training session was delivered at Victoria Island Junior Secondary School, reaching 90 students who received educational materials and branded learning aids to enhance their learning experience and financial awareness.
- AllCO also supported early childhood development through a donation to the Oladele Fajemirokun Foundation for its Early Childhood School Feeding Programme, contributing to improved child welfare and community well-being.
- Additionally, AllCO provided donations and promotional support to student-led professional development initiatives, including the Actuarial Intelligence Summit 2.0 and the National Risk Compendium 4.0 organised by actuarial clubs at the University of Lagos, as well as the Insurance and Entrepreneurship Student Summit organised by The Polytechnic Ibadan. These engagements reflect the Company's ongoing commitment to nurturing future talent and strengthening capacity within the insurance and actuarial professions.

Health:

- In 2025, AllCO advanced employee and community health through strategic initiatives and partnerships. A blood donation drive in collaboration with the Lagos State Blood Transfusion Service saw 68 employees donate blood, reflecting our commitment to employee engagement and community support.
- Through our malaria prevention project with HACEY, we reached 10,000 women and girls across Lagos and Ogun States, including pregnant women and mothers of young children. The initiative delivered 200 long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) to families, provided free malaria testing and treatment to over 500 individuals, and distributed 500 doses of intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women (IPTp-SP) at local health facilities.
- To improve child health, AllCO supported an immunization campaign in Epe Local Government Area, Lagos State, donating diphtheria vaccines to 500 children in partnership with Afrihealth Limited.
- Since 2019, AllCO has run its **"Pink by AllCO"** Campaign to raise awareness, promote early detection, and provide support for breast cancer. The campaign has since focused on educating employees about this potentially life-threatening disease, equipping employees to recognize early warning signs and symptoms, guiding employees on next steps and available support following detection, while supporting women in the broader community living with breast cancer.

Since its inception, the campaign has facilitated hundreds of breast scans and mammograms for employees and provided chemotherapy cycles and screening tests for patients in need, reflecting the Company's commitment to health, well-being, and social impact.

During Breast Cancer Awareness Month, AllCO sponsored 84 screenings for female employees and spouses and collaborated with CancerAware and survivors to raise awareness through interview videos sharing personal experiences and challenges. These initiatives reinforced early detection, wellness, and the Company's ongoing commitment to community health. Additionally, the Company supported access to diagnostic testing and chemotherapy treatment for women diagnosed with breast cancer through its partnership with CancerAware Nigeria, helping to improve health outcomes and reduce financial barriers to critical care. Through initiatives like this, AllCO contributes directly to community health outcomes while strengthening its ESG and corporate responsibility profile.

Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Report 2025

Employee Wellness & Well-Being:

- In commemoration of **World Health and Safety Day**, AllCO organized a company-wide awareness session for employees on the Impacts of Digitalization and Artificial Intelligence (AI) on Workers' Safety and Health. The session explored key themes, including opportunities and benefits of AI in workplace safety, emerging risks and challenges, balancing innovation with employee well-being, and privacy, monitoring, and ethical considerations. This initiative aligns with AllCO's commitment to fostering a safe, informed, and digitally responsible workplace.
- Building on our focus on employee well-being, the **AllCO Revive Wellness Competition 5.0** was delivered as a five-day, organization-wide initiative aimed at improving employee health, promoting positive lifestyle habits, and strengthening overall well-being. Employees actively participated in wellness activities emphasizing relaxation and nutrition, complemented by the AllCO Revive Day experience. Healthy refreshments and wellness souvenirs were provided to reinforce engagement and encourage a balanced, productive work culture.

Diversity & Inclusion:

- AllCO celebrates the contributions of all employees through targeted initiatives that promote inclusion, well-being, and engagement. On **International Women's Day**, female employees were recognised through the distribution of commemorative fabric and branded merchandise, while interactive activities across selected branches provided opportunities for engagement, empowerment, and shared celebration. These initiatives strengthened morale, fostered a sense of belonging, and reinforced the Company's commitment to gender inclusion and workplace equity.
- In the same spirit, on **International Men's Day**, male employees were appreciated through branded merchandise and a dedicated wellness session focused on prioritising men's health. An interactive trivia session with prizes further encouraged engagement and camaraderie, supporting a culture of inclusivity, well-being, and mutual recognition across the organisation.

Goodwill:

- In commemoration of Children's Day, AllCO visited the Bethesda School and Home for the Blind, where food items and Children's Day cakes were donated.

Branded bags and water bottles were also distributed to the 286 students in residence, contributing to a memorable and supportive celebration.

- AllCO further demonstrates its sustained commitment to community well-being through its ongoing pledge to donate N100 from every Auto and Travel policy sold to support children who are survivors of infanticide at the Vine Heritage Home, under the management of ActionAid. This initiative reinforces the Company's dedication to protecting vulnerable children and advancing social impact through its core business activities.

Economic

As a sustainable insurer, we are committed to making decisions that deliver lasting economic value for all our stakeholders, not only our shareholders. We understand that our long-term success is inseparable from the economic well-being of the communities we serve. This belief drives our continued investment in youth and enterprise development through our entrepreneurship programme and our efforts to nurture the next generation of insurance professionals. Together, these initiatives strengthen economic resilience and support a more inclusive and sustainable future for our industry.

Economic Impact:

- AllCO strengthened its commitment to youth empowerment and workforce development through structured talent initiatives. Eight participants were onboarded under the Graduate Trainee Program, designed to attract, recruit, train, and develop high-potential young professionals. The program equips participants with technical competencies, leadership capabilities, and practical industry experience, contributing to the development of a skilled workforce while supporting efforts to address youth unemployment.
- Additionally, 31 interns were onboarded across various business functions, providing early-career exposure, hands-on learning opportunities, and professional mentorship.
- AllCO supported local economic empowerment by donating to female bee farmers in Okworogung Community, Cross River State, in partnership with ActionAid Nigeria. Ten Bee farms were established for women in the community, alongside capacity-building sessions on best-practice beekeeping to support sustainable livelihoods and long-term

Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Report 2025

productivity. The initiative promotes and enhances income-generating opportunities for women, and contributes to community-level economic growth, reflecting AllCO's commitment to inclusive and gender-sensitive economic development.

- **Supporting Agricultural Resilience Through Insurance**

Sustainability considerations are increasingly influencing product development and strategic planning within the insurance industry. This includes climate-related insurance solutions, agricultural and weather-index insurance products, as well as offerings that support small businesses and vulnerable communities. At AllCO, the Agriculture Insurance portfolio includes climate-specific risk solutions, such as Weather Index and Area Yield Index-based insurance designed to address weather and climate variability for farmers. These products help manage climate-related agricultural risks and can be considered part of AllCO's contribution to climate resilience within its product ecosystem. More recently, the new **AllCO All-in-One Financial Protection** for Nigerian Smallholder Farmers and Underserved Populations – a bundled insurance solution designed to address the longstanding financial vulnerabilities faced by Nigeria's smallholder farmers, rural families, and underserved populations – was added to its Agric portfolio, reinforcing AllCO's commitment to inclusive insurance, sustainable agriculture, and improved livelihoods across rural Nigeria.

- AllCO strategically aligns its operations with international sustainability frameworks to strengthen governance, enhance risk management, and position itself for long-term growth. These initiatives reinforce the role of insurance as a catalyst for economic stability and social development.

Environment

As we pursue positive economic outcomes, we are equally committed to evaluating the environmental implications of our internal operations. By integrating sustainability considerations into our operational processes and decision-making frameworks, we aim to reduce our ecological footprint, strengthen environmental risk management, and enhance long-term business resilience.

Environment:

- As part of its commitment to Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles, AllCO continues to measure its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions annually

to monitor and manage its carbon footprint. The Company aligns its monitoring with recognised standards, including the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, ensuring the tracking and measuring of emissions across Scope 1, Scope 2, and relevant Scope 3 categories.

- Beyond emissions tracking, AllCO implements continuous improvement initiatives aimed at reducing its environmental impact and strengthening climate resilience. In commemoration of Tree Planting Day, the Company donated 50 trees to the Trees for Lagos initiative in partnership with the Lagos State Parks and Gardens Agency, contributing to urban greening and ecosystem restoration efforts.
- AllCO also continues to advance responsible waste management through the Recycling at AllCO project, an internal waste-sorting initiative designed to promote sustainable operational practices. Since its inception, the project has successfully retrieved 1,079 kg of recyclable waste, reducing landfill disposal and supporting circular economy principles. Together, these initiatives highlight AllCO's commitment to environmental sustainability and long-term value creation.

Sustainability Outlook:

AllCO is committed to continuously advancing its sustainability strategy to ensure it remains responsive to emerging risks, stakeholder expectations, and evolving regulatory standards. By strengthening governance structures, enhancing performance measurement, and embedding sustainability considerations into core business decisions, we aim to drive measurable impact across our operations and value chain.

As part of our environmental transition journey, the Company is exploring the possibility of phased installation of inverters in select locations and the deployment of solar energy solutions in branches where operationally viable. These initiatives form part of our broader strategy to improve energy efficiency, reduce operational disruptions, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and decrease reliance on fossil-fuel-based power sources.

Looking ahead, we will deepen our use of data and performance analytics to inform decision-making, track progress against targets, and unlock innovation opportunities. Through sustained collaboration, strategic partnerships and responsible business practices, we are positioning the Company to minimise its environmental footprint, strengthen climate resilience and deliver long-term, sustainable value for shareholders, customers, employees and the communities we serve.

Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Report 2025

Children's Day 2025



Blood Donation Drive 2025



Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Report 2025

Global Money Week 2025



International Women's Day 2025



AIICO Revive 5.0



Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Report 2025

Tree Planting 2025



World Malaria Day 2025



International Men's Day 2025:



Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Report 2025

World Immunization Week 2025



Pink by AIICO 2025



Board of Directors



1

Kundan Sainani
Chairman



2

Babatunde Fajemirokun
Managing Director/
Chief Executive Officer



3

Adewale Kadri
Executive Director,
Technical



4

Gbenga Ilori
Executive Director,
Retail Business Division



5

Ademola Adebise
Non-Executive Director



6

Samaila Zubairu
Non-Executive Director
(Independent)

Board of Directors



7

Oluwafolakemi Edun
Non-Executive Director



8

Olalekan Akinyanmi
Non-Executive Director



9

Raimund Snyders
Non-Executive Director



10

Kemi Adewole
Non-Executive Director
(Independent)

New Directors



1

Tunde Mabawonku
(Non-Executive Director)

Tunde Mabawonku is the Executive Director in charge of Finance, Retail and Digital Business at Wema Bank Plc with over 25 years of cognate working experience spanning digital and retail banking, financial, strategy management, culture transformation, change management, tax & cost management, investor relations, corporate sustainability, human capital management, business performance, credit/risk, and customer experience.

Prior to his appointment as an Executive Director, he was the Chief Finance and Strategy Officer in charge of the Finance and Corporate Services Division. Tunde started his career at Chartered Bank from where he moved to Prudent Bank where he headed the performance management and cost control unit and was eventually elevated to become the deputy head of the financial control and strategy department. He headed several other departments including Human Capital Management, Performance Management, and Financial Advisory Services in the then Skye Bank (now Polaris Bank).

He is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Taxation Nigeria, (ACITN), an Honorary Senior Member of the Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria (CIBN), a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Nigeria (ICAN), and an Alumni of Harvard Business School GMP.

Tunde Mabawonku holds a Master's in Finance (MiF) from London Business School, London, and a BSc. in Economics from the University of Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. (Appointed April 7, 2026)



2

Rolake Akinkugbe-Filani, HCIB
(Non-Executive Director)

A highly versatile board-level leader with nearly two decades of experience spanning financial services, energy, banking (IB/CB), capital markets, development finance, risk advisory, and regulated financial institutions. Brings deep expertise in capital mobilization, investment appraisal and oversight, risk governance, and energy finance, with a strong track record operating across pan-African, multi-jurisdictional regulatory environments.

An experienced Non-Executive Director with committee exposure across Audit & Risk, Finance, People & Organization, and Investment Committees. Recognized for helping to scale and strengthen organizations through disciplined governance, strategic challenge, and robust oversight. Has led and advised on transactions, projects, and capital raises exceeding \$10 billion. across the energy, infrastructure, and financial services sectors, mobilizing and coordinating multi-stakeholder teams across public and private markets.

Currently the Founding Managing Director/CEO of EnergyInc Advisors, a financial advisory and strategy consulting firm focused on capital mobilization, infrastructure financing, project de-risking, and strategic advisory in the energy, oil and gas, finance, and climate sectors. Previous senior roles include GM/Head of Investor Relations & Corporate Development at Zenith Bank Plc, Chief Commercial Officer for Mixta Africa, Senior Africa Advisor at IFU, and energy sector-focused senior leadership positions at FBNQuest Merchant Bank, Ecobank Group, Eurasia Group, and Control Risks Group.

Holds a Global Executive MBA (Finance) from the TRIUM programme (NYU Stern, LSE, HEC Paris), an MSc in International Relations and a BSc (Hons) in Government from the London School of Economics. She is an Honorary Member of the Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria (HCIB). Early career experience includes political, regulatory and security risk advisory at Control Risks Group and Exclusive Analysis, providing foundational expertise in enterprise risk assessment across frontier and emerging markets, as well as roles with the European Commission and International Crisis Group.

Currently serves as an Independent Non-Executive Director at UpEnergy, an Independent Non-Executive Director and Investment Committee Member at ALL ON, a Non-Executive Director at Save the Children International.

Brings to the boardroom a rare combination of strategic insight, financial acumen, sectoral depth, and cross-continental operating experience-well-suited to organizations seeking a commercially minded, governance-strong, and impact-driven Non-Executive Director. (Appointed April 2, 2026)

New Directors



3

Sadiq Mohammed

(Independent Non-Executive Director)

Sadiq is an accomplished business leader and board-level executive with more than 33 years of experience across financial markets, asset management, pensions, alternative investments, infrastructure, real estate and fintech/startup investments. He is the Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Hexium Investments, an investment and advisory firm operating in the financial services and real estate sectors.

He spent 28 years at ARM Group, where he held several senior leadership roles, including Deputy Group CEO, Managing Director/CEO of ARM Pension Managers, Chief Operating Officer, and Managing Director of ARM's Proprietary Business. His tenure included oversight of major proprietary investments and landmark infrastructure and real estate projects such as the Lekki Concession Company (LCC), Fara Park Estate, Beechwood Estate, and Lakowe Lakes Golf & Country Estate. During his tenure at ARM, he served on the Boards of ARM Holding Company and most of its subsidiaries. Prior to his career at ARM, Sadiq had a 3-year stint at Arthur Andersen (now KPMG Professional Services Nigeria).

A highly experienced board director, he has served on several boards across financial services, infrastructure, real estate, hospitality, technology and industrial sectors. His board leadership includes chairing FMDQ Clear Limited, where he guided its development into a full Central Counterparty Clearing (CCP) platform, and serving as an Independent Non-Executive Director of FMDQ Group. He currently serves on the boards of Meta Digital Services (MDS) Nigeria Limited, DC SL Corporate Services Limited, and sits on the ARM-Harith Infrastructure Fund Investment Committee, among other advisory board roles.

He is a graduate of the Harvard Business School Advanced Management Program, a Financial Risk Manager (FRM) Charterholder with GARP, and holds a dual International Wealth Management Executive MBA from Carnegie Mellon University and the University of Geneva, as well as a B. Tech (Hons) from Abubakar Tafawa-Balewa University. His professional development includes extensive technical and leadership training across global institutions.

Across his career, he has earned a reputation for strategic leadership, governance excellence, and deep investment expertise, contributing significantly to the development of Nigeria's financial markets and broader economic landscape. (Appointed April 7, 2026)

Directors' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2025

The Directors present their annual report on the affairs of AllCO Insurance Plc ("the Company") and the subsidiary companies ("the Group"), together with the audited consolidated and separate financial statements and the Auditor's Report for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Legal form and principal activity:

The Company was established in 1963 by the American Life Insurance Company and was incorporated as a limited liability company on 14 July 1970. It was converted to a Public Liability Company in 1989 and quoted on the Nigerian Exchange (NGX) Group with effect from December 3, 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.

The Company is registered with the National Insurance Commission ("NAICOM"). It has two subsidiaries namely:

AllCO Multishield Limited

AllCO Multishield Limited was incorporated in 1997 as a Health Management Organization. It commenced operations in the same year with prepaid health plans to cater for the health needs of individuals and corporate organizations. The Company became a full subsidiary of AllCO Insurance Plc on July 1, 2012.

AllCO Capital Limited (Group)

AllCO Capital Limited was registered and licensed by the Securities & Exchange Commission in 2012, to carry out portfolio/fund management services. AllCO Capital Limited commenced full operations in 2014 through the provision of bespoke wealth solutions for clients, by adopting a research based approach for every investment decision. AllCO Capital Limited offers portfolio management services, structured investments and mutual funds to suit the investment needs of corporate and individual clients. AllCO Capital invested in its subsidiary, AllCO Capital Credit and Finance Limited, which is 100% owned by AllCO Capital Limited and commenced operations in September 2024. In 2025, the AllCO Capital Limited (Group) implemented a restructuring after it had obtained regulatory approval from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to offer investment banking services. As at 31 December 2025, the AllCO Capital Group comprises the following and the subsidiaries are fully owned by AllCO Capital Limited.

- AllCO Capital Limited (parent)
- Issuing House (licensed by SEC)
- AllCO Capital Credit and Finance Limited (subsidiary)
- Financing House (licensed by LASG)
- Money lending license)
- AllCO Capital Investment Managers Limited (subsidiary)
- Portfolio managers (licensed by SEC)

Operating results:

The following is a summary of the Group's operating results.

Consolidated Profit or loss and other comprehensive income

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	Change	Change (%)
Insurance revenue	137,028,260	108,354,827	28,673,433	26%
Insurance service expense	(95,181,695)	(86,637,364)	(8,544,331)	10%
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	29,348,500	(24,722,687)	(4,625,813)	19%
Insurance service result	12,498,065	(3,005,224)	15,503,289	516%
Net investment income	82,643,689	44,923,911	37,719,778	84%
Net insurance finance result	(57,038,619)	(19,069,829)	(37,968,790)	199%
Net insurance and investment result	38,103,136	22,848,858	15,254,277	67%
Other income	3,658,862	2,079,421	1,579,441	76%
Other expenses	(17,405,606)	(9,004,855)	(8,400,751)	93%
Profit before tax	24,356,391	15,923,424	8,432,967	53%
Profit for the year	22,683,826	15,192,468	7,491,358	49%
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	10,766,156	2,503,205	8,262,951	330%
Total comprehensive income for the year	33,449,982	17,695,673	15,754,309	89%
Basic and diluted earnings per share (kobo)	62	42	19	

Dividends/Bonus

Dividend/Bonus Paid

At the Company's AGM held on 27 May 2025, the Shareholders declared a dividend of 7 kobo per share (2024: 5 kobo, Bonus Nil) on the year ended 31 December 2024, which was paid subsequently.

Dividend Recommended

The Board of Directors, pursuant to the powers vested in it by the provisions of Sections 426 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) of Nigeria 2020, recommended a dividend of 12 kobo per share (2024: 7 kobo per share) for the financial period ended 31 December 2025.

Directors' Report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Directors that served during the year and their shareholding

The direct and indirect interest of Directors in the Issued Share Capital of the Company as recorded in the Register of Directors' Shareholding and/or as notified by the Directors for the purposes of sections 301 and 302 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and the listing requirements of the Nigerian Exchange Group are disclosed as follows:

Directors	Direct Holding	Indirect Holding	31 December 2025 Total Holding	31 December 2024 Total Holding
Mr. Kundan Sainani	-	-	-	-
Mr. Babatunde Fajemirokun	147,119,739	-	147,119,739	117,119,739
Mr. Adewale Kadri	-	-	-	-
Mr Ademola Adebise	49,070	-	49,070	49,070
Mr Samaila Zubairu	-	-	-	-
Mrs. Oluwafolakemi Edun	-	-	-	-
Mr. Olalekan Akinyanmi	-	-	-	-
Mr. Raimund Snyders (LeapFrog III Nig. Ins. Holdings Ltd. representative)	-	-	-	-

Directors' interest in contracts

None of the Directors has notified the Company for the purpose of Section 302 of the Company and Allied Matters Act, 2020 of any disclosable interest in contracts in which the Company was involved during the period ended 31 December 2025.

Substantial interest in shares

According to the Register of Members at 31 December 2025, no shareholder held more than 5% of the issued share capital of the Company except as disclosed as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Number of Shares held	%	Number of Shares held	%
AllCO Bahamas Limited	15,104,442,427	41.26%	15,104,442,427	41.26
LeapFrog III Nigeria Insurance Holdings LTD	11,173,946,135	30.53%	11,173,946,135	30.53
	26,278,388,562	71.79%	26,278,388,562	71.79

Shareholding Analysis

The shareholding pattern of AllCO Insurance Plc as at 31 December 2025 is as stated below:

Holding pattern (range) as at 31 December 2025						
		No of Holders	% of		No of shares	% of
			Shareholders	Shareholdings		
1	1,000	9,141	8.28%		3,174,157	0.01%
1,001	10,000	27,450	24.85%		126,427,826	0.35%
10,001	100,000	63,326	57.33%		2,019,739,772	5.52%
100,001	500,000	8,585	7.77%		1,630,436,134	4.45%
500,001	1,000,000	975	0.88%		688,764,580	1.88%
1,000,001	5,000,000	825	0.75%		1,699,500,500	4.64%
5,000,001	10,000,000	82	0.07%		580,867,743	1.59%
10,000,001	100,000,000	70	0.06%		1,828,084,272	4.99%
100,000,001	5,000,000,000	8	0.01%		1,749,892,467	4.78%
5,000,000,001	Above	2	0.00%		26,278,388,562	71.79%
		110,464	100%		36,605,276,013	100.00%

Directors' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Holding pattern (range) as at 31 December 2024

		No of Holders	% of Shareholders	No of shares	% of Shareholdings
1	1,000	3,944	4.19%	1,446,258	0.00%
1,001	10,000	20,355	21.61%	99,079,923	0.27%
10,001	100,000	60,288	64.00%	1,917,240,014	5.24%
100,001	500,000	7,816	8.30%	1,450,417,740	3.96%
500,001	1,000,000	876	0.93%	612,980,118	1.67%
1,000,001	5,000,000	756	0.80%	1,593,480,737	4.35%
5,000,001	10,000,000	85	0.09%	582,812,259	1.59%
10,000,001	100,000,000	76	0.08%	2,089,171,446	5.71%
100,000,001	5,000,000,000	9	0.01%	1,980,258,956	5.41%
5,000,000,001	Above	2	0.00%	26,278,388,562	71.79%
		94,207	100%	36,605,276,013	100.00%

Company's distributors

The Company's products are marketed by insurance brokers and agents throughout the country. The Company also employs the direct marketing method to source for insurance business.

Events after reporting date

Proposed dividend

The Board of Directors, pursuant to the powers vested in it by the provisions of Sections 426 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) of Nigeria 2020, recommended a dividend of 12 kobo per share for the financial year ended 31 December 2025. The recommendation was made during the Board's meeting held on 5 March 2026, and to be ratified in the next Annual General Meeting by the shareholders.

This is considered an event after the reporting period under IAS 10, since the recommendation was made subsequent to the reporting period.

Property and equipment

Changes in property and equipment during the year is shown in Note 16 to the financial statements. In the opinion of the directors, the market value of property and equipment is not less than the value indicated in the financial statements.

Acquisition of own shares

The Company did not purchase any of its own shares during the year.

Employment and employees:

Employees' health, safety and environment

The Company adheres strictly to all health and safety regulations, ensuring the well-being of its employees and customers. Business premises are designed to provide a safe and healthy environment for everyone. Employees are fully insured against occupational and other hazards. Additionally, the Company offers support for transportation, housing, medical expenses, and lunch to enhance employee welfare.

Employment of disabled persons

The Company maintains a policy of non-discrimination in its employment practices, including applications from physically challenged individuals. Equal opportunities are provided to all employees, regardless of physical ability, to enhance their knowledge, develop their skills, and progress in their careers.

Employees' Involvement and Training

The Company is committed to keeping employees informed about its performance and growth. Where practicable, employees' opinions are sought on matters that directly impact them. An open-door management policy and multiple communication channels are employed to facilitate the flow of information. Management, professional, and technical expertise are regarded as key assets, and the Company continuously invests in skill development. This is achieved through a variety of in-house and external training programs, as well as digital learning platforms. Career development opportunities within the Company have been expanded, ensuring employees can grow alongside the organization. Incentive schemes are implemented where appropriate and in accordance with regulatory requirements. These schemes include retirement benefits, productivity bonuses, promotions, and salary reviews, tailored to meet individual circumstances and enhance employee satisfaction.

Directors' Report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Donations

Donations and corporate social responsibility during the year ended 31 December 2025 amounted to ₦35,829,650 (2024YE: ₦31,468,000) as follows:

December 2025	<i>In thousands of naira</i>
Description	Amount
Donation to LEARNSTAR Skills For All Initiative	6,000
Donation to Afrihealth - World Immunization Week	2,900
Donation to Pan Atlantic University Accounting Students Association	1,200
Donation towards World Malaria Day 2025	3,200
Donation to Actuarial Intelligence Summit	1,000
Sponsorship of 2025 WIMBIZ conference	1,500
Donation to ActionAid Nigeria	2,180
Breast Cancer Awareness Campaign	5,500
Children's Day Celebrations 2025	3,000
Annual AIICO Blood Drive 2025	2,000
Donation to LASPARK for Tree Planting	2,999
Donation to support Baptist's Academy Infrastructure Development	1,000
Donation to Lagos Chamber of Commerce	1,000
Donation to Best Performing Graduating Student- CIFM Diploma	150
Donation to New Heartbeat Charity Foundation for Feeding The Multitude Program	1,500
Donation to Oromeruzimbu Youth Organisation Port Harcourt	300
Sponsorship of National Risk Compendium programme	400
	35,830

No donations were given to any political parties (2024:Nil).

December 2024	<i>In thousands of naira</i>
Description	Amount
Donation to Action Aid Nigeria	2,311
Donation to Lagelu Grammar School, Ibadan.	10,000
IWD 2024 - Sponsorship of Women Health Checkup	480
Donation to St Augustine Comprehensive High School	5,000
Donation towards World Malaria Day 2024	2,332
Donation towards Lagos State Tree Planting Day 2024	2,000
Sponsorship of Family Farming Initiative	2,495
Donation towards Cancer Patients Treatment	4,800
Children's Day 2024 Partnership with Lagos Food Bank	2,050
	31,468

Auditors

Ernst & Young have expressed their willingness to continue in office as the Company's auditor in accordance with Section 401(2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020.

BY THE ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Mr. Donald Kanu
Company Secretary

FRC/2013/NBA/00000002884
Plot PC 12, Churchgate Street
Victoria Island
Lagos, Nigeria
05 March 2026

Corporate Governance Report

For the year ended 31 December 2025

The Board of AllCO Insurance Plc recognizes that it has the primary responsibility for ensuring good corporate governance. Accordingly the Company, through the Board, maintains corporate policies and standards designed to encourage good and transparent corporate governance, avoid potential conflicts of interest and promote ethical business practices. The business of the Company is conducted with integrity which pays due regard to the legitimate interests of stakeholders.

The Board is accountable to the Shareholders and does this through pro-actively evaluating the socio-economic, environmental and ethical matters that may impact on stakeholder's interest. The Board also oversees the performance of Management in order to protect and enhance shareholder value and meet the Company's obligations to its employees and all other stakeholders.

To guarantee the highest level of legal and ethical requirements, internal control measures and processes have been put in place to ensure that Board, Management and staff conduct the affairs of the Company in compliance with all legislations, regulations standards and codes that will positively impact on the performance of the Company.

Roles & Responsibilities of the Board

The Board of Directors provides entrepreneurial leadership for the Company within a framework of prudent and effective controls, sets the Company's strategic direction, objectives, values and standards and ensures that the necessary financial, material and human resources are in place for the Company to meet its objectives, review Management performance and ensure that its obligations to shareholders and other stakeholders are understood and met. The Board Charter sets out the role, responsibilities, structure and processes of the Board of AllCO Insurance Plc (AllCO).

Roles and Responsibilities

The Group Board is the main decision making body at the Group level and it:

- (a) Works as a team and meets on a regular basis.
- (b) Considers and approves strategic direction of AllCO Group and corporate strategic initiatives.
- (c) Approves expenditures over certain limits in respect of its principal businesses.
- (d) Has overall responsibility for management of the business and the affairs of the Group, the establishment of Group strategy, capital raising and allocation.
- (e) Monitors and oversees the Group's operations, ensures competent and prudent management, sound planning and proper procedures for the maintenance of adequate accounting policies and systems of internal control, and for compliance with statutory and regulatory obligations.
- (f) Determines and reviews the Group's strategic direction including, as appropriate, the strategies for each of the principal business units.
- (g) Determines the Group's key financial objectives including target rates of return on capital and assets.
- (h) Considers emerging issues which may be material to the business and affairs of the Group.
- (i) Keeps under review and maintains the Group's capital and liquidity positions.
- (j) Reviews and approves proposals for the allocation of capital and other resources within the Group.
- (k) Approves material acquisitions and disposals of assets and share acquisitions and disposals which are significant in terms of the business of the Group.
- (l) Approves material joint ventures, strategic partnerships and alliances which are significant in terms of the business of the Group.
- (m) Reviews and approves the Group's annual capital and revenue budgets (and any material changes thereto).
- (n) Receives monthly Business and Financial Reports from the principal business units and consolidated reports for the Group and reviews actual performance in the light of the Group's strategy, objectives, corporate and business plans and budgets.
- (o) Considers and approves the Group's procedures for reviewing and monitoring risk, and receives regular reports thereon.
- (p) Approves the Group's annual targets and financial statements and monitoring financial performance against forecast and prior years.
- (q) Approves the Group's Annual Report and Accounts and its other published financial statements and other material and significant statements issued to shareholders or the Nigerian Exchange Limited (NGX).
- (r) Determines dividend policy and the amount, nature and timing of dividends to be paid.

Corporate Governance Report-Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

- (s) Approves arrangements for Annual and Extraordinary General Meetings.
- (t) Receives and considers high level reports on matters material to the Group, in particular:
 - (i) Relations with Regulatory Authorities;
 - (ii) Human Resources matters;
 - (iii) Information systems and Technology;
 - (iv) Insurance cover;
 - (v) Disaster recovery;
 - (vi) Litigation and claims;
 - (vii) Investor and public relations;
 - (viii) Environmental Policy; and
 - (ix) Socially Responsible Investment Policy
- (u) Establishes and maintains appropriate accounting policies, implement and monitor the maintenance of adequate accounting policies and other records and systems of planning and internal control.
- (v) Considers and approves appointments to the Board, the Group Executive Management and approves remuneration arrangements for Executive Directors.
- (w) Receives the minutes of and/or reports from the Boards of subsidiary companies and the Committees of the Group Board.
- (x) Approves delegated authorities for expenditure and for lending, and for other risk exposures.
- (y) Reviews and, as appropriate, agrees changes in the terms of reference of Committees established by the Board.
- (z) Approves the appointment of Reporting Accountants.
- (aa) Maintains a satisfactory dialogue with shareholders and use the AGM to communicate with investors and encourage their participation.
- (bb) Presents a balanced and understandable assessment of the Company's position and prospects.
- (cc) Ensure compliance with the laws of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and other applicable regulations.
- (dd) Monitor and manage potential conflict of interest of management, Board members and shareholders, including misuse of corporate assets and abuses in related party transactions.
- (ee) Define a formal schedule of matters specifically reserved for the Board's decision and matters delegated to Board committees and management.
- (ff) Annually ascertain and confirm the continued independence of each INED of the Company.
- (gg) Ensure that management systems are in place to identify and manage environmental and social risks and

their impact.

- (hh) Approve the performance evaluation of the Company Secretary.

Board composition

The Board of Directors is currently made up of ten (10) directors comprising the Managing Director, Executive Directors (2) and seven (7) Non-executive directors, including two (2) Independent Directors. Each of the directors being qualified and outstanding individuals in their various fields of endeavours are knowledgeable on Board and Corporate matters. The Board members are provided with full, timely and adequate information to enable them carry out their duties from a very well informed position.

There are clear separation of responsibilities between the Chairman, CEO, Board and Management; thus, ensuring non-interference of the Board in Management.

Directors' Independence and Terms of Office

In line with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, a third of the directors or a number closest to a third, excluding non-executive directors and those appointed by the Board during the year, retire by rotation at each Annual general Meeting of the Company and being eligible, present themselves for re-election. Directors retiring are those longest in office since their last election or re-election.

Directors also make unfettered judgments and bring in views that are independent of Management and devoid of any business or other relationships that could interfere with their independent judgment.

Directors' Orientation and Induction

New Directors are expected to give their best as much as other directors on the Board. To assist them become effective, these new directors are given an orientation regarding the Group's business, Directors duties, code of conduct, policies and procedures applicable to Board and Board committees. A training plan has also been approved by the Board in relevant areas of the Company's core business.

Directors' Access to Management and Right to Seek Independent Professional Advice

Directors receive financial reports of the Company and may invite members of senior management at Board or Committee meetings. Access to senior Management is unhindered and is calculated to ensure adequate clarification and information flow leading up to Management decisions. All the Directors are free to seek independent professional advice in the course of their duties at the Company's expense. Directors also have

Corporate Governance Report-Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary on rules and regulations applicable to the operations of the Board and in particular corporate governance.

Profile of Directors

Mr. Kundan Sainani (B.Comm., FCA) (Chairman)

Mr. Kundan Sainani was nominated as a substantive Director on the Board of AllCO Insurance Plc in 2015. He is currently the Chairman of the Board of Directors of AllCO Insurance Plc. Mr. Sainani brings to the Board over 30 years of experience spanning various industries within and outside of Nigeria. He started his career with Birla Group of Companies, a Multi-Billion Multi-Product conglomerate in India as Head of Management Audit and Internal Control department where he worked for over four years. He spent over five years with Kentz Corporation, Ireland, an Industrial Design and Construction Company. He worked with Tolaram Group of companies in Nigeria for over 18 years as Director (Finance) and was a board member of Viva Methanol Limited, Lekki Deep Sea Port and Lagos Free Trade Zone; all parts of the Tolaram Group.

Mr. Babatunde Fajemirokun (BA. Hons. M.Sc., MBA, FCI) (Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer)

Babatunde Fajemirokun is the Managing Director and CEO at AllCO Insurance Plc, a position he has held since August 14th, 2019. He has decades of professional experience cutting across management consulting, insurance, and asset management. He joined AllCO Insurance Plc, Life Insurance Division in May 2009, and was responsible for value-enhancing projects in its maiden growth strategy, business process and technology transformation projects. Prior to his appointment as Managing Director and CEO, he held roles that were responsible for key strategic and operational functions across the business. He was Divisional Head Operations & Technology (2009-2013), Chief Operating Officer (2013-2017) and Group Chief Business Officer (2017-2019). Babatunde started his career in academia in 2001, as a visiting lecturer in the Department of Economics & Enterprise at Glasgow Caledonian University, Scotland. He worked with Accenture, Lagos (2003 – 2007), and then Capgemini Consulting, UK (2008 – 2009). In his management consulting roles, Babatunde provided consulting/advisory services to Financial Services (banking and insurance) and Government Clients, predominantly in mergers and acquisitions, and then United Kingdom Government transformation programs. He also has external appointments as a Non-Executive Director in Food Concepts Plc (chairs the Finance & General-Purpose Committee) and Xerox Corporation Nigeria (XHS).

Adewale Kadri (B.Sc., MBA, FCIIN, FCCA) (Executive Director, Technical)

Adewale Kadri is the Executive Director- Technical of AllCO Insurance Plc. He is a versatile Insurance practitioner and a seasoned salesperson. He began his Insurance career with Worldwide Insurance Company Limited in 1994 as a Life Marketer and later moved to ELMAC Assurance Nigeria Limited in 1997 where he joined the Team that was saddled with the responsibility of Marketing the Company's various special packaged products. He also worked as an Insurance Officer of Modandola Group of Companies where he was exposed to the rudiment of Insurance broking and technical operations. He later joined the Marketing team of Newline Insurance Company Limited and Sun Insurance Plc. where he worked in various managerial capacities before joining the pioneer team of UBA Insurance in 2004 as Group Head, Brokers' Management Division. While at UBA Insurance, he served in various committees which ensured the successful take-off of the first Banc Assurance Business Model in Nigeria. He had a brief stay at NICON Insurance Plc as Senior Manager/Head, Strategic Business Unit before joining Oceanic Insurance Company Limited as Group Head, Brokers Management Unit in 2007. Adewale Kadri was the Acting Managing Director of Oceanic Insurance Company Limited/Old Mutual Nigeria General Insurance between July 2012 and April 2014. He left the services Old Mutual Nigeria as Business Development Executive in April 2017 and joined AllCO Insurance Plc as General Manager, Head of Non-Life Business. His appointment as Executive Director was confirmed by NAICOM on the 5th of February 2018. Adewale Kadri is a Fellow of Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria and a Chartered Certified Accountant. He holds a B.sc in Applied Accounting from Oxford Brookes University, United Kingdom and Master's Degree in Business Administration with specialization in Marketing from Lagos State University, Ojo. He is also an Alumnus of the Polytechnic Ibadan where he obtained Higher National Diploma in Insurance and graduated with Upper Credit Division. He equally obtained Certificate of competence in Management Advancement Program from University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. By virtue of his position as the Executive Director- Technical Operations, he attends all meetings of the Finance & General-Purpose committee, ERM & Investment committee, and Statutory Audit. He joined the board on October 30, 2017.

Gbenga Ilori B.Sc (Hons), MBA, ACIIN (Executive Director, Retail Business Division)

Gbenga is a seasoned professional with over 20 years of progressive work experience in areas that cut across Sales, Marketing, Operations, Customer Service, Strategy, and General Management. He is a certified insurance practitioner with high financial acumen matched by a

Corporate Governance Report-Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

success-driven personality. He is self-directed, highly principled, and a collaborative leader. He is a bold and disruptive leader, who is always ready to challenge the status quo for better results. He joined AIICO Insurance Plc in November 2010 as the Group Head of Retail, to drive the retail businesses of both Life and General operations. This he did successfully, overseeing a major re-organization of the agency network for the distribution of all retail products within AIICO. He led his team to establish the annuity desk in AIICO and trained their agency network on annuity opportunities in the Pension Reform Act. He was later appointed the Special Assistant to the Group Managing Director in April 2012. He and his team pioneered the Microinsurance Business in AIICO in 2014. Some other positions held in AIICO include Head of Lagos Mainland, Head of agency operations and administration/non-life retail, and Head of life benefits and claims/upcountry Operations. Gbenga left AIICO in 2020 to join Coronation Life Assurance Limited in 2020 as the Executive Director – Technical. During his period at Coronation, he oversaw the agency distribution channel, supported the bancassurance initiative of the ecosystem, oversaw product development, technical operations, and the execution of the marketing strategy in the company. Gbenga Ilori rejoined AIICO in 2022 to lead the Retail Business function and Agency Operations.

Mr. Ademola Adebise (B. Sc., MBA, FCA) (Non-Executive Director)

A charismatic leader, Mr. Adebise's glowing track record of excellence spans several decades across fields including fintech, risk management, management consulting and corporate banking. Before joining Wema Bank, the Computer Science graduate of the University of Lagos headed Finance & Performance Management at the Lagos office of Accenture. He is currently on the boards of AIICO Insurance Plc, AIICO Pensions Management Limited and the Nigeria Inter-Bank Settlement Scheme (NIBSS). He was previously the Deputy Managing Director at Wema Bank. Adebise worked as a Programmer/Systems analyst at an indigenous Information technology company in Nigeria in 1988 before he started his banking career at the Information technology department of Chartered Bank (Now Stanbic IBTC bank). He has worked in the following capacities:

- Head of Information technology and the Chief financial officer (CFO) of the Chartered Bank (1989 and 2000)
- Assistant General Manager at National Bank, supervised Risk Management, Treasury and Corporate Banking (2001 to 2005)
- General manager at National Bank (2005).
- Head of the Finance & Performance management Practice for Nigeria at Accenture (2005)
- Executive director in charge of South Bank,

• Deputy Managing Director (supervising Corporate Banking, Treasury, and Support Functions at Wema Bank (2009 to 2017) In July 2018, Adebise became the acting Managing Director, following the retirement of his predecessor. On approval by the Central Bank of Nigeria, he became the substantive MD/CEO of Wema Bank on October 1, 2018.

Adebise serves on the board of Nigeria Inter-Bank Settlement System Plc (NIBSS), AIICO insurance Plc, and AIICO Pension Managers Limited. A fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria and an honorary member of the Chartered Institute of Bankers of Nigeria, Mr. Adebise has an MBA from Lagos Business School and is an alumnus of Harvard Business School's Advanced Management Program. Advanced Management Program, Harvard Business School –2014 Pan African University – Lagos Business School Master of Business Administration (MBA) - 2004 Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria Member (FCA)- 1993 University Of Lagos, Akoka B.Sc. (HONS) 2ND Class Upper, Computer Science- 1987 Baptist Academy Shepherdhill, Obanikoro, Lagos GCE O'LEVELS - Grade 1-1983.

Mr. Samaila Dalhat Zubairu (B. Sc.(Hons), FCA) (Independent Non-Executive Director)

Samaila Zubairu is African Finance Corporation(AFC)'s President and Chief Executive Officer. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Zubairu was the CEO of Africapital Management Limited, in which capacity he established a joint venture with Old Mutual's African Infrastructure Investment Managers (AIIM) to develop the Nigerian Infrastructure Investment Fund1(NIIF1) for infrastructure private equity across West Africa. As Chief Financial Officer for Dangote Cement Plc, he launched Africa's largest syndicated project finance facility for the Obajana Cement project, and, managed the unbundling of Dangote Industries Limited to listed subsidiaries on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. Prior to that, he was the Treasurer for the Dangote Group during its transformation from a trading company to an industrial conglomerate. He has undertaken investments of over US\$3 billion, financing green-field project finance, acquisitions, corporate transformation, privatization and equity capital market transactions. Samaila is an Eisenhower Fellow and sits on the Eisenhower Fellowship's Global Network Council and the President's Advisory Council. He holds several non-executive board positions including the Advisory board member for KSE Africa a leading operations and management provider of captive power plants in the mining sectors in Botswana and Nigeria. Zubairu is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Nigeria (FCA)and holds a BSc in Accounting from Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria.

Corporate Governance Report-Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Mrs. Oluwafolakemi Edun (Non-Executive Director)

Folakemi Edun commenced her work experience as Risk Intern at the AFRISK Management Consultants Ltd, Lagos Nigeria during her service year in 2011. She was instrumental in the development of a risk management framework checklist with 50+ controls to aid Insurance companies in assessing against industry standards.

In September 2012, she joined DELOITTE LLP, London England as a Manager, Risk Advisory. During this period, she developed Business Continuity Plan, Process Mapping, was engaged in Risk Management Frameworks reviews for several companies and also advised on risk management frameworks to be adopted. She was recently appointed as a Non-Executive Director on the Board of AICO Insurance Plc. Folakemi Fajemirokun obtained her first degree in Economics (BSc. Economics) at the University College London (UCL). She obtained her Master's degree (MSc. Decision Sciences) in 2011 at the London School of Economics & Political Science (LSE). In 2014, she was awarded a Diploma in Management Accounting at the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA). In same year, she obtained a certification in Risk Management (Financial Services) at the Institute of Risk Management (IRM). She is a member of Finance, Investment & General Purpose and the Compliance & ERM Committees of the board. She joined the board on October 25, 2018.

Mrs. Kemi Adewole (Independent Non-Executive Director)

With over two decades of distinguished board-level experience, Kemi Adewole is a seasoned Non-Executive Director, Board Committee Chair, and Qualified Risk Director (QRD®). Her expertise spans financial services, risk management, and consulting, delivering strategic and operational insights that drive corporate governance excellence and sustainable growth. She is recognized for balancing shareholder returns with a commitment to purpose and sustainability across diverse organizations. She is committed to contributing significantly to the corporate sector and as founder and Lead Consultant of Protiquette Consults, she advises on strategic growth and organizational value creation, particularly in enhancing governance frameworks and strategic leadership. Kemi is dedicated to advancing corporate governance excellence and is a member of the Ethics Committee of the Chartered Institute of Directors (CIOD), Nigeria and continues to leverage extensive experience and expertise to drive growth and sustainability within organizations. She is adept at steering governance best practices. And does this on the boards she currently serves on FBN Quest Trustees Limited as an Independent Non-Executive Director, and at

Pilot Securities Limited as a Non-Executive Director. Kemi built a successful career in the financial sector working for leading Global and Nigerian institutions, including Citibank Nigeria as the Country Head of Investor and Issuer Services where she steered the strategic direction and enhanced market presence of the franchise. Prior to joining Citibank Nigeria, Kemi worked in First Bank of Nigeria where she led several Pioneering Initiatives, including as Head of the Global Custody Business, the establishment and profitability of Nigeria's first domestic Non-Pension Custody service to achieve rapid asset growth. Earlier in her banking career, she worked in Chartered Bank of Nigeria where she was responsible for many successful product developments.

Mr. Olalekan Akinyanmi (Non-Executive Director)

Olalekan ("Lekan") Akinyanmi is the founder and Chief Executive Officer of LEKOIL Nigeria Limited, an Africa-focused oil exploration and production company. Under his leadership, LEKOIL has successfully raised over \$300 million from public and private institutions to finance the acquisition and development of its assets. These include the farm-in to OPL 310 and the subsequent discovery of the Ogo field—one of the world's largest discoveries in 2013, with estimated gross resources of 774 mmbob. In September 2015, LEKOIL achieved "first oil" on the Otakikpo Marginal Field just nine months after commencing operations. Today, the field produces 11,000 barrels per day (bpd). The company has also expanded its portfolio, acquiring a controlling interest in OPL 325 in October 2015 and securing an interest in OPL 276 in August 2019. Lekan brings over 30 years of experience in the oil and gas industry. Before founding LEKOIL, he was the International Energy Sector Head at Alliance Bernstein L.P. in New York, where he managed a \$1 billion Energy and Natural Resource Portfolio within a global asset management firm overseeing more than \$800 billion in assets during his tenure. Prior to that, he served as an Associate Director at UBS Investment Research, where he was part of a top-ranked institutional investor team covering the oilfield services sector. His early career saw him take on engineering and operational roles at Schlumberger, working across Nigeria, Egypt, Pakistan, Oman, and Scotland. Beyond oil and gas, Lekan is the founder and chairman of Cambridge Growth Partners, an investment firm focused on natural resources, mining, and agriculture. Through this platform, he drives growth and innovation across a diverse portfolio of high-potential ventures worldwide. He is also deeply committed to social impact, serving on the board of the Global Fund for Widows, where he advocates for widow empowerment and women's rights—causes inspired by his late mother's experiences as a widow.

Corporate Governance Report-Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Mr. Raimund Snyders (Non-Executive Director)

Raimund, a Partner of Leapfrog Investment, serves as a Non-Executive Director on the Board of AllCO Insurance Plc, having been recommended by Leapfrog Investment to represent its interest in AllCO Insurance Plc. Raimund brings to bear his experience as one of the most seasoned insurance leaders on the African continent, to the benefit of the LeapFrog team and partner companies. He joined LeapFrog from Old Mutual Group where as CEO of Mutual & Federal, the 185-year-old insurer, he led a turnaround of the company as part of the Old Mutual Group's strategy to establish itself as a leading financial services group across the African continent. Under his leadership, Mutual & Federal was rebranded to become Old Mutual Insure. Prior to this Raimund served in executive leadership positions in the Old Mutual Group, leading large multidisciplinary teams in areas of business such as distribution, bancassurance, investments and wealth management. Key positions included: COO and Head of Distribution for Old Mutual's African operations; Executive General Manager, Old Mutual Life Assurance Co (South Africa); CEO, Old Mutual Life Assurance Co (Namibia); Managing Director, Old Mutual Investment Services. His experience in the insurance industry in Africa is both vast and deep. Over his career, Raimund has led organic and inorganic expansion, sales, marketing, product development, distribution, bancassurance, investment and wealth management – with responsibilities across retail, institutional and enterprise functions cultivated during a 27+ year career with Old Mutual. EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND Raimund holds a Bachelor of Commerce, Bachelor of Laws from Stellenbosch University, as well as Executive Leadership qualifications from the Graduate School of Business, University of Cape Town, and Harvard Business School. He joined the board on October 30, 2019.

Board/Committees and Meetings

The Board functions through these committees, whose terms of reference are as hereinafter set forth:

Finance, Investment & General Purpose Committee

This Committee's responsibilities include considering and advising the Board on transactions, including the Company's finances, financial policies, financial controls and financial strategies; giving consideration to, and recommending to, the Board the annual budget for revenue income and expenditure and any associated capital expenditure; reviewing the periodic management accounts of the Company and recommending to the Board, any in-year budget adjustments; reviewing the annual financial statements of the Company and recommending same to the Board for approval; monitoring the financial

liquidity and solvency of the Company and ensuring that action is taken to maintain this at an acceptable level. The Committee also monitors the planning, implementation and progress against plan of approved major capital expenditure projects and major procurements within the Committee's approval limits as stated in the Expense Control and Procurement Policies of the Company; Considering the Financial Regulations periodically and approving any amendments that become necessary from time to time. The Committee also provides oversight in the achievement of the Company's Investment portfolios; the Investment objectives takes into account all investment portfolios and benchmark performances in the market in which the company has chosen to play, as well as performance statistics and metrics for growth of AllCO's business, among other things.

Nomination, Remuneration, Governance & Sustainability Committee

This Committee's main responsibility is to assist the Board in developing Policies to fill any vacancy on the Board and Board Committees, and to ensure at all times that competence gaps are closed so that the Company is not short of the required skills. It also recommends a competitive remuneration package for the Executive Management and the Board. The Committee considers the need to maintain both internal and external competitiveness. It also reviews the Company's interface with the Regulators, advises the Board thereon, and oversees the administration and effectiveness of the Company's policies through The committee develops and recommends to the Board the Corporate Governance Guidelines and Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for the Company and oversee compliance with such Guidelines and Code. It recommends sustainability and ESG policies and initiatives, identifies opportunities for reducing the environmental impact of the Company's activities and oversees compliance with relevant ESG regulations and standards. the review of processes and management feedback, etc.

Statutory Audit Committee

The purpose of the Committee is to assist the Board of Directors of the Company in fulfilling its responsibilities in respect of:

- Overseeing the company's financial reporting process, including the internal control and auditing structure and procedures for financial reporting; and monitoring the integrity and appropriateness of the company's financial statements;
- The selection, compensation, independence and performance of the company's external auditors; and
- The independence and performance of the company's internal auditors.
- Examine the auditors' report and make

Corporate Governance Report-Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

- recommendations to the Annual General Meeting;
 - Ascertain whether the accounting and reporting policies of the Company are in accordance with legal requirements and ethical practices;
 - Review the scope and planning of audit requirements;
 - Review the findings on management matters in conjunction with the external auditor and departmental responses
- ;- Keep under review the effectiveness of the Company's system of accounting and internal control;

Compliance and Enterprise Risk Management Committee

The purpose of the Compliance & Enterprise Risk Management Committee is to provide oversight in the achievement of the Company's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Compliance vision(s) and mission(s). The Risk Management objective will take into account the risk profile, risk management framework and the risk reward strategy determined by the Board. The Compliance objective will be to oversee the Company's activities in the areas of compliance with the laws and regulations applicable to the business. The primary responsibility of the Committee is to ensure that sound policies, procedures and practices are in place for the enterprise-wide management of the Company's material risks.

Other responsibilities of the Committee include: review of the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management controls, internal controls, corporate governance, drawing-up programmes of adjustment in the case of deviation, oversight of Management's process for the identification of significant risk across the Company and the adequacy of prevention, detection and reporting mechanisms; and review of the Company's compliance level with applicable laws and regulatory requirements that may impact the Company's risk profile etc.

Corporate Governance Report-Continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Meetings of the Committees

Finance, Investment & General Purpose Committee

	Position	No. of Meeting	Attendance
Ademola Adebise	Chairman	5	5
Babatunde Fajemirokun	Member	5	5
Adewale Kadri	Member	5	5
Oluwafolakemi Edun	Member	5	5
Olalekan Akinyanmi	Member	5	3
Raimund Snyders	Member	5	5
Gbenga Ilori	Member	5	5

These meetings were held on January 28, March 12, April 29, July 29, October 25, 2025

Compliance and Enterprise Risk Management Committee

	Position	No. of Meeting	Attendance
Olalekan Akinyanmi	Chairman	4	3
Ademola Adebise	Member	4	4
Babatunde Fajemirokun	Member	4	4
Oluwafolakemi Edun	Member	4	4
Adewale Kadri	Member	4	4
Gbenga Ilori	Member	4	4
Kemi Adewole	Member	4	4

These meetings were held on January 28, April 29, July 25, October 25, 2025

Statutory Audit Committee

	Position	No. of Meeting	Attendance
Mr. Samaila Zubairu	Independent Director/Chairman	5	2
Sir. Edmund Njoku	Shareholder/Member	5	3
Chief Robert I. Igwe	Shareholder/Member	5	4
Raimund Snyders	Member	5	5
Esther Funke Augustine	Member	5	3
Mrs Florence Onyenekwe	Member	5	2
Dr. Attu Raphael	Member	5	2
Kemi Adewole	Member	5	2

These meetings were held on January 28, March 12, April 29, July 29, October 25, 2025

Mr. Samaila Zubairu, Mrs. Esther Augustine and Chief Njoku stopped being members after May. Mrs. Onyenekwe, Dr. Attu and Mrs. Adewole started being members in July.

Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee

	Position	No. of Meeting	Attendance
Samaila Zubairu	Chairman	2	2
Ademola Adebise	Member	2	2
Raimund Snyders	Member	2	2
Kemi Adewole	Member	2	2

These meetings were held on April 28, October 25, 2025

All the committees endeavoured to perform their duties competently during the year under review.

Meeting of the Board

Board Members	Position	No. of Meeting	Attendance
Mr. Kundan Sainani	Chairman	7	6
Mrs. Oluwafolakemi Edun	Non Executive Director	7	7
Mr. Ademola Adebise	Non Executive Director	7	7
Mr. Samaila Zubairu	Independent Non-Executive Director	7	6
Mr. Olalekan Akinyanmi	Non Executive Director	7	5
Mr. Raimund Snyders	Non Executive Director	7	7
Mrs. Kemi Adewole	Independent Non-Executive Director	7	7
Mr. Babatunde Fajemirokun	MD/CEO	7	7
Mr. Adewale Kadri	Executive Director	7	7
Mr. Gbenga Ilori	Executive Director	7	7

These meetings were held on January 30, February 20, March 12, April 30, July 30, October 25, November 13, 2025

Statement of Board Evaluation & Corporate Governance



18B, Olu Holloway Road, Ikoyi, Lagos.
Tel: +234 8021810043
E-Mail: enquiries@18temple.ng
Website: www.18temple.ng

March 24, 2026

The Chairman
Board of Directors,
AIICO Insurance Plc.
Plot PC 12,
Churchgate Street,
Victoria Island,
Lagos.

Dear Sir,

STATEMENT BY THE EXTERNAL CONSULTANT ON THE BOARD PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF AIICO INSURANCE PLC. FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2025

In line with the provisions of **Principle 14.1** of the **Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance, 2018 (NCCG Code)**, **Section 4.0** of the **National Insurance Commission Corporate Governance Guidelines for Insurance and Reinsurance Companies, 2021 (NAICOM Guidelines)**, and **Guideline 9** of the **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Corporate Governance Guidelines, 2020 (SCGG)** as well as global best practice standards on Corporate Governance, 18 Temple Nominees Limited was engaged by AIICO Insurance Plc. to conduct an evaluation of the performance of the Board of Directors, for the year ended 31st December 2025.

This assessment comprised an appraisal of members of the Board, and a review of both the corporate and statutory documents of the Board. The Board's performance was benchmarked against the provisions of the NCCG Code, the NAICOM Guidelines, the SCGG, as well as global best practice requirements. The key point indicators include but are not limited to:

- The Board of Directors (Composition, Terms of Service, Separation of Role of Chairman and Managing Director, Board Mandate, Appointment of Board Members, etc)
- Meetings (Regularity of Board Meetings, Attendance, Board Communication)
- Strategy and Planning
- Training
- Transparency and Disclosure
- Board Committees (Committee Mandate, Qualification of Members, etc)

Based on the concluded exercise and the Report prepared, we hereby confirm that AIICO Insurance Plc. has complied significantly with the corporate governance requirements of the NCCG, NAICOM Guidelines, SCGG, as well as recognized standards of best practice.

We trust that the Board will adopt and implement the recommendations articulated in the Board Evaluation Report for further improvement of AIICO Insurance Plc's corporate governance practice.

Yours faithfully,

For: 18 Temple Nominees Limited

Abiodun Ariyibi
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000001548
Chief Compliance Officer



18B, Olu Holloway Road, Ikoyi, Lagos.
Tel: +234 8021810043
E-Mail: enquiries@18temple.ng
Website: www.18temple.ng

March 24, 2026

The Chairman
Board of Directors,
AIICO Insurance Plc.
Plot PC 12,
Churchgate Street,
Victoria Island,
Lagos.

Dear Sir,

STATEMENT BY THE EXTERNAL CONSULTANT ON THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ASSESSMENT OF AIICO INSURANCE PLC. FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2025

In line with the provisions of **Principle 14.1** of the **Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance, 2018 (NCCG Code)**, **Section 4.0** of the **National Insurance Commission Corporate Governance Guidelines for Insurance and Reinsurance Companies, 2021 (NAICOM Guidelines)**, and **Guideline 9** of the **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Corporate Governance Guidelines, 2020 (SCGG)** as well as global best practice standards on Corporate Governance, 18 Temple Nominees Limited was engaged by AIICO Insurance Plc. to conduct an assessment of the Company's corporate governance structure for the year ended 31st December 2025.

This assessment comprised of a review of both the corporate and statutory documents of the Company, as well as an assessment of members of the Board and key members of the Executive Management. The Company's corporate governance structure was benchmarked against the provisions of the NCCG Code, the NAICOM Guidelines, the SCGG, as well as global best practice requirements. The key point indicators include but are not limited to:

- The Board of Directors (Composition, Terms of Service, Separation of Role of Chairman and Managing Director, Board Mandate, Appointment of Board Members, etc)
- The Internal Structure
- Code of Conduct and Ethics
- Transparency and Disclosure
- Company Policies

Based on the concluded exercise and the Report prepared, we hereby confirm that AIICO Insurance Plc. has complied significantly with the corporate governance requirements of the NCCG, NAICOM Guidelines, SCGG, as well as recognized standards of best practice.

We trust that AIICO Insurance Plc will adopt and implement the recommendations articulated in the Corporate Governance Report for further improvement of its corporate governance practice.

Yours faithfully,

For: 18 Temple Nominees Limited

Abiodun Ariyibi

FRC/2013/ICAN/00000001548

Chief Compliance Officer

BEHIND

**EVERY
STEP**

**Enjoy protection that
moves with you.**

Report of the Statutory Audit Committee

For the year ended 31 December 2025

To the members of AllCO Insurance Plc

In accordance with the provisions of Section 404(7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, we, the members of the Audit Committee of AllCO Insurance Plc, having carried out our statutory functions under the Act, hereby report as follows:

We have reviewed the scope and planning of the audit for the period ended 31 December 2025 and we confirm that they were adequate;

The Company's reporting and accounting policies as well as internal control systems conform to legal requirements and agreed ethical practices; and

We are satisfied with the responses to the External Auditors' findings on management matters for the period ended 31 December 2025.

Finally, we acknowledge and appreciate the co-operation of management and staff in the conduct of these duties.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE COMMITTEE BY:



Chief Robert I. Igwe

Chairman of the Statutory Audit Committee

FRC/2013/PRO/AUDITCOM/002/00000003579

05 March 2026

Members of the Statutory Audit Committee are:

Chief Robert I. Igwe	(Shareholders' Representative)	Chairman
Mr. Raimund Snyders	(Directors' Representative) Leapfrog	Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Onyenekwe Florence	(Shareholders' Representative)	Member
Dr. Attu Raphael	(Shareholders' Representative)	Member
Mrs. Kemi Adewole	Independent Directors' Representative	Member

The Company Secretary/Legal Adviser acted as the Secretary to the Committee.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in Relation to the Preparation of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

The Directors accept responsibility for the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Nigerian Insurance Industry Reform Act, 2025 and relevant National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) guidelines and circulars, the Investment Securities Act 2025 and in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023.

The Directors further accept responsibility for maintaining adequate accounting records as required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

The Directors have made an assessment of the ability of AllCO Insurance Plc ("the Company") and the subsidiary companies ("the Group") to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the Group and Company will not remain a going concern in the year ahead.

The responsibilities include ensuring that:

- Appropriate and adequate internal controls are established to safeguard the assets of the Group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities;
- The Group keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position and which ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of the IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board, Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, Nigerian Insurance Industry Reform Act, 2025 and relevant National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) guidelines and circulars, Investment Securities Act 2025 and in compliance with Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023.
- The Group has used appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, and that all applicable accounting standards have been followed; and
- The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis unless it is presumed that the Group will not continue in business.

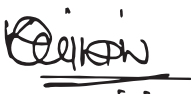
The Directors accept responsibility for the year's consolidated and separate financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates in conformity with:

- IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board
- Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020;
- Nigerian Insurance Industry Reform Act, 2025;
- NAICOM guidelines and circulars;
- Investment Securities Act 2025; and
- Financial Reporting Council (Amendment) Act, 2023

The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements, as well as adequate systems of financial control.

The Directors have made an assessment on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the Company will not remain a going concern in the year ahead.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS BY:



Mr. Kundan Sainani
Chairman

FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000003622
05 March 2026



Mr. Babatunde Fajemirokun
Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer

FRC /2015/PRO/CIIN/010/00000019973
05 March 2026

Shareholding Structure and Free Float Status

Company name	AllCO Insurance Plc
Year end	December
Reporting Period	31-Dec-25
Share Price at end of the reporting year	N3.79 (31 December 2024: N1.43)

Shareholding Structure/Free Float Status

Description	31-Dec-25		31-Dec-24	
	Unit	Percentage	Unit	Percentage
Issued Share Capital***	36,605,276,013	100%	36,605,276,013	100%
Substantial Shareholdings (5% and above)				
AllCO Bahamas Limited	15,104,442,427	41.26%	15,104,442,427	41.26%
LeapFrog III Nigeria Insurance Holdings LTD	11,173,946,135	30.53%	11,173,946,135	30.53%
Total Substantial Shareholdings	26,278,388,562	71.79%	26,278,388,562	71.79%

Directors' Shareholdings (direct and indirect), excluding directors with substantial interests

Babatunde Fajemirokun	147,119,739	0.40%	147,119,739	0.40%
Ademola Adebise	49,070	0.00%	49,070	0.00%
Total Directors' Shareholdings	147,168,809	0.40%	147,168,809	0.40%
Total Other Influential Shareholdings	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Free Float in Units and Percentage	10,179,718,642	27.81%	10,179,718,642	27.81%
Free Float in Value	₦ 38,581,133,653.18		14,556,997,658.06	

Declaration:

(A) AllCO Insurance Plc with a free float percentage of 27.81% as at 31 December 2025, is compliant with The Nigerian Exchange Group's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.

(B) AllCO Insurance Plc with a free float value of N38,581,133,653.18 as at 31 December 2025, is compliant with The Nigerian Exchange Group's free float requirements for companies listed on the Main Board.



Mr. Donald Kanu
Company Secretary


FRC/2013/PRO/NBA/004/00000002884
Plot PC 12, Churchgate Street
Victoria Island
Lagos, Nigeria
05 March 2026

Statement of Corporate Responsibility for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

We the undersigned, hereby certify the following with regards to our audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 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 periods presented in the report.
- (ii) We:
- are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls.
 - have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries is made known to such officers by others within those entities particularly during the periods in which these 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 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
Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer
 FRC /2015/PRO/CIIN/010/00000019973
 05 March 2026



Mrs. Bisola Elias
Chief Financial Officer
 FRC/2018/PRO/ICAN/001/00000018839
 05 March 2026

Certification of Operating Effectiveness of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting - MD/CEO

I, Mr. Babatunde Fajemirokun, certify that:

- (a) I have reviewed this Test of Effectiveness (TOE) report of AllCO Insurance Plc;
- (b) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- (c) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- (d) The company's other certifying officer(s) and I:
 - (i) are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls;
 - (ii) have designed such internal controls and procedures, or caused such internal controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, and its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (iii) have designed such internal control system, or caused such internal control system to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (iv) have evaluated the effectiveness of the company's internal controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the report and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the internal controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation.
- (e) The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control system, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (i) All significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control system which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (ii) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control system.
- (f) The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have identified, in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other facts that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Name: Mr. Babatunde Fajemirokun
Designation: Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer
FRC No.: FRC/2015/PRO/CIIN/010/00000019973



Signature:

Date: 5-Mar-26

Certification of Operating Effectiveness of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting - CFO

I, Mrs. Bisola Elias, certify that:

- (a) I have reviewed this Test of Effectiveness (TOE) report of AllCO Insurance Plc;
- (b) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- (c) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- (d) The company's other certifying officer(s) and I:
 - (i) are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls;
 - (ii) have designed such internal controls and procedures, or caused such internal controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, and its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (iii) have designed such internal control system, or caused such internal control system to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (iv) have evaluated the effectiveness of the company's internal controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the report and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the internal controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation.
- (e) The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control system, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (i) All significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control system which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (ii) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control system.
- (f) The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have identified, in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other facts that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Name: Mrs. Bisola Elias
Designation: Chief Financial Officer
FRC No.: FRC/2018/PRO/ICAN/001/00000018839



Signature:

Date: 05-Mar-26

Management's Report on the Assessment of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting as at 31 December 2025

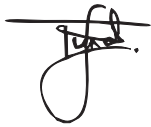
Management of ALLCO Insurance Plc ("the Company") is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate system of internal control over financial reporting, including safeguarding of assets against unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition. This system is designed to provide reasonable assurance to management and the Board of Directors regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

ALLCO Insurance Plc's system of internal control over financial reporting is supported with written policies and procedures, contains self-monitoring mechanisms, and is audited by the internal audit function. Appropriate actions are taken by management to correct deficiencies as they are identified. All internal control systems have inherent limitations, including the possibility of circumvention and overriding of controls, and, therefore, can provide only reasonable assurance as to the reliability of financial statement preparation and such asset safeguarding

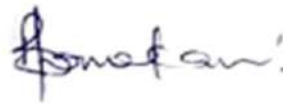
Management has assessed the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as at 31 December 2025. In making this assessment, management used the COSO 2013 "Internal Control – Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management believes that, as at 31 December 2025, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed and operating effectively. Additionally, based upon management's assessment, the Company determined that there were no material weaknesses in its internal control over financial reporting as at 31 December 2025.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of 31 December 2025, has been reviewed by Ernst and Young, an independent registered public accounting firm.

Dated this 5th day of March 2026.



Mr. Babatunde Fajemirokun
Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer
FRC /2015/PRO/CIIN/010/00000019973



Mrs. Bisola Elias
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2018/PRO/ICAN/001/00000018839

Internal Control Report

Introduction

AllICO maintains an unwavering commitment to a world-class internal control environment. Our Board and Management view a rigorous control framework as not merely as a compliance requirement, but as a strategic pillar essential for long-term value creation. By embedding these controls into our core governance and operational DNA, we ensure oversight across every facet of the Company's global activities.

Our internal control framework transcends traditional financial reporting to encompass non-financial safeguards vital to

Our Board and Management view internal control system not merely as a compliance requirement, but as a strategic pillar essential for long-term

our broader strategic objectives. Executed by the Board, Management, and our entire workforce, this system provides reasonable assurance across our operations, reporting, and compliance functions. By institutionalizing these rigorous standards, we ensure the continued trust of our stakeholders. Specifically, AllICO's Internal control system:

- Ensures effective and efficient operations.
- Safeguards AllICO's assets against losses and makes adequate provision for liabilities.
- Ensures the reliability of financial reporting and compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
- Ensures compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including internal policies.
- Ensures systematic and orderly recording of transactions; and
- Provides reasonable assurance that undesired events will be prevented, detected, and corrected.

The system strengthens the effectiveness and adequacy of the Company's control environment, enhancing its capacity to proactively manage internal and external risks while identifying weaknesses, gaps, and deficiencies in processes and structures. To achieve its intended objectives, the system is fully embedded and operationalised as an integral part of day-to-day business operations. Our internal control framework relies on the active participation of all staff, led by SBU Managers who spearhead our first line of defense. By integrating control functions into everyday operations, we protect AllICO's resources and bolster our financial reporting mechanisms. This functional ownership is critical to maintaining our commitment to regulatory excellence and achieving our broader strategic goals.

Internal Control Framework

Our internal control framework and charter reflect AllICO's commitment to operational excellence. By continuously updating these systems to reflect new regulatory and environmental realities, we cultivate a high-performance culture across the organization.

The core components of the internal control system—control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and monitoring—are in place and are continuously enhanced to support the effective and consistent achievement of the Company's corporate objectives, as outlined below.

- **Control Environment** - The foundation of AllICO Internal Control System is the control environment, which determines the individual and collective behaviour within the Group. AllICO's leadership sets the tone at the top, which positively influences the control culture and consciousness of its people. Authority and responsibility are assigned with due consideration for risk management that enhances *integrity, ethical values, and competence of the entity's people; management's philosophy, and operating model.*
- **Risk Assessment** - The Board and Senior Management, through the Enterprise Risk Management function, regularly assess risk exposures of the Company. Risk assessment includes identifying risks of not fulfilling the fundamental criteria, i.e., completeness, accuracy, valuation, and reporting, for significant accounts in the financial statements. Risks assessed also include operational risk, underwriting risk, reserving and solvency risk, business and strategic risk, market and liquidity, compliance risk, legal risk, and reputational risks. Also, Senior management also, regularly considers whether the existing internal controls measures are effective concerning the risks identified in the financial reporting process.

Internal Control Report

Controls Activities - Control activities mitigate the risks identified and ensure accurate and reliable financial reporting as well as process efficiency. The Company has established policies, procedures, and mechanisms that help ensure that management's responses to risks identified during the risk assessment process are fully executed. Control activities occurred throughout the organization, at all levels, and in all functions. These activities include the establishment of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for all functions within the company to guide its operations. This helps maintain consistency and efficiency in the company's day-to-day activities.

- Information and Communication - AllCO recognises that timely and relevant information is essential to achieving its objectives and supporting effective decision-making. The Company has established processes and systems to capture, report, and communicate operational, financial, and compliance information in a manner that enables employees to perform their responsibilities. Management provides clear guidance on internal control roles, ensuring that business units understand their responsibilities and how their activities support the Company's overall objectives.

Communication is continuous and iterative across the organisation, reinforcing the importance of internal controls in achieving corporate goals.

- Monitoring Activities - The Board and Executive Management established assurance functions that assess the adequacy and quality of the internal control system's performance. These assessments are conducted through ongoing monitoring activities, separate evaluations, or a combination of the two. Ongoing monitoring occurs in the course of operations while separate evaluations depend on risk assessment and the effectiveness of ongoing monitoring within the organisation. Identified deficiencies in internal controls are reported to those in charge of governance.

The framework is structured to ensure we maintain the highest levels of operational excellence and long-term stakeholder value

Internal Control Function

At the core of AllCO's risk management strategy is an Internal Control Department dedicated to maintaining total compliance with extant laws and implementation of the framework and internal governance standards. Our focus remains on the prevention and correction of systemic errors to ensure operational seamlessness. These control mechanisms are embedded throughout the organization to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of corporate objectives, specifically as follows:

- Operational objective - effectiveness and efficiency of operations.
- Information objective - reliability of reporting.
- Compliance objective - compliance with all extant Laws and regulatory guidelines, and internal policies and procedures

To achieve these objectives, AllCO's internal control system focuses on:

- Continuous processes: Internal controls are embedded in ongoing tasks and activities at all levels, rather than being limited to periodic reviews or documented policies and procedures.
- Reasonable assurance: The system is designed to provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance over operations and reporting.
- Objective achievement and operational improvement: Controls support the attainment of corporate objectives and enhance operational efficiency.
- Adaptability: The system is flexible and aligned with the Company's organisational structure.

The Internal Control function continuously monitors and evaluates the effectiveness of these controls, identifying areas for improvement and implementing changes as needed. This proactive approach mitigates risks, safeguards Company assets, and fosters a culture of compliance and accountability throughout the organisation.

Continuous Improvement

Management remains committed to continuously enhancing internal controls through ongoing monitoring, employee training, and adoption of best practices, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and safeguarding company assets.

Enterprise Risk Management Report

1.0 Introduction

AllCO is committed to adhering to global best practices and ensuring full compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Our robust risk management framework is embedded across our governance, operations, and culture, and is continuously enhanced to support sustainable growth. We balance risk and reward to protect stakeholder interests while driving long-term shareholder value. This system has evolved beyond reliance on assurances from internal and external auditors and certification bodies, reflecting our strong commitment to continuous improvement. The system is deliberately developed and regularly reviewed to ensure its ongoing adequacy, effectiveness, and efficiency, enabling the proactive identification and management of both inherent and emerging risks across our operations.

2.0 The Enterprise Risk Management Framework

The Group operates a robust Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF), underpinned by strong oversight and support from the Board and Executive Management. This provides a solid foundation for effective risk management and internal controls across the Group at all levels. This is continually upgraded to conform with global best practices through innovation, automation, consultations, training, awareness and independent reviews. It also provides appropriate guidance to the Group to ensure that its actions and activities align with group strategies, the need to meet competitive challenges and position the company to conform with Internal thresholds and comply with extant Laws and regulations.

“By effectively managing our risks, we maintain our resilience and make sure we are there when our customers need us. Our risk management describes our major risks and how we proactively manage them.”

The Group's risk management framework enables the Board and Management to make informed decisions, proactively manage uncertainty, and protect the business. By systematically identifying and managing key risks, the Group supports sustainable growth and long-term shareholder value..

3.0 Risk Management Governance Framework

The Group has established a dedicated risk management function governed by clear terms of reference from the Board and its respective committees. This framework is supported by a robust organisational structure, featuring well-defined delegated authorities that ensure accountability flows seamlessly from the Board of Directors to executive

management and senior leadership.

In addition, the Group has implemented a comprehensive policy framework that defines its risk appetite, risk management and control standards, and business conduct requirements across all operations. Each policy is sponsored by a member of senior management with responsibility for ensuring consistent application and compliance throughout the Group. The Board of Directors provides ongoing oversight and approval of all commercial, regulatory and organisational matters arising from the framework.

The framework establishes a structured approach to risk identification, assessment and monitoring; defines limits to support asset quality and diversification; aligns underwriting and reinsurance strategies with Asset-Liability Management objectives; and sets out clear reporting and regulatory compliance requirements in support of the Group's strategic goals.

Role of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors, assisted by the management team, plays a critical role in the risk management process. As the organisation's highest governing body, they are responsible for overseeing the organisation's risk management practices to ensure that risks are identified, assessed, and managed effectively.

Below are some of their roles in risk management:

- Maintaining the organisation's risk culture by emphasising the importance of risk management and ethical behaviour.
- Reviewing the activities and effectiveness of the organisation's risk management and control system relative to its strategies and objectives.
- Setting the tone for risk management by demonstrating a commitment to robust risk practices and accountability.
- Defining the organisation's risk appetite, which is the level of risk the organisation is willing to accept to achieve its strategic objectives.
- Setting risk tolerance levels, which are the specific boundaries for risk-taking within the organisation.
- approves the organisation's risk management framework, ensuring it aligns with the organisation's goals and regulatory requirements.
- overseeing the development and implementation of risk management policies and procedures.
- Setting appropriate guidelines to Management, including an explicit statement of a zero-tolerance policy for all unethical behaviour and breaches of internal policies and procedures
- Consistent, efficient, and proportional application of a risk capital framework to protect the group's capital base and

Enterprise Risk Management Report

support effective capital management.

- Oversight over the maintenance of the company's Business Continuity Management and Information Security Management systems. In addition, the British Standards Institution (BSI) has certified ISO 22301:2019 and ISO 27001:2022.

The management and Board hold monthly and quarterly meetings respectively, to review the risk management system and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management process.

“The ERM Framework being the main risk governance document, sets standards for effective risk management. It describes the principal risk types and defines the appetite for risks at all levels. The Risk Management procedure provides guidelines to implement the principles in our Framework.”

Role of Board Committees

The above responsibilities of the Board of Directors are discharged primarily through four committees of the Board, namely:

- Board Compliance and Enterprise Risk Management Committee.
- Board Statutory Audit Committee,
- Nomination, Remuneration, Governance & Sustainability
- Finance, Investment and General-Purpose Committee

Without prejudice to the roles of these committees, the Board retains the ultimate responsibility for the management of risks and control of the organisation. The committees meet at least once per quarter and present their reports to the

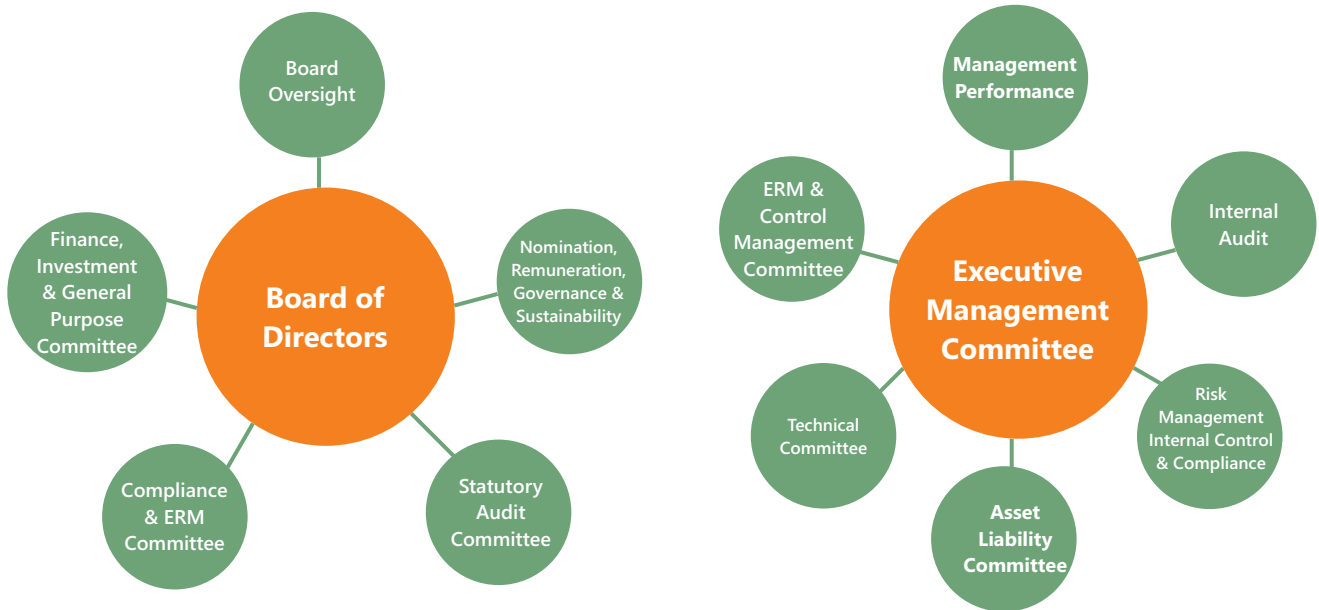


Figure 2: Risk Management Governance

4.0 Capital Risk Management

The National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) sets and monitors capital requirements for Insurance Companies. The individual subsidiaries are directly supervised by other regulators, i.e., AIICO Capital Limited is regulated by the Nigerian Securities and Exchange Commission, while AIICO MULTISHIELD Limited is regulated by the National Health Insurance Scheme.

The Group has established the following capital management objectives, policies and approaches to managing the risks that affect its capital position:

- To maintain the required level of stability of the group, thereby providing a degree of security to policyholders.
- To allocate capital efficiently and support its business development, by ensuring that returns on capital employed meet the requirements of its capital providers and its shareholders.
- To retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity and access to a range of capital markets.
- To align the profile of assets and liabilities, taking account of risks inherent in the business.
- To maintain financial strength to support new business growth and to satisfy the requirements of policyholders,

Enterprise Risk Management Report

regulators and other stakeholders.

- vi. To maintain strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business objectives and maximise shareholders' value.

In reporting financial strength, capital and solvency are measured using the rules prescribed by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM). These regulatory capital tests are based upon required levels of solvency, capital and a series of prudent assumptions with respect to the type of business written. The Group's capital management policy ensures that both its insurance and non-insurance operations maintain sufficient capital to meet statutory requirements under NAICOM directives, any additional regulatory requirements, and the company's internal economic capital model.

5.0 Financial Risk Management

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

Each of these risks are discussed below:

1. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and investment in debt securities.

“Properly assessing and managing credit risk enable us to lessen the severity of a loss from counterparty failure to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms.”

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. In addition to credit risks arising out of investments and transactions with clients, AIICO actively assumes credit risk through the writing of insurance business and the approval and issuance of loans. Credit risk can arise when a client defaults on loan payments or settlement of premium payments and can also arise when its own repayment capability decreases (as reflected in a rating downgrade).

AIICO's strategy as an Insurance Group does not entail the elimination of credit risk but rather takes on credit risk in a

well-controlled, planned, and targeted manner pursuant to its business objectives. Its approach to measuring credit risk is therefore designed to ensure that it is assessed accurately in all its forms and that relevant, timely and accurate credit risk information is always available to the relevant decision-makers at an operational and strategic level.

At a strategic level, AIICO manages its credit risk profile within the constraints of its overall Risk Appetite and structures its portfolio so that it provides optimal returns for the level of risk taken. Operationally, the Insurance Group Credit Risk Management is governed by the overall risk appetite framework and aims to ensure that the risk inherent to individual exposures or certain business portfolios is appropriately managed through the economic cycle.

The Group is committed to:

- a) Create, monitor, and manage credit risk in a manner that complies with all applicable laws and regulations.
- b) Identify credit risk in each investment, loan or other activity of the Insurance Group.
- c) Utilize appropriate, accurate and timely tools to measure credit risk.
- d) Set acceptable risk parameters.
- e) Maintain acceptable levels of credit risk for existing individual credit exposures.
- f) Maintain acceptable levels of overall credit risk for AIICO's Portfolio; and
- g) Coordinate Credit Risk Management with the management of other risks inherent in AIICO's business activities.

Credit quality analysis

Assets are migrated down the ECL stages as asset quality deteriorates by comparing the credit risk rating of the asset at the reporting date with its credit risk rating at origination using the Company's internal credit rating system. The trigger to move down an ECL stage is based on a pre-determined ratings downgrade shift that determines whether significant deterioration has occurred. Conversely, assets will migrate up an ECL stage as asset quality improves.

What is the Group's Risk Appetite to Credit Risk?

We have a low appetite for credit risk as it has no upside; however, we do recognise that it is unavoidable in the pursuit of strategic/business objectives, and it is not outside our risk management expertise.

How is the Group Exposed to Credit Risk for its Life and Non-Life Businesses?

The Group is exposed to credit risk on several fronts, which

Enterprise Risk Management Report

include investments held by issuing authorities other than the Federal and/or Local / State Governments of Nigeria, deposits held with banking institutions and exposure from co-insurers, as well as exposure from reinsurance contracts. All these require that AIICO engages with a counterparty, which is required to fulfil its obligations to the contract.

How is the Group managing the risk?

To manage its exposure, the Group has put in place certain measures listed below:

- Assessments of the credit rating of borrowers, issuers of investment securities and/or other counterparties, before entering into contractual obligations.
- Counterparty limits are set below regulatory limit under asset allocation to avoid significant exposure to a single issuer, ensure exposures are in line with the counterparty credit quality, and monitor to ensure compliance with internal and regulatory thresholds.
- Requiring provision of collateral for transactions.
- Regular rebalancing of investment and reinsurance portfolios.
- Reporting defaulters to the credit reference bureau for blacklisting.
- Diversification of investments in banking institutions.
- Securing credit insurance to mitigate the severity of defaults should they materialise.
- Prompt processing and follow-up of reinsurance and third-party recoveries, to ensure they are received on time, and to avoid/reduce risk of default.
- Coordinate Credit Risk Management with the management of other risks inherent in AIICO's business activities.

How significant is our exposure i.e. what could go wrong?

The Group's Life business exposure to credit risk is not material, as the bulk of its assets are financial assets with the Federal Government of Nigeria. Non-financial assets such as land, buildings and investment property are company-owned and, hence, not subject to default.

Exposure to reinsurers for the life business is not material, relative to the Non-Life business.

“The Group's Non-Life business has significant exposure to credit risk from its coinsurance and reinsurance counterparties. Reinsurance assets (recoverable from paid claims, outstanding claims reserves, reinsurance share of incurred-but-not-reported reserves, unearned premium reserves, etc.) constituted over 25% and 30%

of total assets as at December 2025 and December 2024 respectively.”

This is, however, not a material risk, as a key management approach to this risk is engaging reinsurers with a global footprint, acceptable rating, excellent reputation and good financial standing. Additionally, regular interaction with key contacts at reinsurers for technical support and to obtain updates on the health/status of the reinsurer.

2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group uses activity-based costing to cost its products and services, which assists it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimising its cash return on investments.

The Group aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents and other highly marketable debt investments at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities over the next 60 days.

The Group also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade and other receivables, together with expected cash outflows on trade and other payables.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date.

The amounts are gross and undiscounted, include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

The key components of liquidity risk are:

- Funding risk - the risk that the actual cash flow requirements deviate from the expected cash flow requirements.
- Trading Liquidity risk - the risk that assets cannot be realised at reasonable prices because of unfortunate timing and/or stressed market conditions.
- Intra-Group risk - the risk that the Company may be

Enterprise Risk Management Report

exposed to calls on its own liquid resources from other entities in the AIICO Group.

What is AIICO's Risk Appetite to Liquidity Risk?

AIICO has a low-to-moderate liquidity risk appetite for the Non-Life business and moderate-to-high for the Life business, due to the short-term and long-term nature of the contracts under Life.

How is AIICO exposed to Liquidity Risk?

AIICO is exposed to funding risk in the sense that actual cash flow requirements quickly change from expectations for the following reasons:

- i. Large/catastrophe claims under Non-Life and Group life short-term insurance contracts that create significant demands on liquid resources before reinsurance recoveries are received.
- ii. Significant and sustained increase in attrition claims under the same contract under (I) above.
- iii. Significant and sustained increase in surrenders and lapses that create significant demands for liquid resources and/or require disinvestments.

AIICO is exposed to marketable asset risk when the change in the actual cash flow requirements due to the, required liquidation of assets at short notice to meet the obligations and/or in distressed market circumstances, even in the absence of such liquidity demands.

AIICO is exposed to intra-group risk, as it is the ultimate parent of the AIICO subsidiaries, which effectively places AIICO under an implicit guarantee to support its subsidiaries under distressed circumstances, which may otherwise lead to significant reputational risk for the company and the Group as a whole.

How is AIICO managing its Liquidity risk?

Managing liquidity risk within AIICO is well-developed as the Company experiences sizeable demands on its liquid assets from time to time. This risk is being managed by explicit strategic allocation of a percentage of the liquid assets of the Life and Non-Life businesses, to smooth out occasional short-term liquidity demands.

Additionally, the AIICO has cash-call provisions in its reinsurance arrangements and is putting in place a range of measures outlined below:

- i. Monitoring and reporting its liquidity risk profile through multi-year cash flow projections under normal and stressed market conditions.

- ii. Limits framework as outlined above, by way of holding a certain percentage of assets in liquid and readily realisable assets.
- iii. Liquidity contingency plan: The Group will in future put in place a liquidity contingency plan to reduce the likelihood and/or impact of not being able to meet its financial obligations under severe distressed circumstances affecting a large proportion of the insurance industry i.e. under stressed market conditions.
- iv. The Group aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents and other highly marketable debt investments at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities over the next 60 days.

3. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices - will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return.

What is AIICO's Risk Appetite to Market Risk?

We have a moderate-to-high appetite for market risk, as it is in line with our core business objectives and within our risk management expertise.

The organisation's risk appetite framework has stated clearly the limits of its tolerance as regards market risk. It stipulates that:

- The duration mean term of the residual insurance investment assets must be matched to insurance liabilities at an 85% confidence level.
- The financial/insurance obligations must match at a minimum 95% confidence level with the appropriate choice of assets. These liabilities include, but are not limited to:
 - Insurance Contract Liabilities.
 - Investment Contract Liabilities.
- The risk appetite for investment loss is set at not more than 15% of the market value of equity investment as at the beginning of each year and this is closely monitored to ensure compliance.

Life Insurance

How is the Life Business exposed to Market Risk?

AIICO sells Retail Life products that expose the company, through the investment of the assets backing the policyholder

Enterprise Risk Management Report

reserves, to changes in the prices of financial assets, mainly interest rates driven by government bond yields, interests on money market instruments, equities and property prices, and currency. Adverse price movements in the various markets pose risks to the company's earnings and capital.

How is the Life Business managing this risk?

Market risk is managed according to several measures including:

- i. Asset-liability matching policy, which requires regular monitoring of assets and liabilities by nature, term, currency and modified duration.
- ii. A strict investment mandate, as defined by our Risk Appetite and enforced by our Investment Policy.
- iii. Fundamental analysis of investment positions, diversification across asset classes, stop loss limits for all investments, frequent portfolio rebalancing, active portfolio and market performance monitoring.

The Life business' assets mix as at December 2025 relative to December 2024, is shown below:

Life Portfolio Asset Mix				
Assets(N'000)	2025 YE	%	2024 YE	%
Cash and cash equivalents	21,718,246.58	5.71%	8,453,110.00	3.06%
Reinsurance contract assets	3,210,669.00	0.84%	1,928,395.38	0.70%
Financial Assets	334,434,512.00	87.86%	251,784,519.00	91.13%
Investment in Subsidiary	837,317.34	0.22%	837,317.34	0.30%
Investment in property	0	0.00%	540,000.00	0.20%
Plant, Property and equipment	14,128,578.58	3.71%	6,611,755.00	2.39%
Other receivables and prepayments	5,718,155.24	1.50%	4,996,767.20	1.81%
Statutory Deposit	200,000.00	0.05%	200,000.00	0.07%
Right of use assets*	39,850.09	0.01%	48,197.00	0.02%
Goodwill & Other Intangible Assets	2,085,451.26	0.55%	880,377.00	0.32%
Total Assets	380,657,497.53	100.45%	276,280,437.93	100.00%

From the above, the assets of the business are predominantly financial assets (which mainly include federal government bonds and bills), land and investment property, money market instruments (cash and cash equivalents), quoted equities, prepayments and other receivables.

In isolation, the exposure to market risk from the financial assets may seem significant, but the movements in the bulk of the assets are linked to the corresponding movements in policyholder reserves/liabilities through the valuation interest rates used in the reserving for retail Life SBU as AIICO practice a liability-driven investment portfolio. Assets are chosen such that they aim to match the price movement of the liabilities to the extent practical. This is achieved through matching the modified duration of the assets to the modified duration of the liabilities to the extent practical.

It is standard practice to target differences between the duration of assets and liabilities to be less than one.

Taking the aforementioned into account, the balance of the market risk is not significant to the Life business.

Non-Life Insurance

How is the Non-Life Business exposed to Market Risk?

AIICO backs its Non-Life reserves and part of its excess assets, with investment assets that expose the Group to changes in the prices of the assets, mainly Federal Government Treasury bills and bonds, money market instruments and equities. Adverse price movements in the various markets pose risks to the Group's earnings and capital.

How is the Non-Life Business managing the risk?

Market risk is managed according to several measures, including:

- i. Asset-liability matching policy, which requires regular monitoring of assets and liabilities by nature, term, currency and modified duration.
- ii. A strict investment mandate, as defined by our Risk Appetite and enforced by our Investment Policy.
- iii. Fundamental analysis of investment positions,

Enterprise Risk Management Report

diversification across asset classes, stop loss limits for all investments, frequent portfolio rebalancing, and active portfolio and market performance monitoring.

How significant is our exposure i.e. what could go wrong?

The market risk exposure to Non-Life businesses is not material, as most of the financial assets are invested in short-

term and liquid investments. Liquid investments are encouraged or required due to the nature of the short-term insurance business, where large claims may need to be paid at short notice and before recoveries are received from reinsurers.

The table below summarises the Non-Life portfolio of which market risk exposure and financial assets listing account for approximately 50% of the total risk exposure as at YE 2025.

Non - Life Portfolio Asset Mix				
Assets(N'000)	2025 YE	%	2024 YE	%
Cash and cash equivalents	15,601,941.22	15.43%	11,160,790.00	13.47%
Trade Receivables	961,793.51	0.95%	1,224,509.00	1.48%
Reinsurance contract assets	24,782,164.68	24.52%	19,169,071.85	23.13%
Financial Assets	50,252,246.00	49.71%	45,733,319.00	55.18%
Investment in Subsidiary	250,000.00	0.25%	250,000.00	0.30%
Investment in property	0.00	0.00%	540,000.00	0.65%
Plant, Property and equipment	5,750,334.31	5.69%	2,374,682.08	2.87%
Other receivables and prepayments	1,531,445.70	1.52%	1,170,716.00	1.41%
Statutory Deposit	300,000.00	0.30%	300,000.00	0.36%
Right of use assets*	20,943.74	0.02%	35,757.00	0.04%
Goodwill & Other Intangible Assets	1,633,107.87	1.62%	922,962.59	1.11%
Total Assets	101,083,977.03	100.00%	82,881,807.52	100.00%

Currency risk exposure

The Group is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which premiums, claims and borrowings are denominated and the respective functional currencies of Group companies. The functional currency of Group companies is the Nigerian naira.

The Group's transactions are predominantly denominated in Nigerian naira. However, a portion of premiums is received in foreign currencies, and certain claims are also settled in foreign currencies. The principal foreign currencies utilised include the euro, British pound sterling, and United States dollar.

6.0 Insurance Risk Management

The Group faces insurance risks arising from uncertainties in pricing, product design, underwriting, claims, reserving, and reinsurance. These risks may lead to unexpected losses affecting financial performance and capital adequacy,

particularly if claims and expenses exceed projections.

To manage this, the Group maintains adequate reserves, monitors claims experience, and conducts data analysis, stress testing, and performance reviews of high-risk accounts. Exposure is actively managed to remain within approved limits.

Risk mitigation strategies include product and geographic diversification, disciplined underwriting, and reinsurance—both proportional (quota-share) and non-proportional (excess-of-loss)—to protect against catastrophic losses. Reinsurance arrangements are diversified, carefully selected based on financial strength, and aligned with claims provisions, though the Group remains ultimately responsible to policyholders.

The Group has strengthened its risk governance with the establishment of the Technical Committee on Insurance Risk, which oversees consistent standards and technical excellence across Life and Non-Life operations.

Enterprise Risk Management Report

7.0 Cybersecurity and Information Management

The group understands that cybersecurity risk and cyberattacks may have a significant impact on its financial statements, operations, and reputation, and therefore continuously pays attention to managing this risk to ensure that the likelihood and impact of threats and vulnerabilities are minimised.

A combination of strategies, technologies and user education has been established by Management to proactively protect the Group against cybersecurity attacks that can compromise systems, steal data and other valuable Group information, and damage an enterprise's reputation. This system focuses on the protection of the Group and Clients' information, data, associated information systems, and assets.

Information Security Management

“Our ISMS approach is much more than matter of IT, but affirmed a proactive risk-based, human-centric model and excellence to provide assurance to all stakeholders.”

In AIICO, the information security management system establishes core principles, roles and responsibilities as well as robust frameworks and policies for the management of information security. Measures to prevent cyber incidents are prioritised and managed along the threat landscape. The Board, Management and staff are strongly committed to improved security controls and continuous evaluation to provide assurance to stakeholders based on assigned roles and responsibilities. The adopted approach enhances the reduction of the likelihood of incidents and potential negative impact; upscales detection of likelihood; streamlining compliance; and trains/educates/raises awareness across all levels.

The Group successfully completed its annual ISO27001:2022 surveillance audit, reaffirming the robustness of its Information Security Management System and safeguarding its information assets. In addition, ongoing cybersecurity training for leadership, managers, and staff strengthens awareness, technical skills, and the ability to prevent and respond to cyber threats.

Data Privacy and Protection

We remain committed to safeguarding stakeholder data in line with global standards and regulations, including NDPA-GAID 2025, GDPR, and ISO/IEC 27701. Guided by our Data Privacy and Protection Officer, we ensure transparency, compliance, and proactive risk management through structured reporting, impact assessments, incident

monitoring, and continuous training. This reinforces our role as a trusted custodian of personal information.

8.0 Operational Risk Management

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, or systems, or from external events. Operational risk is inherent in the Group's business activities and, as with other risk types, is managed through an overall framework designed to balance strong corporate oversight with well-defined independent risk management.

The Group's operational risk strategy aims to protect shareholder value by reducing the likelihood and impact of both expected and unexpected events. Key elements include:

- Managing risk factors and implementing controls to reduce variation in earnings
- Minimising the impact of catastrophic events and associated costs
- Streamlining processes, improving productivity, and enhancing performance through robust internal controls

During the year, the Group completed a Risk Control Self-Assessment to proactively identify and manage emerging and existing risks across business processes. Surveillance audits were also conducted to maintain ISO 27001:2022 (information security) and ISO 22301:2019 (business continuity) certifications, reinforcing management's commitment to effective risk oversight.

To strengthen risk awareness and compliance, the Group also delivered regular training and education programs for leadership, managers, and employees.

9.0 The Three Lines of Defence

AIICO adopts the 'three lines of defence' risk management framework, which allows for input and effective participation across all levels of the business to manage current risks and keep abreast of emerging risks. This is embedded in the Group's enterprise risk management structure, which includes management's approach to risks inherent in the business and its appetite for these risk exposures.

The Group operates and sustains the 'three lines of defence model' to establish a risk management capability and promote a risk culture across the Group.

Under this approach, AIICO continuously assesses and monitors its risk profile against the set standard, which emphasises strict adherence to controls and best practices. The model provides the business with an effective approach to clarifying key roles and functions and helps to ensure the effectiveness of the Group's risk management initiatives.

Enterprise Risk Management Report

First Line of Defence

This is implemented by the units or business functions that perform daily operational activities, especially those that are at the Group's front lines. They own and manage the inherent risk exposures of the business in accordance with approved risk appetites, mandates, and limits set by the Board and ensure full compliance with the framework, policies, and approval requirements among others.

The Group's line managers are responsible for ensuring a conducive risk and control environment, as part of their day-to-day functions and operations. They implement risk management policies and create awareness of risk factors that are considered responsible for tactical decisions and actions as well as deter the Group's corporate growth.

Employees in the first line of defence identify risks, implement controls and provide business initiatives that are value-adding and improve the risk management process.

Second Line of Defence

Risk management, compliance and control functions execute the second line of defence. These roles provide oversight and

submit reports to the Executive Management over business processes and risks, as well as the assurance that business functions are implemented in accordance with the established risk management framework, policies and standard operating procedures. They guide and provide direction for implementing and monitoring the Group's overall risk management strategy.

The second line of defence reviews and assesses the risk-taking activities of the first line of defence and the actions being taken to manage and control risks, and reports to the Executive Management and Board of Directors appropriately.

Third Line of Defence

This line of defence comprises the Internal Audit and other independent assurance providers that provide independent and objective assurance over the risk management process, controls, and objectives, as established by AIICO Insurance Plc. More importantly, this role evaluates how the first and the second lines of defence achieve their risk management, governance and control objectives and reports to the Board accordingly.

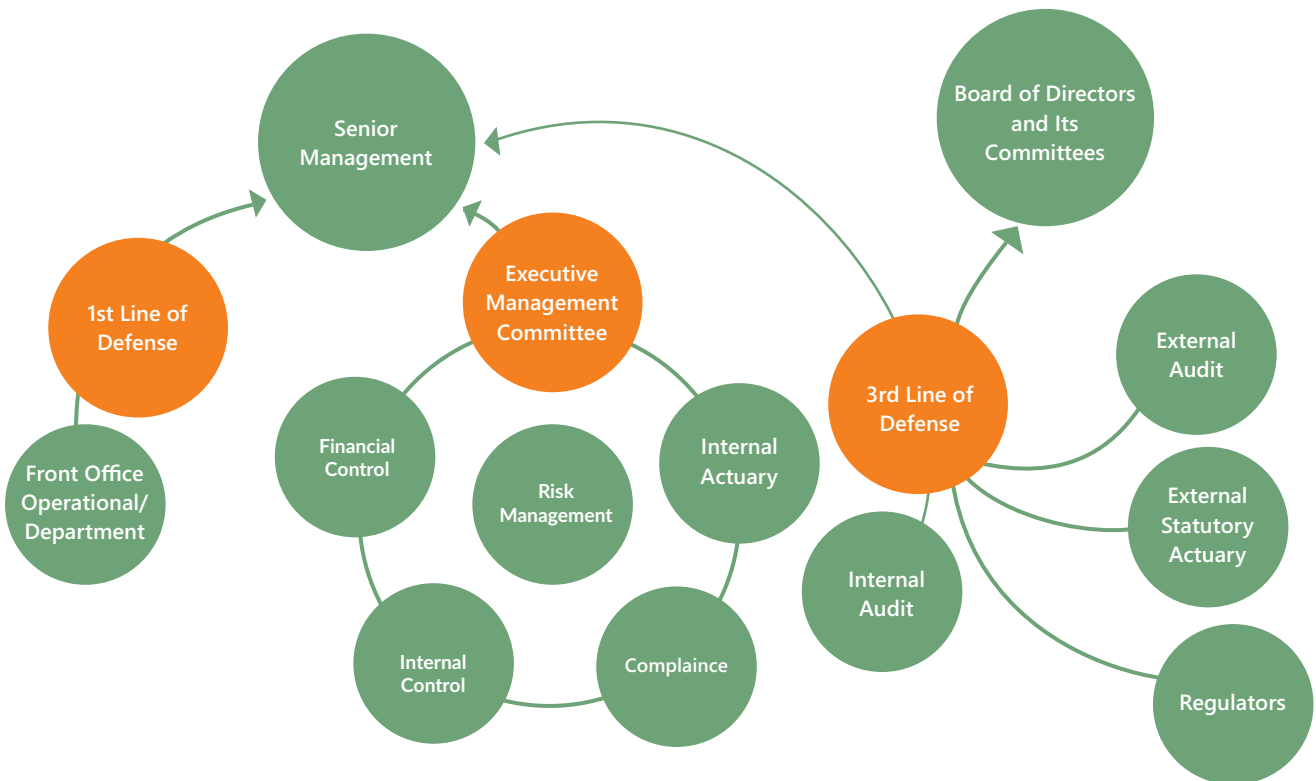


Figure 3: AIICO's Lines of defence

Enterprise Risk Management Report

10.0 Risk Culture

A strong risk culture is promoted throughout the group, with a continuous process that is rooted and reflected in its corporate values, leadership styles and operations. It is the definition of sustainable growth and the glue that binds all elements of the risk management infrastructure together.

“Risks are actively identified and assessed. Employees are encouraged to raise concerns, report incidents, and contribute to risk assessments for proactive management of risks. Risk is embedded in decision-making for informed, balanced and resilient decision-making and adequate risk-reward trade-offs”

The group recognises the importance of effective risk management to achieve its corporate objectives. Hence, it has established a risk culture throughout the group as a fundamental tool for effective risk management. The risk culture significantly affects the Group's capability to make competitive and effective strategic risk decisions and deliver promises to stakeholders. In addition, ALLCO extends its risk culture to third-party suppliers and partners, to help ensure third parties are managing risks within guidelines or meeting their internal risk standards.

The Board, on its part, sets the tone by the establishment of a risk appetite, an ERM framework, and a functional ERM and

Control department. The Board holds a quarterly review of risk management reports and risk-related activities for oversight and continuous improvement. There is a formal process to consider risks at each decision-making circle, along with a consistent and repeatable approach that allows for an understanding of the various impacts.

The Management conducts periodic risk assessments; risk owners are identified, and reports are communicated and continuously monitored by the second line of defence to provide reasonable assurance. In addition to internal audit periodic inspections, the British Standards Institution (BSI) and conduct periodic independent audit exercises in areas of operations and activities with critical risks.

The Group actively promotes risk awareness across all business units, ensuring staff understand the importance of timely identification and effective management of both internal and external risks. Risk management training-including automated modules aligned with ISO 22301 and ISO 27001 standards-is regularly conducted and monitored, with plans to expand automation across other processes as part of the Group's digitalisation initiatives.

The board, management, and staff remain committed to strengthening the Group's risk culture, fostering visible and lasting improvements that reinforce stakeholder trust. The Group continues to evolve its culture, refocusing attitudes and behaviours as needed to meet the expectations of its stakeholders.

Board Appointment Process

Preamble

AllCO Insurance Plc has put in place a transparent process for the selection and appointment of executive and non-executive directors to its Board. The Nomination, Remuneration, Governance and Sustainability Committee retains the responsibility as mandated by the Board to commence and conclude the appointment process, viz:

- The board evaluates the balance of skills, knowledge and experience on the board along with its succession plan as part of the decision-making process.
- The Committee collates the requirements for suitable candidates based on various criteria set by the board and may appoint an external consultant to conduct a search for candidates that meet the identified criteria.
- The external consultant presents a shortlist of suitable candidates to the Committee for further screening.
- Potential candidates are then screened in line with fit and proper tests of the regulator to ensure that there are no adverse financial or reputational issues that would make them unsuitable for appointment as director.
- Members of the Committee further consider the qualifications of the candidates and decide on the most suitable candidates for presentation to the board.
- The committee makes recommendations of qualified candidates to the Board of Directors for approval.
- Any successful candidates are presented to the board for approval in a convened meeting where the majority of the members of the board are present.
- Board seeks regulatory approval through the Chairman of the Board.
- Upon approval by the National Insurance Commission, the Director is presented to the Shareholders at a duly convened Annual General meeting for Election.
- The Director, following an election by the Shareholders, is duly updated on the Company's Corporate Affairs Commission Director's Report (CAC 7) and
- The Nigerian Exchange Limited is notified.

Prepared by:



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Donald Kanu, PhD. F. IoD.

Date: January 25, 2025

Company Secretary, AllCO Ins. Plc.

Approved and Accepted:



.....
Kundan SAINANI

Date: January 25, 2025

Chairman of the Board

Remuneration Policy

The remuneration of the Company's Directors is hereby disclosed pursuant to Section 34.5 of the Code of Corporate Governance for public companies.

The remuneration policy of AllCO Group is designed to support key business strategies, create a strong, performance-oriented environment and at the same time attract, motivate and retain talent. The remuneration policy will take cognizance of the relevant Codes of Corporate Governance in Nigeria as well as leading governance practices with a view to ensuring adherence to the highest standards of Corporate Governance.

This policy reflects the Group's desire to sustain long-term value creation for shareholders.

The key principles underpinning the remuneration policy are as follows:

- a) Remuneration and reward strategies shall be set at levels that enable the company attract, motivate and retain the right skills required to efficiently manage the operations and growth of the business;
- b) Performance goals of Directors shall be aligned to shareholders interest and ensure that Directors make prudent decisions in deploying the company's sources to generate sustainable growth;
- c) The company's performance based incentive program for the executive management shall be aligned to individual performance and the overall performance of the Company. This approach drives a high performance culture that rewards individual contributions and the achievement of business results that enhance shareholder value;
- d) The Company shall regularly benchmark its remuneration practices against peer organizations whose business profiles are broadly similar to that of the Company, using remuneration surveys, peer reviews etc.; and
- e) The Company shall maintain a transparent remuneration process.

S/N	Remuneration	Description	Timing
1	Basic Salary	This forms part of gross salary paid to Executive Directors only	This is paid monthly during the financial year
2	13th Month	This is part of gross salary paid to Executive Directors only	This is typically paid in the last month of the financial year
3	Directors' Fees	This is Allowance paid to Non-Executive Directors only	This is paid in the last quarter of the year
4	Sitting Allowance	This is Allowance paid to Non-Executive Directors only	This is paid only after each Board meeting duly attended by a Director

**MADE
FOR THE
MOVES
YOU MAKE**

**Enjoy protection that
moves with you.**

Complaints Management Policy

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1. Policy Purpose

AllCO Insurance Plc's Complaint Management & Dispute Resolution Policy (the Policy) gives a structured and transparent approach to handling customer complaints as part of its commitment to service excellence and stakeholder satisfaction. The Policy ensures that all complaints are addressed promptly, fairly, and efficiently, while also serving as a mechanism for continuous improvement in the Company's operations.

The key objectives include:

- Ensure complaints are handled in a transparent and customer-focused manner.
 - Define clear roles and responsibilities to ensure accountability throughout the organization.
 - Ensure complaints are resolved consistently and satisfactorily for both the complainant and the Company.
 - Identify root causes and trends to proactively eliminate recurring issues and enhance operational processes.
- Comply with regulatory requirements set by bodies such as NAICOM, SEC, and NGX, and adhering to other applicable industry regulations.

2. Scope

This Complaint Management & Dispute Resolution Policy applies to all customer complaints received by AllCO Insurance Plc, regardless of the channel, through which they are submitted. Specifically, it covers:

- i. Complaints arising from agents' activities, which include issues related to misrepresentation, misconduct, or fraudulent actions by agents.
- ii. All other forms of customer complaints, including but not limited to:
 - a) Claim-related complaints, such as delays, repudiations, or dissatisfaction with the claims process or settlement.
 - b) Dispute resolution issues that are not directly linked to agents' activities but affect customer experience across any aspect of AllCO's operations, products, or services.

For the purposes of this Policy, a complaint shall refer to a matter for which redress is being sought in relation to a product sold or offered for sale or a service offered or failed to be offered as per agreed terms. Any communication that expresses dissatisfaction about an action or lack of action, during business, about the standard or deficiency of service of our Company and/or any of our representatives of the Company shall be deemed to be a complaint.

All complaints shall contain at the minimum the following:

- a. Name of complainant
- b. GSM number or Email address of the complainant
- c. Nature or description of the complaints

3. Types of Complaints

Complaints shall be classified into the following categories:

- i. Fraud and Suppression
- ii. Misrepresentation
- iii. Forgery
- iv. Claims and Benefits Issues
- v. Other disputes related to our policy or service as may be defined by the Complaints Management Committee

4. Complaints Management & Dispute Resolution Procedures

The Dispute Resolution Team (DRT) serves a first level intervention in addressing ALL received complaints.

- i. Receipt of complaint: Customers can submit disputes via multiple channels (email, call centre, in-person, online portal).
- ii. Acknowledgment: The DRT acknowledges receipt within 24-48 hours, logs on the CRM and allocates a ticket number.
- iii. Investigation: The assigned Case Officer gathers relevant information, reviews policies, and liaises with concerned departments.
- iv. Resolution Proposal: Based on findings, a fair resolution is proposed and communicated to the relevant teams (technical, finance or agency admin) and customer within 7 working days.
- v. Escalation (if required): If the customer is unsatisfied, the case is escalated to the Complaint Management Committee or other specialized competent level.
- vi. Closure & Feedback: Upon resolution, feedback is sent to the customer, and the case is marked as closed. A register will be maintained for all received and successfully closed complaints.

Complaints Management Policy (cont'd)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

4.1 Complaint Management Committee

All levels of Management shall be committed to the laid down procedures and shall act through the Complaint Management Committee to ensure that these procedures are integrated into the culture of the organization and monitored for compliance purposes.

The first level complaint shall be handled by the Dispute Resolution Team (DRT). However, complaint shall be further escalated to the Complaint Management Committee, saddled with the responsibility of executing the terms of this Policy, and shall sit on ad-hoc basis, with membership comprising of representatives of the following offices:

Head of Enterprise Risk Management	Chairman
Representative from CED	Secretary
Representatives from Legal Department	Compulsory Member
Representatives from Agency Admin	Compulsory Member
Representatives from Benefits Department	Compulsory Member
Representatives from Underwriting Department	Compulsory Member
Representatives from Finance Department	Compulsory Member
Representatives from Internal Audit	Compulsory Member

4.2 The CEO's Office

All unresolved complaints are finally escalated to the office of the CEO before escalation to external authorities.

5.0 Where to Lodge Complaints

Complaints may be lodged at/with any of the following touch points, by-

- i. email to aiicontact@aicopl.com or complaints@aicopl.com
- ii. surface mail received at the head office or at any of the branch offices.
- iii. a call 0700AIICONTACT (0700 2442 6682 28) or 02012792930.
- iv. following the customer feedback link at: www.aicopl.com
- v. Complaint via Customer Survey Feedback

6.0 Resolution Procedure & Turn-around Time

- i. These steps are to be followed in redressing grievances:

Action	Description	Responsibility	SLA	
1st Level Resolution	Documentation	All complaints received through any of our touch points.	CED	24 hrs
	Acknowledgment and feedback	Complainant's email, letter or claims are acknowledged.	CED	24 working hrs
	Response and feedback	Closure and resolution letter, where the matter is resolved within forty-eight (48) working hours from the date of receipt.	CED	48 working hrs
		Where the request requires 2nd level support staff, it is escalated to the various departments for resolution and feedback.	CED/2nd level support staff	48 working hrs
2nd Level Resolution	1st Escalation	The complaint is referred to the Dispute Resolution Team (DRT) for review and recommendation if not resolved at the first level stage.	Dispute resolution team	72 Hrs
		The DRT will review the proposed resolution and contact all responsible stakeholders for further discussion.	Dispute resolution team	

Complaints Management Policy (cont'd)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

		DTR agrees on a resolution with the stakeholders and same communicated to the customer.	Dispute resolution team	
		Case is resolved if customer is okay with the proposed resolution and case is closed.	CED	
3rd Level Resolution	2nd Escalation	If complaint is not resolved at the 2nd level, it is referred to the Internal Complaint Management Committee through CED.	CED	7 days
		The committee reviews customer's grievances and investigates further using available information.	Complaint Management Committee	
		The complaint is then classified to the correct complaint type or sub-type for effective analysis.		
		The complaint is investigated with the relevant teams and resolution based on interaction with all stakeholders communicated to the CED.		
4th Level	Feedback and documentation	A record of all complaints is maintained, case fact documented in the complaints register whether satisfactorily resolved or otherwise.	CED	48 hrs
		A complaint shall normally be settled within 14 working days from the date of the filing.		
		The customer is informed in writing of the resolution and closure by sending AIICO's final response to the complainant.		

- ii. Feedback must be communicated to the customer at every stage until resolution.
- iii. In cases where the customer is not satisfied with the resolution after exhausting all internal resolution mechanisms, he/she may be advised to further pursue redress at the Commission Complaints Bureau or by litigation.

7.0 Communication Contents

- a. Response to all complaint letters must be acknowledged within two (2) working days of receipt and shall contain the following information:
 - i. Details of how complainant would receive updates on the resolution status.
 - ii. Name, designation and direct contact of the officer assigned to the matter for follow up purposes.
 - iii. Complaints management and dispute resolution procedures
 - iv. Anticipated closure timeline
 - v. Further steps to escalation to NAICOM's Complaints Bureau or institute a litigation, if unsatisfied.
- b. The final response, where possible, shall indicate:
 - i. The reasons or circumstances which have been considered for the settlement or non-settlement.
 - ii. A proposal, as appropriate, any offer or other means of settlement made to the complainant.

8.0 Complaints Record Keeping and Reporting

- i. A written report shall be rendered at the monthly Executive Management meeting following Committee sittings.
- ii. All relevant business units shall open, update and maintain e-registers for every complaint handled. The register shall basically contain the following prescribed components:
 - a) Name of the complainant
 - b) Date of the complaint
 - c) Nature of complaint
 - d) Complaint details in brief
 - e) Complaint status
 - f) Complaint resolution date
 - g) Remarks/comments.
- iii. AIICO shall compile and render copies of this report to the relevant authorities on a quarterly basis through the Compliance Department.

9.0 Conditions for Closure

The complaint shall be considered as closed when any of the underlisted parameters is met:

- i. Where the complainant has indicated acceptance and satisfaction with AIICO's response, and both parties consider the matter resolved.
- ii. Where the complainant, after two reminders have been sent and has not responded to AIICO within four (4) weeks of receiving the letter of resolution and closure.
- iii. Where the Company Secretary/Legal Adviser/Chief Compliance Officer certifies that AIICO has discharged its contractual, statutory and regulatory obligations.

Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer's Statement

/// Gross Written Premium grew by 20% to ₦191.7 billion from ₦159.4 billion in 2024, supported by sustained growth across Life and Non-Life segments. This performance was driven by a combination of improved customer acquisition, stronger retention, and more focused execution across our distribution channels. ///

Evolving with Purpose, Delivering with Confidence

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your steadfast leadership, guidance, and continued support. Distinguished shareholders, valued partners, and stakeholders, it is my privilege to present the performance of AIICO Insurance Plc for the financial year ended 31 December 2025, a year that marks a defining transition in our journey as an institution.

The year 2025 represents more than just another reporting period; it signals the beginning of a new strategic phase for AIICO. Having successfully completed a multi-year transformation programme, we entered the year with a clear mandate, to build on a stronger foundation, evolve deliberately in response to a changing environment, and deliver results with consistency and confidence.

Our theme for the year, "**Evolving with Purpose, Delivering with Confidence,**" reflects this strategic posture. It underscores our commitment to intentional growth, disciplined execution, and long-term value creation. In a year characterised by economic adjustment, regulatory evolution, and shifting market dynamics, AIICO demonstrated resilience, adaptability, and strong

performance, reinforcing our position as a leading and trusted insurance and financial services institution in Nigeria.

2025 in Review

In 2025, we delivered a strong financial performance, reflecting both the resilience of our business model and the discipline of our execution.

Gross Written Premium grew by 20% to ₦191.7 billion from ₦159.4 billion in 2024, supported by sustained growth across Life and Non-Life segments. This performance was driven by a combination of improved customer acquisition, stronger retention, and more focused execution across our distribution channels.

Insurance revenue increased by 26% to ₦137.7 billion, reflecting improvements



Babatunde Fajemirokun
Managing Director/CEO

Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer's Statement

// A key highlight of the year was the significant improvement in our underwriting performance. The insurance service result strengthened by to ₦12.5 billion from a negative position of ₦3.0 billion in 2024, marking a clear turnaround from prior periods. This improvement reflects the cumulative impact of actions taken over the past few years, including enhanced underwriting standards, more robust claims management, better actuarial modelling, and optimised reinsurance strategies. //

in portfolio quality, pricing discipline, and business mix optimisation. This growth underscores our deliberate shift from volume-led expansion to value-driven growth anchored on profitability and sustainability.

A key highlight of the year was the significant improvement in our underwriting performance. The insurance service result recorded an improvement to ₦12.5 billion from a negative position of ₦3.0 billion in 2024, marking a clear turnaround from prior periods. This improvement reflects the cumulative impact of actions taken over the past few years, including enhanced underwriting standards, more robust claims management, better actuarial modelling, and optimised reinsurance strategies.

Net investment income before fair value changes grew by 49% to ₦61.8 billion, a strong performance was supported by the high interest rate environment and our proactive portfolio management approach, which enabled us to optimise yields while maintaining alignment with our asset-liability profile.

Profit before tax stood at ₦24.4 billion, up by 53% from ₦15.9 billion in 2024, while profit after tax stood at ₦22.6 billion, representing an overall impressive growth of 53% year on year.

Total comprehensive income rose by 89% to ₦33.4 billion, reflecting both operating performance and favourable valuation movements.

Our balance sheet remained strong and resilient. Total assets increased by 40% to ₦584 billion, while shareholders' funds grew by 46% to ₦98 billion. Return on Average Equity (ROAE) also improved to 29% from 27% in 2024. These outcomes reinforce our commitment to maintaining a robust capital position and a strong liquidity profile. Overall, our 2025 performance demonstrates our ability to deliver with confidence, even in a challenging and evolving operating environment.

Business Segment Performance

Non-Life Insurance

Our Non-Life business delivered strong growth and improved underlying performance, despite operating in a challenging environment characterised by inflationary pressures and rising claims costs. Insurance revenue demonstrated growth, rising by 19% year-on-year to ₦65.4 billion compared to ₦55.2 billion in 2024. While Net investment income within our non-life business witnessed a 75% decrease to ₦3.2 billion from ₦12.2 billion in 2024 due to FX losses, our Net Insurance Service Result grew by 171% to ₦3.7 billion in 2025 from a negative position of ₦5.2 billion in 2024, testament to the

business' strong underwriting capacity. In response to the volatile economic climate in 2025, we adopted a disciplined underwriting approach, focusing on pricing adequacy, risk selection, and portfolio optimisation. These actions enabled us to mitigate the impact of inflation-driven claims and rising reinsurance costs.

A key strategic priority remains the optimisation of our business mix. We will continue to rebalance our portfolio toward segments with stronger profitability profiles and lower reinsurance dependency, such as motor insurance. In addition, we maintained a proactive approach to managing foreign currency exposures, ensuring that our underwriting and investment strategies remain aligned in a volatile currency environment. Our Non-Life business is increasingly positioned to deliver sustainable underwriting profitability, rather than purely top-line growth.

Life Insurance

Insurance revenue demonstrated growth, rising by 34% year-on-year to ₦69.6 billion compared to ₦51.9 billion in 2024. Insurance service result grew by an outstanding 217% year-on-year to ₦9.8 billion in 2025 from ₦3.1 billion in 2024. Net investment income in our life business increased by 173% year-on-year to ₦63.1 billion from ₦23.1 billion in 2024.

The Nigerian fixed income market in 2025 was characterized by a complex and evolving yield environment that had significant implications for asset-liability matching (ALM) within life insurance companies. Defined by elevated nominal yields, an inverted yield curve, and subsequent yield compression in the latter part of the year, this environment created both

Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer's Statement

strategic opportunities and execution risks for insurers managing long-duration liabilities.

For life insurance business where liabilities are inherently long-term in nature spanning annuities, endowment policies, and other savings-linked products, this inversion created a fundamental strategic dilemma. On one hand, short-duration instruments offered superior yields in the near term, incentivizing insurers to allocate more heavily to treasury bills and short-dated bonds. On the other hand, such positioning increased exposure to reinvestment risk and widened duration mismatches, as liabilities continued to extend over longer horizons. The temptation to optimize for yield in the short term had to be carefully balanced against the need for long-term asset-liability alignment.

Against this backdrop, our Life Insurance business had to navigate choices around duration management, valuation dynamics, and product design & pricing. In response to these dynamics, the business adopted a range of strategic measures to strengthen the ALM positions. Duration extension became a key priority, particularly in the latter half of the year, where we sought to lock in yields before further compression, combining short-term instruments for liquidity management with long-term bonds for yield stabilization. The experience of 2025 reinforced a central tenet of life insurance management: that sustainable value creation depends not merely on capturing yield, but on aligning assets and liabilities in a disciplined and forward-looking manner.

At AllCO, our ALM framework enabled us to navigate market volatility effectively, optimise returns, and maintain financial stability, particularly

in managing guaranteed obligations inherent in life insurance products. We remain committed to expanding our retail life footprint, deepening customer engagement, and enhancing product innovation to meet evolving market needs.

AllCO Multishield (Health Insurance)

Our healthcare business continues to operate within a dynamic and evolving landscape. While the segment faced certain operational challenges including claims pressures and funding delays in specific schemes, the outlook for the business has improved significantly due to regulatory developments.

Our healthcare subsidiary also recorded a profit in 2025, contributing more significantly to Group performance. Insurance revenue increased by 73.6% to ¥2.0 billion in 2025 from ¥1.3 billion in 2024. Net insurance and investment result also experienced strong growth by 71% from ¥618 million in 2024 to ¥1.1 billion in 2025. This translated in the business finishing in a profit position of ¥190.2 in 2025 from a loss of ¥31.1 million in 2024, an astonishing 712% growth.

The move toward actuarially determined pricing within the national health insurance framework represents a critical step toward sustainability. This reform is expected to improve premium adequacy, enhance risk pricing, and create a more viable operating environment for health insurers. We are positioning AllCO Multishield to benefit from these developments by strengthening provider partnerships, improving operational efficiency, and enhancing service delivery. Over the medium term, we expect this business to play a more significant role in our overall growth strategy.

AllCO Capital (Asset Management and Financial Services)

2025 was a defining year for AllCO Capital, marked by accelerated growth, disciplined execution, and the continued evolution of our integrated financial services platform. Across our business lines, we delivered strong performance: AllCO Capital Investment Managers Limited drove significant expansion in assets under management and mutual funds; AllCO Capital Limited deepened its footprint in the debt capital markets through participation in multiple commercial paper issuances; and AllCO Credit and Finance Limited scaled its lending activities, enhancing our structured credit capabilities. Collectively, these efforts reinforce our strategy of

Profit before tax stood at ¥24.4 billion, up by 53% from ¥15.9 billion in 2024, while profit after tax stood at ¥22.6 billion, representing an overall impressive growth of 53% year on year. Total comprehensive income rose by 89% to ¥33.4 billion, reflecting both operating performance and favourable valuation movements.

Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer's Statement

providing end-to-end financial solutions under one platform.

Our financial performance in 2025 reflects both scale and operating efficiency. Assets under management grew by 83.40%, supported by strong inflows and positive market dynamics, while our mutual fund business expanded by 203%, demonstrating increasing client confidence across retail and institutional segments. Revenue increased by 105.18% year-on-year, and profit grew by 657.78%, underpinned by improved margins, disciplined cost management, and the benefits of operating leverage across the platform.

The operating environment during the year was characterized by resilient but shifting global and domestic dynamics. Globally, markets navigated geopolitical tensions, evolving trade policies, and moderating inflation, with disinflationary trends and improving financial conditions supporting expectations of a transition toward monetary easing. Domestically, Nigeria experienced a meaningful macroeconomic inflection. Growth strengthened, inflation moderated significantly, and the Central Bank of Nigeria initiated its first policy rate cut in five years. These developments drove improved liquidity conditions, declining yields across fixed income markets, greater exchange rate stability, and strong equity market performance, collectively creating a more supportive environment for investment activity.

Our progress reflects a deliberate strategic choice to operate as an integrated platform spanning asset management, investment banking, and credit intermediation. This model enhances our ability to originate, structure, and allocate capital efficiently, deepens client relationships, and provides more diversified and resilient

revenue streams. Importantly, it positions us to deliver consistent, risk-adjusted returns across market cycles.

We enter 2026 with measured optimism. Continued disinflation and the prospect of further policy easing by the Central Bank of Nigeria are expected to support lower funding costs and improved margins, particularly within our asset management business. At the same time, we remain mindful of external risks, including geopolitical tensions and potential volatility in global commodity markets, which could influence capital flows into frontier economies such as Nigeria.

Against this backdrop, our focus remains clear: to pursue growth with discipline, prudence, and a long-term perspective. We will continue to strengthen our platform, actively manage risk, and allocate capital efficiently, ensuring that our performance is both sustainable and resilient.

Group Strategy: Executing with Discipline and Purpose

At AIICO, our strategy is grounded in the principle that every decision must be intentional, and every outcome must reflect disciplined execution.

Our value creation model is built on the synergy between insurance operations and investment performance. Insurance provides stability and long-term commitments, while investment performance enhances returns and strengthens financial resilience.

Across our businesses, we are focused on:

- Improving underwriting profitability through pricing discipline and risk selection
- Optimising capital allocation to enhance returns
- Strengthening asset-liability

management to manage risk effectively

- Leveraging technology to improve efficiency and customer experience
- Expanding distribution to deepen market penetration

Our adoption of IFRS 17 continues to enhance transparency and improve the quality of our earnings. The structured release of contractual service margin and risk adjustments provides a clearer and more stable view of profitability over time in the long-term business.

Ultimately, our strategy reflects a business that is evolving with purpose, guided by long-term thinking and delivering with confidence through consistent execution.

People: Building a High-Performance Organisation

Our people remain central to our success and our ability to execute our strategy effectively. In 2025, we continued to invest in talent development, leadership capability, and employee well-being. Our focus is on building a high-performance culture that encourages innovation, accountability, and continuous improvement.

We recognise the impact of the broader economic environment on our employees and have implemented initiatives to support their well-being, including transport support and flexible work arrangements.

Looking ahead, we will continue to invest in our people, strengthen our talent pipeline, and enhance our position as an employer of choice within the industry.

What Lies Ahead

The operating environment in 2025 was defined by a combination of global

Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer's Statement

uncertainty and domestic economic transition. Globally, economic growth moderated as the effects of sustained monetary tightening continued to filter through financial systems. Inflation began to ease in several advanced economies; however, interest rates remained elevated for most of the year, influencing capital allocation and investment decisions.

Geopolitical tensions remained a persistent source of uncertainty, affecting global trade flows, commodity prices, and investor sentiment. These dynamics reinforced the need for resilience, diversification, and prudent risk management across financial institutions.

In Nigeria, 2025 was a year of continued adjustment following significant structural reforms. The liberalisation of the foreign exchange market, removal of fuel subsidies, and fiscal consolidation measures continued to reshape the economic landscape.

While these reforms introduced short-term pressures, particularly in the form of elevated inflation and reduced consumer purchasing power, they are critical steps toward restoring long-term macroeconomic stability.

The high-interest rate environment presented a dual reality. On one hand, it increased the cost of capital and constrained economic activity; on the other, it created opportunities for improved investment income for institutions with strong balance sheets and disciplined portfolio strategies.

From a regulatory perspective, the emergence of the Nigeria Insurance Industry Reform Act (NIIRA) represents a structural shift for the industry. The reform is expected to strengthen capital adequacy, improve underwriting

capacity, and enhance overall industry credibility.

For AIICO, this evolving regulatory landscape aligns with our strategic positioning. As a well-capitalised, well-governed, and operationally disciplined institution, we are well positioned to not only comply with these reforms but to leverage them as a catalyst for growth. As we look ahead, we see a future defined by opportunity, transformation, and responsibility.

The implementation of NIIRA is expected to reshape the insurance landscape, creating opportunities for well-capitalised and well-managed institutions to grow and lead. At the same time, increasing risk awareness, digital adoption, and evolving customer expectations will drive demand for more innovative and accessible insurance solutions.

Conclusion

AIICO's performance in 2025 reflects a business that has moved beyond transformation and is now firmly focused on **execution, consistency, and long-term value creation**. We are evolving with purpose, guided by strategy, discipline, and a clear vision for the future. We are delivering with confidence, supported by strong fundamentals, a resilient business model, and a resolute team. Our ambition is clear: to be a leading, trusted, and consistently profitable insurance and financial services institution in Nigeria.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Board for their guidance, to our employees for their commitment, and to our shareholders for their continued trust and support.

The future is full of opportunity, and we are well positioned to seize it.

Thank you.



Babatunde Fajemirokun
Managing Director/CEO

“ Our balance sheet remained strong and resilient. Total assets increased by 40% to ₦584 billion, while shareholders' funds grew by 46% to ₦98 billion. Return on Average Equity (ROAE) also improved to 29% from 27% in 2024. These outcomes reinforce our commitment to maintaining a robust capital position and a strong liquidity profile. Overall, our 2025 performance demonstrates our ability to deliver with confidence, even in a challenging and evolving operating environment. ”

HR Activities/Initiatives 2025



Strengthening Leadership Continuity & Organizational Resilience

In 2025, AIICO commenced a comprehensive, organization-wide Succession Planning Programme focused on identifying critical and key roles across the enterprise. This initiative is designed to protect business continuity, reduce key-person risk, and ensure leadership sustainability in a dynamic operating environment.

Critical roles are now being mapped across business and corporate functions, and successor pools are being established with structured development pathways. This approach enables proactive talent management, strengthens internal mobility, and builds leadership depth aligned with AIICO's long-term strategic objectives.

By institutionalizing succession governance, the Company enhances resilience, mitigates operational disruption risk, and ensures readiness for future growth opportunities.



Enterprise Human Resource Systems Transformation

AIICO completed the first part of deployment of an enhanced, fully integrated Human Resource Information System (HRIS), a foundational milestone in its broader digital and operational transformation journey.

The system consolidates core people processes onto a single, secure digital platform, including recruitment, onboarding, payroll, performance management, employee self-service, workforce analytics, and exit management.

This transformation delivers measurable enterprise value by:

- Establishing a single source of truth for workforce data.
- Strengthening compliance and audit readiness.
- Enhancing reporting accuracy and governance oversight.
- Reducing manual interventions and process inefficiencies.
- Enabling data-driven workforce planning and cost management.

The HRIS supports real-time analytics and improves execution, thereby strengthening strategic decision-making and operational agility.

HR Activities/Initiatives 2025



Governance, Policy Modernization & Risk Mitigation

During the year, the Company completed a comprehensive review and update of its General Policies to align with evolving regulatory requirements, business realities, and governance standards.

The updated policy framework enhances clarity, consistency, and internal controls across people processes. This strengthens risk management, reinforces accountability, and supports regulatory compliance while promoting transparency and fairness for employees.



Role Clarity, Workforce Structure & Performance Alignment

The completion of organization-wide job descriptions marked a significant step in strengthening performance governance.

We completed an organizational wide Job Descriptions updates to clearly articulate roles, responsibilities, and performance expectations.

This foundational work supports disciplined performance management and improves execution consistency across the enterprise.



Talent Operating Model Optimization

AICO completed an enterprise-wide Outsourcing and Organizational Restructuring Project as part of its operating model optimization strategy. The initiative enabled the Company to:

- Redirect internal capacity by introducing Strategic Associate Model.
- Improve cost efficiency and resource allocation.
- Strengthen process ownership and accountability.
- Reduce structural overlaps and inefficiencies.

By aligning workforce capabilities with strategic objectives, the Company improved operational effectiveness while reinforcing long-term sustainability.



Employee Engagement & Organizational Insight

The 2025 Employee Engagement Survey provided data-driven insight into workforce sentiment, culture, leadership effectiveness, and workplace practices.

The findings are being translated into targeted improvement actions aimed at enhancing engagement, strengthening retention, and supporting productivity.

This structured listening framework enables management to proactively address emerging themes and reinforces a culture of continuous improvement.

HR Activities/Initiatives 2025



Governance & Board Remuneration Benchmarking

In partnership with KPMG, AIICO completed a comprehensive Non-Executive Director (NED) Remuneration Benchmarking Survey to ensure board compensation remains competitive, equitable, and aligned with peer institutions.

This initiative strengthens governance integrity, supports board effectiveness, and enhances the Company's ability to attract and retain high-caliber independent directors critical for strategic oversight.



Capability Development & Sustaining a Learning Organization

AIICO continued to strengthen its learning culture through structured capability development programmes designed to build a future-ready workforce and support execution of the Company's strategic priorities.

During the year, the Company delivered enterprise-wide training initiatives across key capability areas, including leadership development, technical and functional expertise, regulatory and compliance knowledge, and core professional skills. These programmes are designed to enhance workforce effectiveness, strengthen operational excellence, and reinforce a strong governance and control environment.



Leadership & Board Capability Development

In 2025, AIICO delivered targeted board-level training programmes to strengthen strategic oversight, governance effectiveness, and risk management capability. The programmes focused on enhancing directors' understanding of AI and emerging technologies, evolving governance responsibilities, and regulatory frameworks relevant to the insurance industry.

These initiatives reinforce informed decision-making, strengthen board effectiveness, and support sound corporate governance and long-term value creation.



Employee Well-being & Sustainable Workforce Practices

AIICO continues to prioritize employee well-being as a strategic enabler of performance and retention.

Key initiatives include:

- Sustained hybrid work arrangements to support productivity and work-life integration.
- Access to professional mental health support services.
- Subsidized fitness partnerships promoting physical wellness.

These programs contribute to workforce resilience, engagement, and long-term retention.

HR Activities/Initiatives 2025



International Professional Accreditation

The Company maintained its Institute and Faculty of Actuaries (IFoA) Quality Assurance Scheme (QAS) accreditation, reinforcing its commitment to technical excellence, professional standards, and actuarial governance.

This accreditation enhances institutional credibility and supports the professional development of actuarial talent within the organization.

Diversity Policy

Purpose

AllCO Insurance Plc ("AllCO" or the "Company") recognizes its talented and diverse workforce as a key competitive advantage. Our business success reflects the quality and skill of our people. AllCO is committed to seeking out and retaining the finest human talent to ensure top business growth and performance.

The Workforce Diversity Policy aims to create a workforce that is fair and inclusive and seeks to retain and attract the best people to do the job.

This policy provides guidance for all people practices across AllCO as a Group, including but not limited to those programs and initiatives specifically aimed at recognition and promoting workforce diversity.

Scope of the Policy

Diversity management benefits individuals, teams, our Company, and our customers. We at AllCO, recognize that each employee brings their own unique capabilities, experiences, and characteristics to their work. We value such diversity at all levels of the Company in all that we do.

AllCO believes in treating all people with respect and dignity. We strive to create and foster a supportive and understanding environment in which all individuals realise their maximum potential within the Company, regardless of their differences.

We are committed to employing the best people to do the best possible job. We recognize the importance of reflecting the diversity of our customers and markets in our workforce. The diverse capabilities that reside within our talented workforce will enable the Company to anticipate and fulfil the needs of its diverse customers, both domestically and internationally.

Values & Commitments

AllCO is committed to providing a safe and professional work environment where people feel valued, respected, and are treated fairly. This policy contributes to AllCO's ability to attract and retain the best people by seeking and utilizing employees with diverse views and experiences. Policy

Definition

Diversity is a term used to describe the differences and uniqueness of all people. This may include skills, knowledge, experiences and perspectives of individuals or groups. It can refer to demographic characteristics, such as age, gender, sexual orientation, religion or national origin or social origin and can also be recognized by personal characteristics such as disability, medical condition, pregnancy or potential pregnancy and any other characteristic of an individual.

Guiding Principles

AllCO Insurance Plc's diversity initiatives are applicable but not limited to our practices and policies on recruitment and selection; compensation and benefits, training and professional development; promotions; transfers; terminations; and continuous development of a work environment built on the premise of gender and diversity equity that encourages and enforces:

Respectful communication and cooperation between all employees.

Teamwork and employee participation and; Work/life balance

The guiding principles promote awareness and proactive management practices regarding workforce diversity and how this is applied across the Company:

A diverse workforce is a competitive advantage in retaining and attracting the best people to improve our business performance.

A skilled workforce that reflects the diversity of our customers and communities.

The experience of work for employees is to be inclusive and respectful of individual differences, including but not limited to, family responsibilities.

Awareness of the rights and responsibilities of individuals with regards to equity and respect for others is important for all employees. Promoting a work environment that values seeking and utilising the contributions of employees with diverse views and experiences.

AllCO values practices that provide access to development and promotional opportunities, with final decisions based on merit.

Promoting AllCO culture throughout the Company to achieve positive business outcomes, including inclusiveness and meritocracy, is a part of every employee's role.

Recruitment

AllCO recruits people from all around the globe. We believe that our employees from many different cultural, linguistic, and national backgrounds provide us with valuable knowledge for understanding complex international markets.

Career Development and Promotion

AllCO rewards excellence and all employees are promoted based on their performance and vacancy of higher responsibility. All managers are trained in managing diversity to ensure that employees are treated fairly and evaluated objectively.

Diversity Policy

The Board of AIICO

The Board should assume responsibility for its composition by setting the direction and approving the processes for it to attain the appropriate balance of knowledge, skills, experience, diversity, and independence to discharge its governance role and responsibilities objectively and effectively.

The Board should promote diversity in its membership across a variety of attributes relevant for promoting better decision-making and effective governance. These attributes include field of knowledge, skills, and experience as well as age, culture, and gender.

This policy should help the Board to govern this process and establish measurable objectives for achieving diversity in gender and other areas.

The Board should periodically invigorate its capabilities by ensuring the appointment of new members with relevant skills and fresh perspectives, while retaining valuable knowledge, skills, experience, and diversity, and maintaining continuity.

The Board should approve the criteria for appointing Directors, as recommended by the Committee responsible for nomination and remuneration. Such criteria should take into careful consideration the strengths and weaknesses of the existing Board, integrity, required competence and skills, knowledge and experience, capacity to undertake the responsibility as well as diversity, including gender diversity.

Diversity Practices

All employees must undergo diversity training. Diversity training encompasses raising awareness about issues surrounding diversity and developing diversity management skills.

AIICO provides a safe and pleasant environment for our employees. We offer:

- Flexible working time arrangements
- Employee education assistance
- Employee network and support groups
- Open communications

Responsibility for Workforce Diversity

The Nomination, Remuneration, Governance and Sustainability ("the Committee") will be responsible for reviewing and making recommendations to the Board on workforce diversity practices.

Management will also have the responsibility for managing local practices and ensuring adequate understanding of this policy exists across the span of responsibility.

Management shall be responsible for acting in alignment with and upholding the principles of this policy.

All employees of the Company shall bear the responsibility to comply with this Diversity Policy and any other associated policies.

Governance

As part of the Company sound and practical corporate governance, the Company shall give due regard to:

- AIICO's Corporate Governance Principles.
- The Financial Reporting Council's Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018
- AIICO's Policy on Sexual Harassment.
- The companies and Allied Matters Act 2020.

Diversity Initiatives Measurement and Reporting

AIICO will monitor the performance of the diversity initiatives using appropriate measures and targets. Progress will be reported and monitored by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and reported in accordance with the Governance section of this policy.

The Executive Management will, as appropriate, be assigned specific aspirational goals in relation to the diversity initiatives set by the Board.

Policy Review

The Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee will review the policy every two years and make recommendations to the Board as to any changes it considers should be made.

Disclosure

The Board will make appropriate disclosure of this Policy in the company's Annual Report. This will include outlining specific objectives regarding gender diversity, as set out in the company's Corporate Governance Principles.

Contact

Any questions relating to the interpretation of this Policy should be directed to the Head, Human Resources or the Company Secretary.

Approved by the Board of Directors on:

January 26, 2023

Management Team



1

Babatunde Fajemirokun, BA (Hons.), MSc, MBA, ACIIN, FCII

Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer

Skills & Experience

Mr. Babatunde Fajemirokun has served as Managing Director and CEO of AIICO Insurance Plc since August 2019. Under his leadership, AIICO — one of Nigeria's largest retail insurers — has delivered consistent double-digit growth across gross written premiums, insurance revenue, profitability, net asset value, and return on equity. His strategic focus on innovation, operational resilience, and customer engagement has reinforced AIICO's market leadership and positioned the company for sustainable long-term performance.

Babatunde brings a distinguished professional trajectory spanning over two decades across management consulting, insurance, and asset management. He joined AIICO Insurance Plc's Life Insurance Division in May 2009, where he played a pivotal role in executing the company's inaugural growth strategy, with particular emphasis on business process improvement and technology transformation. Prior to assuming the role of CEO, he held a series of progressively senior positions, including Divisional Head of Operations & Technology (2009–2013) and Group Chief Operating Officer (2013–2019).

His career began in academia in 2001 as a Visiting Lecturer in the Department of Economics & Enterprise at Glasgow Caledonian University, Scotland. He subsequently built a strong consulting foundation at Accenture, Lagos (2003–2007) and Caggemini Consulting, UK (2008–2009), where he advised financial services institutions and government clients on mergers and acquisitions and large-scale transformation programmes.

Beyond his executive role, Babatunde serves as a Non-Executive Director at Food Concepts Plc (owners of the Chicken Republic brand), where he chairs the Finance & General-Purpose Committee, and as a Non-Executive Director at Xerox Corporation Nigeria (XHS). He is also a Governing Council Member and Honorary Treasurer of the Nigerian Insurers Association (NIA).

Babatunde is a Fellow of the Chartered Insurance Institute, UK (FCII) and a Chartered Insurer. He holds an MBA from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business, a Master's degree in Business Information Technology Strategy (with Distinction) from the University of Strathclyde, and a Bachelor's degree in Business Economics from Glasgow Caledonian University, UK.



2

Adewale Kadri, B.Sc (Hons.), FCCA, FCIIN

Executive Director, Technical

Adewale Kadri is the Executive Director- Technical of AIICO Insurance Plc. He is a versatile Insurance practitioner and a seasoned salesperson. He began his Insurance career with Worldwide Insurance Company Limited in 1994 as a Life Marketer and later moved to ELMAC Assurance Nigeria Limited in 1997 where he joined the Team that was saddled with the responsibility of Marketing the Company's various special packaged products. He also worked as an Insurance Officer of Modandola Group of Companies where he was exposed to the rudiment of Insurance broking and technical operations. He later joined the Marketing team of Newline Insurance Company Limited and Sun Insurance Plc. where he worked in various managerial capacities before joining the pioneer team of UBA Insurance in 2004 as Group Head, Brokers' Management Division. While at UBA Insurance, he served in various committees which ensured the successful take-off of the first Banc Assurance Business Model in Nigeria. He had a brief stay at NICON Insurance Plc as Senior Manager/Head, Strategic Business Unit before joining Oceanic Insurance Company Limited as Group Head, Brokers Management Unit in 2007. Adewale Kadri was the Acting Managing Director of Oceanic Insurance Company Limited/Old Mutual Nigeria General Insurance between July 2012 and April 2014. He left the services Old Mutual Nigeria as Business Development Executive in April 2017 and joined AIICO Insurance Plc as General Manager, Head of Non-Life Business. His appointment as Executive Director was confirmed by NAICOM on the 5th of February 2018.

Educational Background

He is a Fellow of Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria and a Chartered Certified Accountant. He holds a B.sc in Applied Accounting from Oxford Brookes University, United Kingdom and Master's Degree in Business Administration with specialization in Marketing from Lagos State University, Ojo. He is also an Alumnus of the Polytechnic Ibadan where he obtained Higher National Diploma in Insurance and graduated with Upper Credit Division. He equally obtained Certificate of competence in Management Advancement Program from University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.

By virtue of his position as the Executive Director- Technical Operations, he attends all meetings of the Finance & General-Purpose committee, ERM & Investment committee, and Statutory Audit. He joined the board on 5th of February 2018.

Management Team



3

Gbenga Ilori, B.Sc (Hons.), MBA, ACIIN
Executive Director, Retail Business Division

Gbenga Ilori is a seasoned professional of about 30 years of progressive experience spanning Sales, Marketing, Operations, Customer Service, Strategy, and General Management. He is a certified insurance practitioner with strong financial acumen, complemented by a results-driven mindset. Known for his principled approach, collaborative leadership style, and bold thinking, Gbenga consistently challenges the status quo to drive superior outcomes.

He joined AllCO Insurance Plc in November 2010 as Group Head of Retail, where he led the retail businesses across both Life and General operations. In this role, he successfully drove a major reorganisation of the agency network, strengthening the distribution of retail products nationwide. He also led the establishment of the annuity desk and championed the training of the agency network on annuity opportunities under the Pension Reform Act.

In April 2012, he was appointed Special Assistant to the Group Managing Director, further deepening his strategic exposure. In 2014, he and his team pioneered the Microinsurance business within AllCO, expanding access to insurance solutions for underserved segments.

Over the years, he has held several key leadership roles within AllCO, including Head of Lagos Mainland, Head of Agency Operations and Administration (Non-Life Retail), and Head of Life Benefits & Claims/Upcountry Operations.

Gbenga exited AllCO in 2020 to join Coronation Life Assurance Limited as Executive Director – Technical. During his tenure, he oversaw the agency distribution channel, supported the bancassurance initiatives within the ecosystem, and led product development, technical operations, and marketing strategy execution.

He rejoined AllCO in 2022 to lead the Retail Business function and Agency Operations, bringing renewed strategic direction and leadership to the division.

Educational Background

Gbenga holds a Bachelor of Science (Hons) degree in Actuarial Science from the University of Lagos and a Master of Business Administration (MBA) with a specialisation in Marketing from the Federal University of Technology Akure.

He is an Associate of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria (ACIIN) and has attended numerous executive development programmes locally and internationally in areas such as Microinsurance, Customer Experience, Brand Management, Strategic Marketing, Product Development, Business Strategy, Relationship Management, Risk Management, and Finance.

He is an alumnus of the Lagos Business School and currently serves as a member of the Technical Committee of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria (CIIN).



4

Bisola Elias, HND, MBA, FCA
Chief Financial Officer

Bisola Elias is the Chief Financial Officer of AllCO Insurance Plc. She joined AllCO in August 2007 following the merger with Nigerian French Insurance (NFI), where she began her professional career in the insurance industry.

She is a seasoned finance executive with over two decades of experience spanning financial management, reporting, and strategic planning within the insurance sector. She has deep expertise in operations, budgeting, cost optimization, and performance management. Bisola is widely recognized for her strong business acumen, practical approach, and her ability to support sustainable growth while maintaining financial discipline.

In her role as CFO, she plays a critical part in shaping the Company's financial strategy, strengthening governance frameworks, and ensuring alignment with regulatory requirements. She works closely with the Executive Management to drive disciplined capital management and informed decision-making.

Bisola is also passionate about developing people and building high-performing teams. She is committed to mentoring emerging professionals and fostering a culture of excellence, integrity, and continuous learning within the organization.

Educational Background

Bisola is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria. She holds an MBA in Risk Management from the University of Cumbria, United Kingdom. She is also an alumnus of Lagos Business School and Moshood Abiola Polytechnics, where she obtained a Higher National Diploma in Accountancy.

Management Team



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Donald Kanu, LL.B, B.L LL.M, ICSAN, Ph.D,
Company Secretary/Legal Adviser/Chief Compliance Officer

Donald Kanu, PhD, is a highly accomplished legal practitioner, corporate executive, and governance professional with an exceptional track record spanning legal advisory, corporate governance, regulatory compliance, and strategic leadership. A Solicitor and Advocate of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, Dr. Kanu brings to bear deep academic rigor, practical insight, and principled leadership developed over years of service at the highest levels of corporate and professional practice. He holds a PhD in International Law and Diplomacy, a distinction that underscores his strong analytical foundation and global perspective on legal, regulatory, and institutional frameworks. Complemented by extensive capacity-building programmes attended both locally and internationally, his academic and professional journey reflects a consistent commitment to excellence, continuous learning, and thought leadership.

Dr. Kanu currently serves as Legal Advisor, Company Secretary, and Chief Compliance Officer at AllCO Insurance Plc, one of Nigeria's foremost insurance institutions. In this triple-hat role, he plays a pivotal part in shaping corporate strategy, ensuring regulatory compliance, and safeguarding institutional integrity. He provides high-level legal counsel to the Board and Management, oversees corporate governance structures, and ensures strict adherence to statutory and regulatory obligations across a highly regulated industry. One of his key achievements lies in strengthening corporate governance practices, enhancing board effectiveness, and aligning organizational processes with evolving regulatory standards. His leadership has contributed to robust compliance frameworks, risk mitigation, and the promotion of ethical corporate culture. As Company Secretary, he has successfully coordinated board and shareholder engagements, ensuring transparency, accountability, and procedural excellence in line with best practices.

As Chief Compliance Officer, Dr. Kanu has demonstrated exceptional competence in regulatory liaison, compliance audits, and the implementation of enterprise-wide compliance policies. His proactive approach has helped position his organization ahead of regulatory risks while fostering constructive relationships with regulators and stakeholders. Beyond his corporate role, Dr. Kanu is a respected member of the Nigerian Bar Association, the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and Administrators, and a Fellow of the Institute of Directors, reflecting his multidisciplinary expertise and professional standing. His contributions cut across law, governance, and boardroom leadership, making him a trusted voice in matters of corporate responsibility and institutional sustainability.

Widely regarded for his intellectual depth, professional integrity, and strategic mindset, Donald Kanu, PhD, exemplifies the modern corporate lawyer—one who seamlessly integrates legal excellence with business acumen and governance leadership. His career continues to be defined by impact, credibility, and a clear commitment to advancing sound corporate practice and institutional trust. Dr. Donald Kanu has been consistently recognized in the Legal 500 GC Powerlist Nigeria for three consecutive years, a distinction that highlights leading in-house counsel who demonstrate exceptional legal expertise, leadership, and strategic influence within their organizations. This recognition reflects his significant contributions to corporate governance, regulatory compliance, and high-level legal advisory within the Nigerian corporate landscape, as well as his reputation for delivering sound legal judgment and business-focused solutions.



6

Abiodun Adebajo, B.Sc (Hons.) MBA, FCA, CITN, IIA, NIMC
Chief Risk Officer

Abiodun Adebajo is an accomplished executive with over two decades of experience in the financial services sector. Prior to joining AllCO Insurance Plc in 2010, he held senior operational and managerial roles at leading Nigerian banks, including Ecobank Nigeria Plc, Diamond Bank Plc (now part of Access Bank Plc), United Bank for Africa Plc, and First Bank of Nigeria Limited.

He joined AllCO as Head of Internal Audit and Control, where he strengthened the audit function and enhanced the company's risk management, governance, and internal control frameworks. In February 2019, he was appointed Chief Risk Officer, with responsibility for enterprise risk management, compliance, and internal control, including oversight of key initiatives such as the implementation of the company's data protection and privacy framework.

His expertise in risk management, internal controls, and audit significantly strengthened AllCO's governance framework, ensuring regulatory compliance and sound oversight. His leadership has been instrumental in navigating complex regulatory requirements and embedding a strong culture of risk management and compliance across the organization.

Educational Background

Abiodun holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics and Statistics from the University of Lagos, graduating with first-class Honors and distinction as the overall best student in the Faculty of Science. He also obtained a Master of Business Administration in finance and accounting from the University of Liverpool, United Kingdom.

He is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN) and a member of the Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria (CITN), the Institute of Internal Auditors, and the Nigerian Institute of Management (Chartered). He has participated in several executive leadership development programs, including the Executive Management Program of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, USA.

Management Team



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Olusanjo Shodimu, B.Sc (Hons.), MBA, ACII, PMP, ITIL
Chief Digital & Innovation Officer

Olusanjo Shodimu is a seasoned technology and business transformation leader with over two decades of experience spanning financial services, consulting, and enterprise technology.

He began his career in 2003 as a Technical Sales Lead with a local software company in Lagos, before joining Broad Bank Nigeria Limited (now part of Union Bank) as a Technology Analyst, where he was responsible for network operations and service delivery.

He subsequently spent ten years (2004–2014) with Accenture, a leading global management consulting and technology company, where he led the delivery of multiple strategy and business transformation engagements for major banking and insurance clients across Nigeria and the West African region.

Olusanjo joined AIICO Insurance Plc in June 2014 as Chief Information Officer, providing strategic leadership for the development and execution of technology initiatives aligned with the organisation's business objectives. In 2019, he was appointed Divisional Head, Shared Services, with oversight of Technology & Operations, Customer Service, Strategic Marketing & Communications, Strategy & Corporate Planning, and Estate Management—driving enterprise-wide synergies, operational efficiency, and improved return on investment.

He currently serves as Chief Digital & Information Officer, leading AIICO's digital transformation agenda, including the development of next-generation platforms, data-driven capabilities, and innovative customer-centric solutions.

Educational Background & Professional Certifications

Olusanjo holds an MBA from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business and a First-Class Honours degree in Physics from the University of Ibadan.

He is a certified Project Management Professional (PMP), an ITIL Service Management Expert (UK), and holds the Associate Certification in Insurance (ACII) from the Chartered Insurance Institute.



8

Lyabo Adeniran, MBA, ACII
Head, Group Life Business

Mrs. Lyabo Sarah Adeniran is the Head, Brokers Management of AIICO Insurance Plc. She joined AIICO in August 2007, after the mergers between AIICO Insurance Plc and Nigerian French Insurance (NFI). Prior to joining NFI, Lyabo was a Senior Manager with Confidence Insurance Plc. Lyabo began her career in the insurance industry with Triumph Insurance Brokers. She left Triumph Insurance Brokers to join Prudential Union Company Limited. She was with Prudential for six years as a Senior Manager before she moved on to Confidence Insurance Plc.

Educational Background

Mrs. Adeniran holds a Master of Business Administration from the Federal University of Technology Akure. She is a professionally certified Insurance Practitioner.

Management Team



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Titilola Okunlola, HND, MBA, FCII
Chief Client Officer

Titilola Okunlola started her career in 1996 as a Senior Superintendent (Underwriting) with ELMAC Assurance (Nigeria) Limited, before joining LASACO Assurance Plc as a Senior Manager (Technical Operations) – where she was responsible for technical operations of Life, Pensions & All Classes of Non-Life Business. Prior to joining AIICO Insurance Plc, she worked with Cornerstone Insurance Plc. (2007 - 2008) as a Sectional Head – Underwriting (Mainland Brokers Market) where she was responsible for underwriting Non-Life Businesses.

Titilola joined AIICO in September 2008 as a Senior Manager - Technical Department of AIICO General Insurance Company Limited. In December 2013, she was appointed Head, Claims & Benefits in the Life Business Division. In 2019, she became the Head of Technical for the Retail Business Division and was entrusted with overseeing the technical operations of the Retail life and non-life. Currently, she is the Chief Client Officer for the Retail Business.

Educational Background

She holds a Master of Business Administration MBA (Executive) from the University of Uyo, Nigeria, and a Higher National Diploma in Insurance with the grade of Distinction from the Polytechnic, Ibadan, Nigeria. She is a Fellow of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria (FCIIN) and an Alumni of the Lagos Business School (LBS). She is also a certified ISO 22301 Lead Implementer.



10

Akinsola Akinsola, BA (Hons.), MSc, MBA, MMP, MILD, ACIB, FNIM, FCII,
Head, Corporate Sales & Energy Group

Akinsola is a seasoned executive with over 27 years of experience in Insurance practice which cut across loss adjusting, claims operations, branch management and regional operations. Prior to AIICO, Akinsola worked with International Loss Adjusters, Sovereign Trust Insurance Plc, Oceanic Insurance and Old Mutual Nigeria where his impressive achievements were rewarded both locally and internationally. He has attended several courses on insurance underwriting, risk management, marketing & sales at various stages of his career.

Educational Background

Akinsola Akinsola holds a BA (Hons) degree in Philosophy from Ogun State University, an MBA from Adekunle Ajasin University, and a Master of Managerial Psychology from the University of Ibadan. He also holds a Master of International Law & Diplomacy and a master's degree in Political Science, both from the University of Lagos. He is a Fellow of Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria (CIIN), an Associate of Nigerian Council of Registered Insurance Brokers (NCRIB) and a Fellow of Nigeria Institute of Management (NIM) and an Alumnus of the prestigious Lagos Business School.

Management Team



11

Oladele Akanni, B.Sc (Hons.), MBA, PGDM, ACII
Head, Northern Region

Oladele Akanni brings over 20 years of extensive experience in the insurance industry, specializing in risk management and relationship management at senior to strategic management levels. His journey began in 1996 at International Insurance Brokers in Kano, where he initiated his insurance career. He then transitioned to Standard Alliance Insurance Plc in 1997, assuming the role of pioneer Kano manager. In 2007, Oladele ascended to the Head office of Standard Alliance Insurance, serving as Group Head of the General Business Team and later progressing to become the Divisional Head of the Business Development Division. In 2014, he transitioned to Abuja as the Regional Manager for the Northern region. In 2016, Oladele joined AIICO Insurance Plc as the Regional Head of the Northern region, bringing his wealth of experience to the company. Additionally, he is an Associate Member of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria.

Educational Background

Oladele graduated from the University of Jos in 1994. He furthered his education by obtaining a Postgraduate Diploma in Management and an MBA in 2000 and 2001, respectively, from Bayero University Kano.



12

Oluyemi Obakin, B.Sc (Hons.), MSc., MCIPM, CIPD, SPHRi™
Chief Human Resources Officer

Chief Human Resources Officer

Oluyemi currently serves as the Chief Human Resource Officer (CHRO) at AIICO Insurance Plc. His professional journey began at the Presidency and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), where he held the role of Programme Coordinator from 2005 to 2007. He commenced his HR career at Capita Resourcing, United Kingdom as an HR Administrator before joining AIICO in 2010. He has grown and risen through the career ladder to the current role.

He is an experienced and certified human resource professional with over 15 years of experience across key areas of HR, as well as customer service and project management. His expertise includes recruitment and selection, new hire orientation and onboarding, learning and development, employee relations, performance and reward management, career development, and succession planning.

Educational Background

He is a graduate of Sociology from the University of Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria and holds a master's degree in human resources management from the University of Sheffield, UK. He is certified by the Human Resource Certification Institute (USA) as a Senior Professional in Human Resources International (SPHRi) Certification. He is also certified by the Chartered Institute of Personnel Management, Nigeria (CIPM) as a Member of the Institute (MCIPM). Additionally, he is a member of the Chartered Institute of Personnel Development (CIPD), UK and Society for Human Resources Management (SHRM), USA.

He has attended Leadership and Executive development programmes, both locally and internationally, one of which was the Leapfrog Executive Accelerator Programme. He is currently running an Executive MBA at the Lagos Business School.

Management Team



13

Kio Mwangasha, B.Sc (Hons.), FIA
Chief Actuary

Kio has over a decade's experience in providing actuarial services. Prior to joining AllCO, Kio worked in Zamara Actuaries Administrators and Consultants Ltd (formerly, Alexander Forbes Financial Services East Africa Ltd) for over 8 years. While at Zamara, Kio provided actuarial services to a diverse portfolio of both life and non-Life insurance companies across Africa and the Caribbean. She led IFRS 17 implementation projects for several insurers, seeing through their smooth transition from IFRS 4 to IFRS 17 reporting. She was the lead consultant in a number of other projects including the establishment of one of the largest life insurance companies in DRC and Rwanda.

Proficiency in actuarial reserving and undeniable expertise in IFRS 17 reporting are among her diverse skill set which also includes insurance product pricing, capital modelling, reinsurance optimization and asset liability management.

At AllCO, Kio is an excellent leader and team player. She is passionate about growing her team's expertise and capabilities. She is able to harness the synergy of the actuarial team and other teams in AllCO for the overall enhancement of the organization's operations. Kio is dedicated to applying actuarial expertise in developing sustainable insurance business solutions.

Educational Background

Kio is a Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries UK. She attained the fellowship qualification in 2021 having passed all the required professional exams. She graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Actuarial Science from the University of Nairobi in 2014.



14

Olatunji Erinle, B.Sc, FCA
Chief Internal Auditor

Olatunji is the Chief Internal Auditor of AllCO Insurance Plc. He brings to bear his experience as a seasoned risk consultant with an extensive experience in the Nigeria financial services and non-financial services sector. He specializes in Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC).

Olatunji joined AllCO Insurance Plc from a Big 4 accounting firm where he led various Internal Auditing, Business Consulting, Risk Advisory, Risk Management, Corporate Governance, Performance Improvement, Transaction Advisory, Change Management, Business Strategy, Forensic Investigation, Regulatory Compliance, Model Review and Development, Internal Control, Third Party Risk Management, and International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS 9).

Olatunji has over 20 years' working experience cut across banking, consulting, insurance, asset management, and HMO. He has led various consulting engagements across Africa, Europe, East Asia and Pacific Ocean.

Educational Background

He holds a Bachelor of Science in Accounting from the University of Ilorin, is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN), and holds a Senior Executive Program Qualification from Harvard Business School.

A woman with long braids is captured in a dynamic, mid-air pose, looking upwards. Her hair is blowing in the wind. A large, muscular hand reaches out from the right side of the frame, appearing to support or guide her. The background is a blurred, light-colored space with soft, colorful light streaks in shades of teal, purple, and pink.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Independent Auditor's Attestation Report on Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

For the year ended 31 December 2025



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Independent Auditor's Attestation Report on Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

To the Members of AIICO Insurance Plc

Scope

We have been engaged by AIICO Insurance Plc ('the Company') to perform a 'limited assurance engagement', based on International Standards on Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information ('ISAE 3000 (Revised)') and FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, herein referred to as the engagement, to report on AIICO Insurance Plc Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) (the "Subject Matter") contained in the Company's Management's Assessment on Internal Control over Financial Reporting as of 31 December 2025 (the "Report").

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Criteria applied by AIICO Insurance Plc

In designing, establishing and operating the Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) and preparing the Management's assessment of the Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR), AIICO Insurance Plc applied the requirements of Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) Framework and SEC Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Criteria). Such Criteria were specifically designed to enable organizations effectively and efficiently develop systems of internal control that adapt to changing business and operating environments, mitigate risks to acceptable levels, and support sound decision making and governance of the organization; As a result, the subject matter information may not be suitable for another purpose.

Independent Auditor's Attestation Report on Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

as of 31 December 2025



AllCO Insurance Plc's responsibilities

AllCO Insurance Plc's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Beta Glass Plc's *management's assessment of the Internal Control over Financial reporting as of 31 December 2025* in accordance with the criteria.

Our responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the design and operating effectiveness of the Internal Control over Financial Reporting based on our Assurance engagement.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the *International Standard for Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* ('ISAE 3000 (Revised)') and FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, those standards require that we plan and perform our engagement to obtain limited assurance on the entity's internal control over financial reporting based on our assurance engagement.

Our independence and quality management

We have maintained our independence and confirm that we have met the requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants including International Independence Standards (IESBA Code) and have the required competencies and experience to conduct this assurance engagement.

We also apply International Standard on Quality Management 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services engagements*, which requires that we design, implement, and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Description of procedures performed

The procedures we performed included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk.

Our engagement also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe the procedures performed provide a basis for our report on the internal control put in place by management over financial reporting.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Conclusion

In conclusion, nothing has come to our attention to indicate that the internal control over financial reporting put in place by management is not adequate as of 31 December 2025, based on the requirements of Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) Framework and SEC Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Independent Auditor's Attestation Report on Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

For the year ended 31 December 2025



Other Matter

We also have audited, in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 of AIICO Insurance Plc and we expressed an unmodified opinion in our Auditor's report dated 31 March 2026. Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ajjola', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Babayomi Ajjola
FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/004/00000001196
For: Ernst & Young
Lagos, Nigeria.



31 March 2026

Independent Auditor's Report

as of 31 December 2025



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of AIICO Insurance Plc

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of AIICO Insurance Plc ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated and separate financial position of the Group and the Company as at 31 December 2025, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, and relevant policy guidelines issued by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM), the Nigerian Insurance Industry Reform Act (NIIRA) 2025, the Investment and Securities Act 2025 and in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements in Nigeria, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

Independent Auditor's Report

For the year ended 31 December 2025



Shape the future
with confidence

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of AIICO Insurance Plc

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements.

The Key Audit Matters applies equally to the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in the audit
<p><i>Valuation of insurance contract liabilities</i></p> <p>The Group has material insurance contract liabilities of ₦345 billion (2024: ₦262billion) representing 71% (2024: 75%) of the Group's total liabilities. Actuarial valuation of these insurance contract liabilities is an area that involves significant judgment over uncertain future outcomes and therefore was an area of significance to our audit.</p> <p>The Group reviews its unexpired risk at reporting date. Provision for reported claims is based on historical experience, however, the eventual liabilities may differ from the estimated amounts. Furthermore, the estimated liabilities for claims that have occurred but are yet to be reported involve judgment and economic assumptions.</p> <p>Consistent with the insurance industry practice and regulatory guideline, the Company engaged an independent actuary to test the adequacy of the valuation of insurance contract liabilities as at yearend. The complexity of the valuation models may give rise to errors as a result of inadequate/incomplete data or the design or application of the models.</p> <p>Economic assumptions such as interest rates and future inflation rates and actuarial</p>	<p>We performed, amongst others, the following audit procedures with the support from our internal actuarial specialists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Obtained and documented our understanding of the Group's basis of valuation; ▶ Compared schedules to the general ledger and tested the completeness and accuracy of the subledgers; ▶ Assessed the accuracy of contract classifications for reporting under IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts; ▶ Tested data items used as inputs (premium data and claims data) to valuation models, including those involved in retrospective and prospective liability calculations; ▶ Evaluated the appropriateness of disclosures made in the financial statements as regards insurance contract; ▶ Inspected the policy and methodology papers;

Independent Auditor's Report

as of 31 December 2025



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of AIICO Insurance Plc

<p>assumptions such as customer behaviour and uniform risk occurrence throughout the period are key inputs used to determine these liabilities. Significant judgement is applied in setting these assumptions and small changes in a number of these key assumptions could have a material impact on the calculation of the liabilities.</p> <p>Insurance contract liabilities, related accounting policies and significant judgments and assumptions are disclosed in Notes 15(a), 15(b) and 15 (c) ; Notes 3.34 and 4(a) respectively to the consolidated and separate financial statements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Evaluated the consistency and accuracy of administration of claims and any other accounting data; ▸ Assessed the reasonability of the assumptions and methodology used in the in the calculation of the statutory reserves at 31 December 2025 with reference to relevant legislation, professional guidance, and actuarial best practice; ▸ Evaluated the appropriateness of discount rates used as part of the liability for incurred claims/reinsurance amount recoverable on incurred claims calculations; ▸ Evaluated that the discount rates have been appropriately applied within the calculation of the liability for incurred claims; ▸ Evaluated claims/reinsurance amount recoverable on incurred claims; and ▸ Verified that the risk adjustment factors determined for the liability for incurred claims/reinsurance amount recoverable on incurred claims have been appropriately applied within the calculation of the liability for incurred claims/reinsurance amount recoverable on incurred claims.
<p><i>Valuation of investment in unquoted equity instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss</i></p> <p>The Company has a material investment of ₦8.59 billion (2024: ₦7.52 billion) in unquoted equity instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss.</p> <p>The fair value of the investment is estimated using the price to book method which requires</p>	<p>With the assistance of our in-house valuation specialists, we performed the following audit procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Evaluated the appropriateness of the valuation methodology employed by management's expert and assessed the reasonableness of underlying assumptions used in determining the fair value of the

Independent Auditor's Report

For the year ended 31 December 2025



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of AllCO Insurance Plc

<p>significant estimates and assumptions. The significant judgment involved and assumptions make this an area of significance to our audit.</p> <p>Investment in unquoted equity instruments (including significant assumptions and judgements) and related accounting policies are disclosed in Note 3(c) to the consolidated and separate financial statements.</p>	<p>investment in an unquoted equity instrument.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Assessed the competence, capabilities, and objectivity of the expert engaged by management, including the expert's qualifications and experience. ▶ Evaluated the qualitative and quantitative disclosures for appropriateness and reasonableness to assess conformity with disclosure requirements of relevant accounting standards.
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Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "AllCO Insurance Plc Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2025", which includes the Directors' Report, Report of Statutory Audit Committee, Corporate Governance Report, Statement of Directors' Responsibility in Relation to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, Statement of Corporate Responsibility for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, Management's Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting, Certification of Management's Assessment of Internal Control over Financial Reporting, and Other National Disclosures which we obtained prior to the date of this report. The other information does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon as part of this opinion.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, and relevant policy guidelines issued by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM), The

Independent Auditor's Report

as of 31 December 2025



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of ALLCO Insurance Plc

Nigerian Insurance Industry Reform Act (NIIRA) 2025, Investment and Securities Act, 2007 and in compliance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Group and/or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw

Independent Auditor's Report

For the year ended 31 December 2025



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of AllCO Insurance Plc

attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and/or the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirement of the Fifth Schedule of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, we confirm that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

Independent Auditor's Report

as of 31 December 2025



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of AIICO Insurance Plc

- In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Group and Company, in so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- The consolidated and separate statements of financial position and the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account; and
- In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and financial performance of the Company and its subsidiaries.

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRC) Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting:

We performed a limited assurance engagement and reported on management's assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of 31 December 2025. The work performed was done in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information ('ISAE 3000 (Revised)') and FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, and we have issued an unmodified conclusion in our report dated 31 March 2026.

Babayomi Ajjola

FRC/2013/PRO/ICAN/004/00000001196

For: Ernst & Young

Lagos, Nigeria

31 March 2026



MADE FOR THE MOVES YOU MAKE

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Material Accounting Policies

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1 Reporting Entity

AllCO Insurance Plc ("the Company") 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, AllCO Insurance Plc acquired Nigerian French Insurance Plc and Lamda Insurance Company Limited in February 2007.

The Company currently has its corporate head office at Plot PC 12, Churchgate St, Victoria Island, Lagos with branches spread across major cities and commercial centres in Nigeria.

2. Basis of preparation

2.1. Statement of compliance

These consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the financial statements comply with the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023, the Nigerian Insurance Industry Reform Act, 2025 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 05 March 2026.

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 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.

2.5. Regulatory authority and financial reporting

The Company is regulated by the National Insurance Commission of Nigeria (NAICOM) under the Nigerian Insurance Industry Reform Act, 2025. The Act specifies certain provisions which have impact on financial reporting as follows:

(i) Section 21 (1b) provides that provisions for unexpired risks shall be calculated on a time apportionment basis of the risks accepted in the year;

(ii) Section 21 (1c) requires provision for outstanding claims to be credited with an amount equal to the total estimated amount of all outstanding claims with a further amount representing 10 percent of the estimated figure for outstanding claims in respect of claims incurred but not reported at the end of the year under review;

(ii) Sections 22 requires an insurer carrying on life insurance business to maintain a reserve fund which shall be based on an annual valuation conducted by an actuary and the valuation approach shall consider the risk-based capital regulations. The contingency reserves for general and life businesses respectively has been made at specified rates as set out under Note 3.26 to cover fluctuations in securities and variation in statistical estimates;

2.6. Changes in accounting policies

New and amended standards and interpretations

The Group applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 (unless otherwise stated). The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

A. Issued and Amended standards effective during the reporting period

(i) Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of exchangeability

In August 2023, the Board issued Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21). The amendment to IAS 21 specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. A currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. If a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An entity's objective in estimating the

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spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments note that an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique.

When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, it discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments did not have any impact on the financial financial statements as the reporting currency and functional currency (the Nigerian Naira) is adequately exchangeable for any other currency. This became effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, with early adoption permitted.

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 2025 as shown in Note 1.1 Segment statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and 1.2 Segment statement of financial position and results will include those transfers between business segments.

3. Material accounting policies

The Group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all years 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 Group 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 year 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

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date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

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

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.

(d) Investment in associate

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. The investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost in the separate financial statements, however in its Consolidated

financial statements; it is recognized at cost and adjusted for in the Group's share of changes in the net assets of the investee after the date of acquisition, and for any impairment in value. If the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group discontinues recognizing its share of further losses.

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):

- financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) (except in case of debt instruments at OCI);
- 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. The statement of cashflows was prepared using the direct method.

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

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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.

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 or minus (for financial liabilities), 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 years, 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.

(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.

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 year 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

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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. yearical 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 year 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.

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 year 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 instruments

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 year. 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 year, to the instrument's gross 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

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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. The treatment for equity instrument at FVTOCI is stated below. (Note 3.4.3(iii)).

*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 year in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is recognized in profit or loss as investment income.

(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 year 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 year, 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 POCL, as described below:

- **Stage 1:** When financial assets are first recognised, the Group 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 Group records an allowance for the LT ECLs.

If, in a subsequent year, 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 year 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 year above, the Group also observes a further probationary year of 90 days to upgrade from Stage 3 to 2. This means a probationary year 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;

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- 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 year in estimating expected credit losses to be the maximum year 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 has 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 year, 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:

- **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 or 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

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for collateral assigned to it through its lending arrangements under IFRS 9 is the same as 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 a yearly basis as deemed necessary.

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

Loss 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 47 (a) 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.

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 recognised in profit or loss.

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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.

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 30 days, in conformity with the "NO PREMIUM NO COVER" policy. Refer to note 3.4 for basis of measurement.

3.6. Trade payables

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

3.7. 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.

3.10. 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 profit or loss.

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 it is probable that future taxable profits will be

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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 year, 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.

(c) Deferred income taxation (continued)

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.

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 year 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 year 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.

© 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.

(d) 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.

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

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(e) Impairment 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 except for building (see note 2.4). 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.

Land and buildings are measured at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation (see note c below). Valuations are performed frequently (within every three year (3yrs) 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.

© 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 years are as follows:

Land	Not depreciated
Buildings	50 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Furniture and equipment;	
Furniture and equipment	5 years
Lifts	15 Years
Central air conditioners	10 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 profit or loss 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. Any revaluation gain or loss previously recognised in reserve is derecognised into retained earnings.

(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.

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3.15. Statutory deposit

Statutory deposit represent 10% of required minimum paid up capital of AllCO 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. 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. 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 statement of financial position account as insurance contract liabilities. After which, the actuary, using the contract terms, allocates a portion to the deposit component during the actuarial valuation. The portion allocated to the deposit component is subsequently debited to the profit or loss account as part of the actuarially determined liabilities with a corresponding credit posted to other investment contract liabilities account. The contracts with risk elements have been effectively measured under insurance contract liabilities as required by IFRS 17.

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 financial 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 liabilities 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 commencement date, 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.

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

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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 year were not different from IFRS 16.

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, land and buildings are carried at revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation. 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.

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(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-by-instrument basis.

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.

3.26. 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).

3.27. Retained earnings

This account accumulates profits or losses from operations and reduced by dividends declared.

3.28. Investment and other income

(a) 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.

(b) 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 year in which the related services are performed. If the fees are for services provided in future years, then they are deferred and recognized over those future years.

(c) 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.

(d) 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 profit or loss.

(e) Other operating income

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

3.29. 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 bears the full contribution on behalf of the employees contributions which is charged to profit or loss.

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3.30. Other operating expenses

Expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting year 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 profit or loss upon utilization of the service or at the date of their origin.

3.31. 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.

3.32. 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 year, 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.

3.33. Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses (if any), and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities (if any). Right-of-use assets for the Group relates to rental payments above two (2) years and they are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. During the year under review, there were no concession lease incentives granted to the group on rental payments.

3.34 Insurance contracts

A. Key segments of insurance contracts issued, and reinsurance contracts held.

The Group reports its insurance contracts under two segments, and these are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts:

- (i) Life insurance
- (ii) Non-life insurance

(i) Life insurance

For the Life insurance business, the Group offers the following insurance contracts with indication of IFRS 17 methodologies applied on these contracts:

(a) Individual Life With-profit Policies - These are endowment plans without participating features.

The Group accounts for these policies applying the General Measurement Model.

(b) Individual Life Without-profit Policies including:

- Term life insurance contracts providing level or decreasing sum assured coverage for a limited period in exchange for renewable fixed premiums.
- Whole of life assurance contracts.

The Group accounts for these policies applying the General Measurement Model (GMM).

(c) Annuity Policies including:

- Fixed annuity contracts providing the annuitant with a guaranteed income payout for a limited period.
- Deferred annuity contracts providing the annuitant with a guaranteed income payout for life, with the first payment due at the end of the deferment period, provided all contractual premiums were paid. The policyholder is entitled to a surrender benefit (a portion of the accumulation balance at a guaranteed interest rate) if premiums are not fully paid.

The Group accounts for these policies applying the General Measurement Model (GMM).

(d) Life Business – Deposit based policies.

These contracts are individual term assurance plans providing a death benefit with non-distinct investment components.

The Group accounts for these policies applying the General Measurement Model (GMM).

(e) Group Life Insurance - The Group issues term assurance plans providing death benefits to employees of businesses with coverage of one year or less.

The Group accounts for these contracts applying the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA).

(ii) Non-life insurance

The Company issues non-life insurance to individuals and businesses. Non-life insurance products offered include motor, property, marine, fire and personal accident. These products offer protection of policyholder's assets and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of a policyholder's accident.

The Group accounts for these contracts applying the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA).

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Reinsurance contracts

The Group also holds the following reinsurance contracts to mitigate risk exposure.

- Life Business - the Group holds quota share reinsurance treaties and accounts for these treaties applying the PAA.
- Non-Life - the Group holds facultative (excess of individual loss) reinsurance policies and quota share reinsurance contracts accounted for applying the PAA.

B. Definitions and classifications:

Insurance products sold by the Group are classified as insurance contracts when the Group accepts significant insurance risk from a policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder.

This assessment is made on a contract-by-contract basis at the contract issue date. In making this assessment, the Group considers all its substantive rights and obligations, whether they arise from contract, law or regulation.

The Group determines whether a contract contains significant insurance risk by assessing if an insured event could cause the Group to pay to the policyholder additional amounts that are significant in any single scenario with commercial substance even if the insured event is extremely unlikely or the expected present value of the contingent cash flows is a small proportion of the expected present value of the remaining cash flows from the insurance contract.

The Group does not issue any contracts with direct participating features.

C. Combining a set or series of contracts

Sometimes, the Group enters into two or more contracts at the same time with the same or related counterparties to achieve an overall commercial effect. The Group accounts for such a set of contracts as a single insurance contract when this reflects the substance of the contracts. When making this assessment, the Group considers whether:

- The rights and obligations are different when looked at together compared to when looked at individually.
- The Group is unable to measure one contract without considering the other.

D. Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

The Group assesses its insurance and reinsurance products to determine whether they contain components which must be accounted for under another IFRS rather than IFRS 17 (distinct non- insurance components). After separating any distinct components, an entity must apply IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the (host) insurance contract. Currently, the Group's products do not include distinct

components that require separation. Some term life contracts issued by the Group include a surrender option under which the surrender value is paid to the policyholder on maturity or earlier lapse of the contract. These surrender options have been assessed to meet the definition of a non-distinct investment component in IFRS 17.

However, receipts and payments of the investment components are excluded from insurance revenue and insurance expenses. The surrender options are considered non-distinct investment components as the Group is unable to measure the value of the surrender option component separately from the life insurance portion of the contract.

The standard requires an insurer to identify and separate distinct components in certain circumstances. When separated, those components are accounted for under the relevant IFRS (i.e., not under IFRS 17). Investment components that are highly interrelated with the insurance contract of which they form a part are considered non-distinct and are not separately accounted for. However, these non-distinct investment components are excluded from the insurance service results.

Paragraph B18 of IFRS 17 states that an entity needs to assess the insurance risk excluding scenarios that have no commercial substance (ie no discernible effect on the economics of the transaction). Hence, for the purpose of determining if an insurance contract includes an investment component the entity needs to assess whether scenarios in which no payments are made have commercial substance. The entity does not consider a scenario for which no payment is made if that scenario has no commercial substance.

For AIICO, none of the products issued currently have distinct investment components. For AIICO deposit-based endowments, unallocated investment income is what covers policy expenses and management expenses as well as guaranteed death benefits. This effectively implies that the investment component in these products is interrelated with the risk component.

The investment component for AIICO endowments comprises surrender and maturity benefits payable.

E. Level of aggregation

IFRS 17 requires an entity to determine the level of aggregation for applying its requirements. The Group identifies portfolios by aggregating insurance contracts that are subject to similar risks and managed together. In grouping insurance contracts into portfolios, the Group considers the similarity of risks rather than the specific labelling of product lines. The Group has determined that all contracts within each product line, as defined for management purposes, have similar risks. Therefore, when

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contracts are managed together, they represent a portfolio of contracts.

Each portfolio is subdivided into groups of contracts to which the recognition and measurement requirements of IFRS 17 are applied.

At initial recognition, the Group segregates contracts based on when they were issued. A cohort contains all contracts that were issued within a 12-month period. Each cohort is then further disaggregated into three groups of contracts:

- Contracts that are onerous on initial recognition
- Contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently
- Any remaining contracts

For the Retail Life business, the determination of whether a contract or a group of contracts is onerous is based on the expectations as at the date of initial recognition, with fulfilment cash flow expectations determined on a probability-weighted basis.

The composition of groups established at initial recognition is not subsequently reassessed.

The profitability of groups of contracts is assessed by actuarial valuation models that take into consideration existing and new businesses. For short term contracts accounted for applying the PAA, the Group determines that contracts are not onerous on initial recognition, unless there are facts and circumstances indicating otherwise. For contracts that are not onerous, the Group assesses, at initial recognition, that there is no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently by assessing the likelihood of changes in applicable facts and circumstances. The Group considers facts and circumstances to identify whether a group of contracts are onerous based on:

- Significant changes in external conditions including economic or regulatory changes e.g. (PRAN rate review)
- Changes to the organization or processes
- Changes in underwriting and pricing strategies
- Trends in experience and expected variability in cashflows.

This consideration is only required for Liability for Remaining Coverage (LRC) and not Liability for Incurred Claims (LIC) which is already measured at current fulfilment value. Fulfilment cashflows can be estimated at whichever aggregate level is deemed appropriate and then subsequently allocated into IFRS 17 portfolios and groups. The fact that incurred claims of a particular cohort is loss-making does not mean the LRC will be onerous as well. Judgement is applied to determine whether each cohort's LRC will be similar to this incurred experience and hence onerous. For example, actions taken to improve profitability a historically loss-making cohort may indicate that the cohort will be non-onerous going forward.

All short-term contracts have currently been assessed as having no possibility of becoming onerous. Though the Fire portfolio (non-Life) has historically been loss-making, the portfolio has been showing some improvement post-implementation of PRAN rates and other underwriting strategies such as removal of some toxic accounts etc. The Group expects that improvements will be sustained in future and therefore the cohort will be non-onerous. In subsequent periods, non-onerous contracts are re-assessed based on the likelihood of prevailing facts and circumstances leading to significant possibility of becoming onerous.

Reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation on an individual contract basis and are assessed separately from insurance contracts. The smallest unit of account is a reinsurance contract, even where this contract covers more than one type of insurance product. However, there are cases where a reinsurance contract covers separate and identifiable product lines which are only included in the same legal document for administrative convenience. These contracts have been separated into its different component. An example is the NLIP reinsurance contract covering Auto, Casualty and Employer's Liability Lines. Each reinsured line is managed separately and priced separately so they are treated as separate reinsurance contracts.

If two or more reinsurance contracts are written on a particular product line, these may be grouped together in the same portfolio as they will be covering risks of the same nature and will be managed together. For example, the Surplus contracts (1&2) on Fire have been grouped together as they cover risks of the same nature and can be measured under the same measurement approach (PAA because they have a contract boundary of 1 year). While, facultative and excess of loss contracts are in separate groups; though they cover the same risks and are even managed together, differing measurement approaches as well as recognition requirements may apply.

F. Recognition

Insurance contracts are recognised as at the date when the first payment is received by the policyholder. As AIICO adheres to the statutory "no premium no cover", the date premium is received from the policyholder will always be earlier or on the same date as the coverage period.

This premium receipt date would then be used to separate the groups of insurance contracts into yearly cohorts. The contract groupings shall not be reassessed until they are derecognized.

As required by the standard, AIICO will recognize contracts from the date at which they are determined to be onerous, if this occurs before premium payment or cover commencement.

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G. Contract Boundaries

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

- The Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those risks.

Or

- Both of the following criteria are satisfied:
- The Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio of insurance contracts that contain the contract and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risk of that portfolio.
- The pricing of the premiums up to the date when the risks are reassessed does not take into account the risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date.

A liability or asset relating to expected premiums or claims outside the boundary of the insurance contract are not recognized. Such amounts relate to future insurance contracts.

For life contracts with renewal periods, the Group assesses whether premiums and related cash flows that arise from the renewed contract are within the contract boundary. The pricing of the renewals is established by the Group by considering all the risks covered for the policyholder by the Group, that the Group would consider when underwriting equivalent contracts on the renewal dates for the remaining service. The Group reassesses contract boundary of each group at the end of each reporting period.

H. Measurement of insurance contracts issued.

1. General Model

1.1 Insurance contracts - initial measurement

The Group measures a group of contracts on initial recognition as the sum of the expected fulfilment cash flows within the contract boundary and the Contractual Service Margin (CSM) representing the unearned profit in the contracts relating to services that will be provided under the contracts.

Fulfilment cash flows within contract boundary

The fulfilment cash flows are the current unbiased and probability-weighted estimates of the present value of the future cash flows, including a risk adjustment for non-

financial risk. In arriving at a probability-weighted mean, the Group considers a range of scenarios to establish a full range of possible outcomes incorporating all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort about the amount, timing and uncertainty of expected future cash flows. The estimates of future cash flows reflect conditions existing at the measurement date including assumptions at that date about the future. The Group estimates expected future cash flows for a group of contracts at a portfolio level and allocates them to the groups in that portfolio in a systematic and rational way.

When estimating future cash flows, the Group includes all cash flows within the contract boundary including:

- Premiums and any additional cash flows resulting from those premiums.
- Reported claims that have not yet been paid, claims incurred but not yet reported, future claims expected to arise from the policy and potential cash inflows from recoveries on future claims covered by existing insurance contracts.
- An allocation of insurance acquisition cash flows attributable to the portfolio to which the issued contract belongs.
- Claim handling costs.
- Costs of providing contractual benefits in kind, such as home and vehicle repair
- Policy administration and maintenance costs including recurring commissions expected to be paid to intermediaries for policy administration services only (recurring commissions that are insurance acquisition cash flows are treated as such in the estimate of future cash flows)
- Transaction-based taxes
- An allocation of fixed and variable overheads directly attributable to the fulfilment of insurance contracts including overhead costs such as accounting, human resources, information technology and support, building depreciation, rent, and maintenance and utilities.
- Costs incurred for performing investment activities that enhance insurance coverage benefits for the policyholder.
- Costs incurred for providing investment-related service and investment-return service to policyholders.
- Other costs specifically chargeable to the policyholder under the terms of the contract.

The Group does not provide investment-return services in respect of contracts that it issues, nor does it perform investment activities for the benefit of policyholders.

The Group incorporates, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or

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effort about the amount, timing and uncertainty of those future cash flows. The Company estimates the probabilities and amounts of future payments under existing contracts based on information obtained, including:

- Information about claims already reported by policyholders.
- Other information about the known or estimated characteristics of the insurance contracts
- Historical data about the Company's own experience, supplemented, when necessary, with data from other sources. Historical data is adjusted to reflect current conditions.
- Current pricing information, when available

The measurement of fulfilment cash flows includes insurance acquisition cash flows which are allocated as a portion of premium to profit or loss (through insurance revenue) over the period of the contract in a systematic and rational way on the basis of the passage of time. The Group does not elect to accrete interest on insurance acquisition cash flows to be allocated to profit or loss.

Discount Rate

The time value of money and financial risk is measured separately from expected future cash flows with changes in financial risks recognized in profit or loss at the end of each reporting period unless the Group has elected the accounting policy to present the time value of money separately in profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The Group measures the time value of money using discount rates that reflect the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts and the characteristics of the cash flows, consistent with observable current market prices. They exclude the effect of factors that influence such observable market prices but do not affect the future cash flows of the insurance contracts (e.g., credit risk). In determining discount rates for cash flows, the Group uses the 'bottom-up approach' to estimate discount rates starting from a risk-free rate with similar characteristics, plus an illiquidity premium where applicable. Risk free rates are determined by reference to the yields of highly liquid FGN Bonds. The illiquidity premium is determined by reference to observable market rates, including sovereign debt, corporate debt and market swap rates.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The Group measures the compensation it would require for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows arising from insurance contracts, other than financial risk, separately as an adjustment for non-financial risk. The Group uses the cost of capital method in estimating the risk adjustment. The level of capital and the cost of capital rate that feed this estimation technique are calibrated from the Group economic capital's approach within which the

Group estimates the impact of non-financial risks. The economic capital approach includes a quantitative measure of the Group's risk appetite which allows a specific measure of the Group's non-financial risk and the degree of its risk aversion for financial reporting purposes. The Group's economical capital approach, and the risk adjustment calculation derived from it, include the benefits of diversification at the issuing entity level. This is allocated to all the groups of insurance contracts. Diversification benefits are derived from a study of the negative correlation that exists among the different non-financial variables impacting the cash flows from the portfolios of the Group and results in lower economic capital being necessary to absorb the residual level of uncertainty.

Contractual service margin (CSM)

The CSM is a component of the overall carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts representing unearned profit that the Group will recognize as it provides insurance contract services over the coverage period.

At initial recognition, the Group measures the CSM at an amount that, unless a group of insurance contracts is onerous, results in no gains recognized in profit or loss arising from:

- The expected fulfilment cash flows of the group.
- The amount of any derecognized asset for insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to the group.
- Any other asset or liability previously recognized for cash flows related to the group.
- Any cash flows that have already arisen on the contracts as of that date.

If a group of contracts is onerous, the Group recognizes a loss on initial recognition. This results in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows, and the CSM of the group being nil. A loss component is recognized for any loss on initial recognition of the group of insurance contracts.

The Group determines at initial recognition the group's coverage units. The Group then allocates the group's CSM based on the coverage units provided in the period.

The Group allocates contracts acquired with claims in the settlement phase into annual groups based on the expected profitability of the contracts at the date of acquisition. The Group uses the consideration received or paid as an approximation of premiums to calculate the CSM on initial recognition.

Insurance acquisition cash flows

The Group includes insurance acquisition cash flows in the measurement of a group of insurance contracts if they are

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directly attributable to either the individual contracts in a group, the group itself or the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs.

The Group estimates, at a portfolio level, insurance acquisition cash flows not directly attributable to the group but directly attributable to the portfolio. The Group then allocates them to the group of newly written and renewed contracts on a systematic and rational basis.

The Group applies judgement in determining the inputs used in the methodology to systematically and rationally allocate insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of insurance contracts. This includes judgements about whether insurance contracts are expected to arise from renewals of existing insurance contracts and, where applicable, the amount to be allocated to groups including future renewals and the volume of expected renewals from new contracts issued in the period.

In the current and prior years, the Group did not allocate any insurance acquisition cash flows to future groups of insurance contracts, as it did not expect any renewal contracts to arise from new contracts issued in the period.

In the current and prior year, the Group did not identify any facts and circumstances indicating that the assets may be impaired.

Deferred acquisition costs (DAC) Under IFRS 17, insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to existing and future groups of insurance contracts on a systematic and rational basis. For insurance contracts measured under the GMM, on initial recognition of a group of contracts, the allocated insurance acquisition cash flows decrease the CSM and are thus implicitly deferred within the CSM, leading to a lower amount of CSM amortisation recognised in revenue in future reporting periods as services are rendered. However, for presentation purposes, directly attributable acquisition costs allocated to a group of contracts are amortised as an insurance service expense in a systematic way on the basis of the passage of time, with an equal amount recognised as insurance revenue.

Under the PAA, the Group recognised insurance acquisition cash flows in the liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and amortised insurance acquisition cash flows as insurance service expenses.

1.2. Insurance contracts – Subsequent Measurement (General Model)

In estimating the total future fulfilment cash flows, the Group distinguishes between those relating to already incurred claims and those relating to future service. At the end of each

reporting period, the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts will reflect a current estimate of the liability for remaining coverage (LRC) as at that date and a current estimate of the liability for incurred claims (LIC).

The LRC represents the Group's obligation to investigate and pay valid claims under existing contracts for insured events that have not yet occurred, amounts that relate to other insurance contract services not yet provided (i.e. provision of investment-return and investment-related services) and investment components and other amounts not related to insurance contract services that have not yet been transferred to the LIC.

The LRC is comprised of: (a) the fulfilment cash flows relating to future service, (b) the CSM yet to be earned and (c) any outstanding premiums for insurance contract services already provided.

The LIC includes the Group's liability to pay valid claims for insured events that have already incurred, other incurred insurance expenses arising from past coverage service and the liability for claims incurred but not yet reported. It also includes the Group's liability to pay amounts the Group is obliged to pay the policyholder under the contract. This includes repayment of investment components, when a contract is derecognized. The current estimate of LIC comprises the fulfilment cash flows related to current and past service allocated to the group at the reporting date. Changes in fulfilment cash flows

At the end of each reporting period, the Group updates the fulfilment cash flows for both LIC and LRC to reflect the current estimates of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows, as well as discount rates and other financial variable.

The Group has an accounting policy choice which calculates changes in fulfilment cash flows at the end of a reporting period for changes in non-financial assumptions, changes in discount rates and financial assumptions. The Group first calculates the changes in discount rates and financial assumptions on the fulfilment cash flows (as expected at the beginning of the period) and then calculate changes on those cash flows from the change in non-financial assumptions.

Experience adjustments are the difference between:

- The expected cash flow estimates at the beginning of the period and the actual cash flows for premiums received in the period (and any related cash flows paid such as insurance acquisition cash flows and insurance premium taxes)
- The expected cash flow estimates at the beginning of the period and the actual incurred amounts of insurance service expenses in the period (excluding insurance acquisition

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expenses) Experience adjustments relating to current or past service are recognized in profit or loss. For incurred claims (including incurred but not reported) and other incurred insurance service expenses, experience adjustments always relate to current or past service. They are included in profit or loss as part of insurance service expenses.

Experience adjustments relating to future service are included in the LRC by adjusting the CSM. The release of the CSM depends on whether the contract does not participate, participates indirectly, or directly participates in the performance of the specified underlying items.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group re-estimates the LRC fulfilment cash flows, updating for changes in assumptions relating to financial and non-financial risks.

Adjustments to the CSM

The following changes in fulfilment cash flows are considered to be related to future service and adjust (or 'unlock') the CSM of the group of insurance contracts:

- Experience adjustments relating to the premiums received in the period that relate to future service, and any relate cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes measured at the 'locked in' discount rates applicable when the contracts in the group were initially recognized.
- The change in the estimate of the present value of expected future cash flows in the liability for remaining coverage, related to non-financial variables, measured at the 'locked in' discount rates applicable when the contracts in the group were initially recognized. All financial variables are locked in at initial recognition.
- Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to future service. The Group has elected not to disaggregate the change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between:
 - a change related to non-financial risk and
 - the effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money.
- Differences between the amount of investment components that were expected to be payable in the period and the amount of investment components that actually became payable. The amount of investment components expected to be payable in the period is measured at the discount rates applicable before it became payable.

The following adjustments do not relate to future service and thus do not adjust the CSM:

- Changes in fulfilment cash flows for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk and changes thereof.
- Changes in the fulfilment cash flows relating to the LIC.

- Experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows)

Any further increases in fulfilment cash flows relating to future coverage are recognized in profit or loss as they occur, increasing the loss component of the group of insurance contracts. Any subsequent decreases in fulfilment cash flows related to future coverage do not adjust the CSM until the loss component of the group is fully reversed through profit or loss.

At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amount of the CSM for a group of insurance contracts without direct participating features is the carrying amount at the beginning of the period adjusted for:

- The effect of any new contracts added to the group.
- Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM measured at the discount rates determined at initial recognition.
- The changes in fulfilment cash flows related to future service, except:
 - Increases in fulfilment cash flows that exceed the carrying amount of the CSM, giving rise to a loss that results in the group of contracts becoming onerous or more onerous.
 - Decreases in fulfilment cash flows that reverse a previously recognized loss on a group of onerous contracts.
- The effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM
- The amount recognized as insurance revenue because of the transfer of insurance contract services in the period, determined by the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period over the current and remaining coverage period.

An amount of the CSM is released to profit or loss in each period during which the insurance contract services are provided.

In determining the amount of the CSM to be released in each period, the Group follows three steps:

- Determine the total number of coverage units in the group. The amount of coverage units in the group is determined by considering the quantity of benefits provided under the contract and the expected coverage period for each contract.
- Allocate the CSM at the end of the period (before any of it is released to profit or loss to reflect the insurance contract services provided in the period) equally to each of the coverage units provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future.
- Recognize in profit or loss the amount of CSM allocated to the coverage units provided during the period.

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The number of coverage units change as insurance contract services are provided, contracts expire, lapse or surrender and new contracts are added to the group. The total number of coverage units depends on the expected duration of the obligations that the Group has from its contracts. These can differ from the legal contract maturity because of the impact of policyholder behavior and the uncertainty surrounding future insured events.

By determining a number of coverage units, the Group exercises judgement in estimating the likelihood of insured events occurring and policyholder behavior to the extent that they affect expected period of coverage in the group, the different levels of service offered across periods and the 'quantity of benefits' provided under a contract.

2. Premium Allocation Approach

Insurance contracts

This is a simplification of the general model. The Group applies the PAA to the measurement of group life and non-life insurance contracts with a coverage period of each contract in the group of one year or less.

Contracts with coverage period above one year which are not immediately eligible for the PAA, were subjected to a PAA eligibility by assessing the expected LRC cashflows under both the PAA and General Model approaches. However, there is no material difference in the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage between PAA and the general model, therefore, these qualified for PAA.

On initial recognition, the Group measures the carrying amount of the Liability for remaining coverage for insurance contracts held as the premiums received - Gross Written premiums (which will be unearned at the start) less the acquisition costs (as the company has chosen not to expense acquisition costs as incurred). The Group has determined that there is no significant financing component in group life and non-life insurance contracts with a coverage period of one year or less. The Group does not discount the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and financial risk for such insurance contracts.

At subsequent measurement, the LRC is effectively the unearned premium reserve (UPR) under IFRS 4 less the deferred acquisition costs (DAC). Unlike IFRS 4, DAC will not be presented as an asset under IFRS 17. It is instead reflected in the overall insurance contract liability for remaining coverage, without being identified as a separate component in the statement of financial position.

Premium Experience Adjustment: Where premium experience adjustments relate to current/past service and are treated at the end of the period, this will be immediately

recognized in the profit or loss as insurance revenue. Insurance acquisition cash flows

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from the costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs. These include direct and indirect costs incurred in originating insurance contracts, including cashflows related to unsuccessful efforts to obtain new business.

Under the PAA, an entity can choose to immediately expense insurance acquisition cash flows in the profit or loss when incurred if and only if each insurance contract in a group has a coverage period of one year or less. AllCO has opted not to expense acquisition cash flows immediately when incurred. Alternatively, an entity can recognize insurance acquisition cash flows in the measurement of liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and amortize insurance acquisition cash flows in the profit or loss (systematically - in line with earning pattern of premium revenue OR passage of time, with the former being the method adopted by AllCO).

The exiting IFRS 4 approach is to recognize a separate deferred acquisition cost (DAC) assets for costs associated with writing new insurance contracts (e.g., commissions paid to brokers). Under IFRS 17, if acquisition costs are paid before the related insurance groups are recognized, an entity shall recognize an asset. These assets are derecognized when the group of insurance contracts are recognized. If insurance acquisition cash flows are expected to be paid after the related group is recognized, then they are included as part of the measurement of insurance contracts (LRC).

IFRS 17 allows for the deferral of acquisition costs to smooth out the recognition of profits. Paid acquisition costs are an asset that is amortized (or derecognized) when they are included in the measurement of the related group of insurance contracts. AllCO has chosen to defer all insurance acquisition cash flows and recognize them over the coverage period of contracts or groups they are attributed to. Therefore, acquisition costs and related revenue are recognized over the same periods and in the same pattern, based on the passage of time.

It must be noted that IFRS 17 requires allocation to future renewals if the acquisition cashflows are judged to support future renewals. Also the expensing acquisition costs policy choice only applies for contracts with coverage period one year or less.

For contracts measured under PAA in the Group, insurance acquisition costs comprise of costs:

- that are directly attributable to individual contracts or

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- groups of contracts in a portfolio
- that are not directly attributable to individual contracts but, directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs; with the costs being allocated to groups on a systematic and rationale method e.g., Activity-Based Costing method or based on GWP proportions or claims cost etc.

3. Onerous contracts

The Group considers an insurance contract to be onerous if the expected fulfilment cash flows allocated to the contract, any previously recognized acquisition cash flows and any cash flows arising from the contract at the date of initial recognition in total result in a net cash outflow.

On initial recognition, the onerous assessment is done on an individual contract level assessing future expected cash flows on a probability-weighted basis including a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. Contracts expected on initial recognition to be loss-making are grouped together and such groups are measured and presented separately. Once contracts are allocated to a group, they are not re-allocated to another group, unless they are substantively modified.

On initial recognition, the CSM of the group of onerous contracts is nil and the group's measurement consists entirely of fulfilment cash flows. A net outflow expected from a group of contracts determined to be onerous is considered to be the group's 'loss component'. It is initially calculated when the group is first considered to be onerous and is recognized at that date in profit or loss. The amount of the group's loss component is tracked for the purposes of presentation and subsequent measurement.

After the loss component is recognized, the Group allocates any subsequent changes in fulfilment cash flows of the LRC on a systematic basis between the loss component and the LRC excluding the loss component. For groups of onerous contracts, without direct participating features, the Group uses locked-in discount rates. They are determined at initial recognition to calculate the changes in the estimate of future cash flows relating to future service (both changes in a loss component and reversals of a loss component). For all issued contracts, other than those accounted for applying the PAA, the subsequent changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the LRC to be allocated are:

- Insurance finance income or expense
- Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk recognized in profit or loss representing release from risk in the period.
- Estimates of the present value of future cash flows for claims and expenses released from the LRC because of incurred insurance service expenses in the period.

The Group determines the systematic allocation of insurance service expenses incurred based on the percentage of loss component to the total fulfilment cash outflows included in the LRC, including the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding any investment component amount.

For contracts that are measured under PAA, the assumption is that there are no onerous contracts at initial recognition, unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. If the measurement of the LIC results in a loss-making group, this does not translate to the LRC being onerous. In this case, the group will be assessed as to whether its LRC will be similar to the incurred experience and hence considered to be onerous. For example, actions taken to improve profitability on the fire portfolio which has been historically loss-making may indicate that the LRC will have a different loss experience. If facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts is onerous during the coverage period, the onerous liability is calculated as the difference between:

- the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage; and
- the FCF that relates to remaining coverage similar to what is needed under the GMM. This difference is recognized as a loss and shall increase the liability for remaining coverage.

I. Measurement of Reinsurance contracts issued.

I.1 Recognition

Proportional reinsurance contracts held will be first recognized on the later of the beginning of the coverage period of the reinsurance contract or the date that the first underlying insurance contract in the treaty is initially recognized.

For example, if we enter a surplus fire reinsurance contract on 1 January 2022 and the first fire insurance policy in the treaty is written in February 2022, then the date of recognition of the surplus reinsurance contract will be February 2022. Though the contract agreement is in place in January, cashflows on the contract don't start until February.

Non-Proportionate reinsurance coverage will be recognized at the beginning of the coverage period of the contract.

I.2. Reinsurance contracts held measured under the PAA.

All reinsurance contracts with contract boundaries not exceeding one year are automatically considered to meet PAA eligibility. Most of the Group's Surplus reinsurance contracts are immediately eligible for PAA as they are written on a clean-cut basis. At the end of the period, the reinsurer withdraws from the contract and the reinsurance held portfolio (including outstanding recoveries and ceded portion of unexpired premiums) is transferred to a new reinsurer.

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A smaller number of surplus reinsurance contracts and all Facultative contracts are written on an underwriting year basis. This basis extends the contract boundary beyond one year as coverage of contracts ceded to the treaty may continue even after the underwriting year has ended. For example, if an insurance contract inceptioned in May 2022 and cedes to the Marine Hull Surplus reinsurance treaty (which inceptioned 1 January 2022); the contract boundary extends till May 2023 when the insurance contract will expire. So, the contract boundary for the reinsurance contract is beyond one year i.e. 1 Jan 2022 – May 2023. Where the reinsurance contracts held covers a group of onerous underlying insurance contracts, the Group adjusts the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage and recognizes a gain when, in the same period, it reports a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to a group. The recognition of this gain results in the recognition for the loss recovery component of the asset for the remaining coverage of a group of reinsurance contracts held.

I.3. Reinsurance contracts held measured under the General Model

The Group's quota share life reinsurance and the facultative reinsurance contracts held are accounted for applying the measurement requirements of the General Model for estimates of cash flows and discount rates. The Group measures the reinsurance contracts held and the underlying insurance contracts issued using consistent assumptions. The Group includes in the estimates of the present value of expected future cash flows for a group of reinsurance contracts held the effect of any risk of non-performance by the reinsurer, including the effects of any collateral and losses from disputes. The effect of non-performance risk of the reinsurer is assessed at each reporting date.

In determining the asset representing the risk adjustment for non-financial risk transferred to the reinsurer, the Group assesses the amount of risk transferred by the Group to the reinsurer by calculating the risk adjustment of the underlying contracts before and after the effect of the reinsurance contracts held. The difference is recognised as the asset representing the risk adjustment reinsured.

On initial recognition, the Group recognises any net cost or net gain on purchasing the group of reinsurance contracts held as a reinsurance CSM, unless the net cost of purchasing reinsurance coverage relates to events that occurred before the purchase of the group of reinsurance contracts, where the Group recognises such a cost immediately in profit or loss as an expense as part of insurance service result.

For a group of reinsurance contracts held, on initial

recognition of an underlying onerous group of insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to a group, the Group establishes a loss recovery component and, as a result, recognises a gain in profit or loss. The amount of the loss recovery component adjusts the CSM of a group of reinsurance contracts held. It is calculated at an amount equal to the loss recognised on the underlying insurance contracts multiplied by the percentage of claims on the underlying insurance contracts the Group expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held. After initial recognition, the carrying amount of the loss-recovery component shall not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the entity expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held. Reversal of the loss recovery component adjusts the CSM and the risk adjustment of the group of reinsurance contracts held. After establishing a reinsurance loss recovery component, except for further additions of onerous contracts to the underlying groups, its amount is adjusted for:

- Changes in fulfilment cash flows of underlying insurance contracts related to future service and do not adjust the CSM of their respective groups
- Loss recovery component reversals to the extent those reversals are not changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the group of reinsurance contracts held.

These adjustments are calculated and presented in profit or loss.

The Group adjusts the carrying amount of the CSM of a group of reinsurance contracts held at the end of a reporting period to reflect changes in the fulfilment cash flows applying the same approach as for insurance contracts issued, except when the underlying contract is onerous and the change in the fulfilment cash flows for underlying insurance contracts is recognised in profit or loss by adjusting the loss component. The respective changes in reinsurance contracts held is also recognised in profit and loss (adjusting the loss recovery component).

J. Modification and Derecognition

The Group derecognizes the original contract and recognizes the modified contract as a new contract, if the terms of insurance contracts are modified and the following conditions are met:

- If the modified terms were included at contract inception and the Group would have concluded that the modified contract:
- Is outside of the scope of IFRS 17
- Results in a different insurance contract due to separating components from the host contract
- Results in a substantially different contract boundary
- Would be included in a different group of contracts.
- The original contract met the definition of an insurance

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contract with direct participating features, but the modified contract no longer meets the definition.

- The original contract was accounted for applying the PAA, but the modified contract no longer meets the PAA eligibility criteria for that approach.

If the contract modification meets any of the conditions, the Group performs all assessments applicable at initial recognition, derecognizes the original contract and recognizes the new modified contract as if it was entered for the first time.

If the contract modification does not meet any of the conditions, the Group treats the effect of the modification as changes in the estimates of fulfilment cash flows.

For insurance contracts accounted for applying the General Model, a change in the estimates of fulfilment cash flows results in a revised end of period CSM (before the current period allocation). A portion of the revised end of period CSM is allocated to the current period, as is the revised CSM amount applied from the beginning of the period but reflecting the change in the coverage units due to the modification during the period.

This portion is calculated using updated coverage unit amounts determined at the end of the period and weighted to reflect the fact that the revised coverage existed for only part of the current period.

For insurance contracts accounted for applying the PAA, the Group adjusts insurance revenue prospectively from the time of the contract modification.

The Group derecognizes an insurance contract when, and only when the contract is:

- Extinguished (when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled)
- Modified and the derecognition criteria are met.
- When the Group derecognizes an insurance contract from within a group of contracts, it:
 - Adjusts the fulfilment cash flows allocated to the group to eliminate the present value of the future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to the rights and obligations that have been derecognized from the group.
 - Adjusts the CSM of the group for the change in the fulfilment cash flows (unless it relates to the increase or reversal of the loss component).
 - Adjusts the number of coverage units for expected remaining insurance contract services to reflect the coverage units derecognized from the group and recognizes in profit or loss in the period the amount of CSM based on that adjusted number.

When the Group transfers an insurance contract to a third party and that results in derecognition, the Group adjusts the CSM of the group from which the contract has been derecognized for the difference between the change in the carrying amount of the group caused by the derecognized fulfilment cash flows and the premium charged by the third party for the transfer.

When the Group derecognizes an insurance contract due to modification, it derecognizes the original insurance contract and recognizes a new one. The Group adjusts the CSM of the group from which the modified contract has been derecognized for the difference between the change in the carrying amount of the group as a result of adjustment to fulfilment cash flows due to derecognition and the premium the Group would have charged had it entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium actually charged for the modification.

K. Presentation

The Group has presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position the carrying amount of portfolios of insurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, and the portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets and those that are liabilities.

The Group disaggregates the amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income into an insurance service result sub-total that comprises insurance revenue and insurance service expenses and, separately from the insurance service result, the 'net insurance finance income or expenses' sub-total. The Group has voluntarily included the net insurance finance income or expenses line in another sub-total: net insurance and investment result, which also includes the income from all the assets backing the Group's insurance liabilities.

The Group includes any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows recognized before the corresponding groups of insurance contracts are recognized in the carrying amount of the related portfolios of insurance contracts issued.

The Group separately presents income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held from the expenses or income from insurance contracts issued.

3.35. Insurance Revenue

For the General Model, The Group's insurance revenue depicts the provision of services arising from a group of insurance contracts at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. Insurance revenue from a group of insurance contracts is therefore the relevant portion for the

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period of the total consideration for the contracts, (i.e., the amount of premiums paid to the Group adjusted for financing effect (the time value of money) and excluding any investment components). As the Group provides insurance services under a group of insurance contracts issued, it reduces its LRC and recognizes insurance revenue, which is measured at the amount of consideration the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services.

For groups of insurance contracts measured under the General Model, insurance revenue consists of the sum of the changes in the LRC due to:

- The insurance service expenses incurred in the period measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the period, excluding:
 - Amounts allocated to the loss component.
 - Repayments of investment components.
 - Amounts that relate to transaction-based taxes collected on behalf of third parties.
 - Insurance acquisition expenses.
 - Amounts relating to risk adjustment for non-financial risk.
- The change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding:
 - Changes that relate to future service that adjust the CSM.
 - Amounts allocated to the loss component.
 - The amount of CSM for the services provided in the period.
- Other amounts, such as experience adjustments for premium receipts that relate to current or past service, if any Insurance revenue also includes the portion of premiums that relate to recovering those insurance acquisition cash flows included in the insurance service expenses in each period. Both amounts are measured in a systematic way on the basis of the passage of time.

For the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA), The insurance revenue for the period is the amount of expected premium receipts (excluding any investment component) allocated to the period. When applying the PAA, the Group recognizes insurance revenue for the period based on the passage of time by allocating expected premium receipts including premium experience adjustments to each period of service.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group considers whether there was a change in facts and circumstances indicating a need to change, on a prospective basis, the premium receipt allocation due to changes in the expected pattern of claim occurrence.

3.36. Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses arising from a group of insurance contracts issued comprises:

- Changes in the LIC related to claims and expenses incurred in the period excluding repayment of investment components.

- Changes in the LIC related to claims and expenses incurred in prior periods (related to past service)
- Other directly attributable insurance service expenses incurred in the period.
- Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows, which is recognized at the same amount in both insurance service expenses and insurance contract revenue.
- Loss component of onerous groups of contracts initially recognized in the period.
- Changes in the LRC related to future service that do not adjust the CSM, because they are changes in the loss components of onerous groups of contracts.

3.37. Income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held.

The Group presents income or expenses from a group of reinsurance contracts held and reinsurance finance income or expenses in profit or loss for the period separately. Income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held are split into the following two amounts:

- Amount recovered from reinsurers.
- An allocation of the premiums paid.

The Group presents cash flows that are contingent on claims as part of the amount recovered from reinsurers. Ceding commissions that are not contingent on claims of the underlying contracts are presented as a deduction in the premiums to be paid to the reinsurer which is then allocated to profit or loss.

The Group establishes a loss recovery component of the asset for the remaining coverage for a group of reinsurance contracts held. This depicts the recovery of losses recognized on the initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to a group. The loss recovery component adjusts the CSM of the group of reinsurance contracts held. The loss recovery component is then adjusted to reflect:

- Changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the underlying insurance contracts that relate to future service and do not adjust the CSM of the respective groups to which the underlying insurance contracts belong to.
- Reversals of loss recovery component to the extent those reversals are not changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the group of reinsurance contracts held.
- Allocations of the loss recovery component against the amounts recovered from reinsurers reported in line with the associated reinsured incurred claims or expenses.

3.38. Insurance finance income and expenses

Insurance finance income or expenses present the effect of the time value of money and the change in the time value of money, together with the effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk of a group of insurance contracts and a group

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of reinsurance contracts held.

The use of OCI presentation for insurance finance income and expenses

The Group has an accounting policy choice to present all the period's insurance finance income or expenses in profit or loss or to split the amount between profit or loss and other comprehensive income (OCI). When considering the choice of presentation of insurance finance income or expenses, the Group examines the assets held for that portfolio and how they are accounted for.

Currently the Group present all the period's insurance finance income or expenses in the profit or loss.

The Group may reassess its accounting policy choice during the duration of a group of direct participating contracts when there is a change in whether the Group holds the underlying items or no longer holds the underlying items. When such change occurs, the Group includes the amount accumulated in OCI by the date of change as a reclassification adjustment to profit or loss spread across the period of change and future periods based on the method and on assumptions that applied immediately before the date of change. Comparatives are not restated.

When applying the PAA, the Group does not discount the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and financial risk for group life and non-life policies with a coverage period of one year or less. For those claims that the Group expects to be paid within one year or less from the date of incurrence, the Group does not adjust future cash flows for the time value of money and the effects of financial risks. However, claims expected to take more than one year to settle are discounted applying the discount rate at the time the incurred claim is initially recognized.

3.39. 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 bears the full contribution on behalf of the employees contributions which is charged to profit or loss.

3.40. Other operating expenses

Expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting year 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 profit or loss upon utilization of the service or at the date of their origin. Under the presentation of IFRS 17, this comprises of non-attributable expenses for the period.

3.41. 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.

3.42. 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 year, 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.

3.43. Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses (if any), and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities (if any). Right-of-use assets for the Group relates to rental payments above two (2) years and they are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. During the year under review, there were no consession lease incentives granted to the group on rental payments.

3.44. Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are

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Standards/Amendments	Content	Effective Date
IFRS 9 & IFRS 7	Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1-Jan-26
IFRS 9 & IFRS 7	Power Purchase Agreements	1-Jan-26
IFRS	Annual Improvement to IFRS Account Standards – Volume 11	1-Jan-26
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1-Jan-27
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1-Jan-27
IAS 21	Amendments to IAS 21 - Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	1-Jan-27

issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

a)i IFRS 9 & IFRS 7 – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

In May 2024, the Board issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), which:

- ✓ Clarifies that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met
- ✓ Clarified how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features
- ✓ Clarifies the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments
- ✓ Requires additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Entities can early adopt the amendments that relate to the classification of financial assets plus the related disclosures and apply the other amendments later.

The amendment does not have any material impact on the Group.

a)ii IFRS 9 & IFRS 7 – Contracts referencing nature dependent electricity

In December 2024, the Board issued Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7). The amendments include:

- Clarifying the application of the 'own-use' requirements
- Permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments
- Adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

The clarifications regarding the 'own use' requirements must be applied retrospectively, but the guidance permitting hedge accounting have to be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated on or after the date of initial application. The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

The amendment does not have any material impact on the Group.

b)Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards

The IASB's annual improvements process deals with non-urgent, but necessary, clarifications and amendments to IFRS. In July 2024, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11.

The following is the amendments from the Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11:

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter

- ✓ IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Gain or Loss on Derecognition
 - ✓ Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Disclosure of
 - ✓ Deferred Difference between Fair Value and Transaction Price
 - ✓ Guidance on implementing IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Credit Risk Disclosures
 - ✓ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities
 - ✓ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Transaction Price
 - ✓ IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements - Determination of a 'De Facto Agent'
 - ✓ IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows - Cost Method
- The amendment does not have any material impact on the Group

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c) IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the Board issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements which replaces IAS 1. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures (as defined) and includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information.

Statement of profit or loss

An entity will be required to classify all income and expenses within its statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. In addition, IFRS 18 requires an entity to present subtotals and totals for 'operating profit or loss', 'profit or loss before financing and income taxes' and 'profit or loss'.

Main business activities

For the purposes of classifying its income and expenses into the categories required by IFRS 18, an entity will need to assess whether it has a 'main business activity' of investing in assets or providing financing to customers, as specific classification requirements will apply to such entities. Determining whether an entity has such a specified main business activity is a matter of fact and circumstances which requires judgement. An entity may have more than one main business activity.

Management-defined performance measures

IFRS 18 introduces the concept of a management-defined performance measure (MPM) which it defines as a subtotal of income and expenses that an entity uses in public communications outside financial statements, to communicate management's view of an aspect of the financial performance of the entity as a whole to users. IFRS 18 requires disclosure of information about all of an entity's MPMs within a single note to the financial statements and requires several disclosures to be made about each MPM, including how the measure is calculated and a reconciliation to the most comparable subtotal specified by IFRS 18 or another IFRS accounting standard.

Location of information, aggregation and disaggregation

IFRS 18 differentiates between 'presenting' information in the primary financial statements and 'disclosing' it in the notes, and introduces a principle for determining the location of information based on identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes. IFRS 18 requires aggregation and disaggregation of information to be performed with reference to similar and dissimilar

characteristics. Guidance is also provided for determining meaningful descriptions, or labels, for items that are aggregated in the financial statements.

Consequential amendments to other accounting standards

Narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss'. The optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest in the statement of cash flows has also largely been removed.

Transition

IFRS 18, and the consequential amendments to the other accounting standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and must be applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18, and the consequential amendments to the other accounting standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and must be applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted and must be disclosed.

The Group plans to adopt the full scope of the standard when it becomes effective. The impact assessment on the Group is on-going.

General requirements for insurers

IFRS 18 specifies that income and expenses arising from insurance contracts, and income and expenses from issued investment contracts with participation features recognised applying IFRS 9, are included in the operating category. The main business activities of insurance companies (for all segments – e.g. life insurers, non-life insurers and reinsurers) typically involve investing in assets and might also include providing financing to customers (e.g. an insurer that issues mortgages). This means that some income and expenses that would otherwise be classified in the investing or financing category are included in the operating category. The new requirements regarding MPMs may be particularly relevant for insurers because they often include non-GAAP profit measures in management commentaries and investor presentations.

Requirements for income statement classification that are relevant for insurers

IFRS 18 requires entities to classify their income and expenses into five categories; operating, investing, financing, income tax, discontinued operations. The operating category provides a complete picture of an entity's operations and

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includes income and expenses from an entity's main business activities. IFRS 18 assumes that any entity that issues insurance contracts will do so as a main business activity. All IFRS 17 income and expenses line items are therefore classified in the operating category. This also applies to the income and expenses arising from investment contracts with participating features recognised under IFRS 9. Under IFRS 18, the following line items, if applicable, are included in operating profit.

- Insurance revenue.
- Insurance service expenses.
- Insurance service result.
- Income and/or expenses from reinsurance contracts held.
- Insurance finance income or expense.
- Reinsurance finance income or expense.
- Income and expenses from investment contracts with participation features under IFRS 9.

IFRS 18 includes specific provisions for entities whose main business activities include investing in assets and/or providing financing to customers. Insurers typically invest in assets as part of their main business activities and may, in some cases, also provide financing to customers. These entities classify certain income and expenses in the operating category, which would otherwise be classified in the investing or financing category. This requires that we classify "Investment results" as part of its operating activities. In addition, we would also classify income and expenses from investment properties in the operating category rather than the investing category, provided such investments are integral in our business activities and are funded with policyholders resources. As such, the rental income and fair value gains or losses would be classified as operating activities.

In investing category, this requires that we classify items such as; share of profit or loss of equity-accounted investees, where an investment in an associate or joint venture is measured under the equity method, then the income and expenses from that investment are classified in the investing category.

d) IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the Board issued IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (IFRS 19), which allows eligible to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. Unless otherwise specified eligible entities that elect to apply IFRS 19 will not need to apply the disclosure requirements in other IFRS accounting standards.

An entity applying IFRS 19 is required to disclose that fact as part of its general IFRS accounting standards compliance statement. IFRS 19 requires an entity whose financial statements comply with IFRS accounting standards including IFRS 19 to make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance.

Eligible entities

- ✓ It is a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10 Consolidation Financial Statement
- ✓ It does not have public accountability
- ✓ It has a parent (either ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS accounting standards.

The standard does not have any impact on the Group as the group is not an Eligible entity

e) Amendments to IAS 21 - Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency

On 13 November 2025, the International Accounting Standards Board (the Board) issued Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency – Amendments to IAS 21 (the Amendments). The Amendments are intended to improve the usefulness of the resulting information in a cost-effective manner.

Under IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, the method of translation depends on whether the entity's functional currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy or not, and if it is, whether it is being translated into a presentation currency which is that of a hyperinflationary economy or not. A hyperinflationary economy is defined in IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies.

The Amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Earlier application of the Amendments is permitted, but an entity is required to disclose that fact.

If an entity's functional currency and presentation currency are the currency of a hyperinflationary economy (or are the currencies of different hyperinflationary economies) and it translates the results and financial position of foreign operations whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy, then it is required to:

- Apply the Amendments from the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the Amendments
- Restate the comparative amounts of its foreign operations included in the entity's previously issued financial statements by applying the general price index

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it applies to corresponding figures in accordance with paragraph 34 of IAS 29

- Disclose comparative summarised financial information about its foreign operations and label such information to identify that the entity prepared the information by applying the guidance in the previous bullet

Except as specified above, an entity applies the Amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and is not required to disclose the information about the financial statement line items affected nor, where applicable, earnings per share that would otherwise be required by paragraph 28(f) of IAS 8.

The standard does not have any Impact on the Group.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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.

In the application of AIICO's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(a) IFRS 17 critical judgements in applying the group's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (addressed separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying AIICO's accounting policies and that will have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements:

- **Assessment of significance of insurance risk:** AIICO applies its judgement in assessing whether a contract transfers to the issuer significant insurance risk. A contract transfers significant insurance risk only if an insured event could cause the Group to pay additional

amounts that are significant in any single scenario and only if there is a scenario that has commercial substance in which the issuer has a possibility of a loss on a present value basis upon an occurrence of the insured event, regardless of whether the insured event is extremely unlikely. The assessment of whether additional amounts payable on the occurrence of an insured event are significant and whether there is any scenario with commercial substance in which the issuer has a possibility of a loss on a present value basis involves significant judgement and is performed at initial recognition on a contract-by-contract basis. The type of contracts where this judgement is required are those that transfer financial and insurance risk and result in the latter being the smaller benefit provided. The application of judgement in this area is aided by the Group's processes to filter contracts where the additional amounts referred to above are more than 5% but less than 10% of the amounts paid if the insured event does not occur. Additional amounts that are less than 5% are considered by the Group as insignificant. A specialist unit conducts all these judgemental classifications under IFRS 17 to maintain consistency across the Group. This assessment is performed after separation of non-closely related distinct investment components.

- **Combination of insurance contracts:** Determining whether it is necessary to treat a set or series of insurance contracts as a single contract involves significant judgement and careful consideration. In assessing whether a set or series of insurance contracts achieve, or are designed to achieve, an overall commercial effect, the Group determines whether the rights and obligations are different when looked at together compared to when looked at individually and whether the Group is unable to measure one contract without considering the other.
- **Consideration whether there are investment components:** The Group considers all terms of contracts it issues to determine whether there are amounts payable to the policyholder in all circumstances, regardless of contract cancellation, maturity, and the occurrence or non-occurrence of an insured event. Some amounts, once paid by the policyholder, are repayable to the policyholder in all circumstances. The Group considers such payments to meet the definition of an investment component, irrespective of whether the amount repayable varies over the term of the contract as the amount is repayable only after it has first been paid by the policyholder.
- **Separation of non-insurance components from**

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insurance contracts: The Group issues some insurance contracts that have several elements in addition to the provision of the insurance coverage service, such as a deposit component, and investment management service. Some of these elements need to be separated and accounted for by applying other Standards, while other elements remain within the insurance measurement model. In assessing whether components meet the separation criteria and should be separated, the Group applies significant judgement.

- **Separation of insurance components of an insurance contract:** The Group issues some insurance contracts that combine protection for the policyholder against different types of insurance risks in a single contract. IFRS 17 does not require or permit separating insurance components of an insurance contract unless the legal form of a single contract does not reflect the substance of its contractual rights and obligations. In such cases, separate insurance elements must be recognised. Overriding the 'single contract' unit of account presumption involves significant judgement and is not an accounting policy choice. When determining whether a legal contract reflects its substance or not, the Group considers the interdependency between different risks covered, the ability of all components to lapse independently, and the ability to price and sell the components separately.
- **Determination of the contract boundary:** The measurement of a group of insurance contracts includes all the future cash flows arising within the contract boundary. In determining which cash flows fall within a contract boundary, the Group considers its substantive rights and obligations arising from the terms of the contract, from applicable law, regulation and customary business practices. Cash flows are considered to be outside of the contract boundary if the Group has the practical ability to reprice existing contracts to reflect their reassessed risks, and if the contract's pricing for coverage up to the date of reassessment only considers the risks until the next reassessment date. The Group applies its judgement in assessing whether it has the practical ability to set a price that fully reflects all the risks in the contract or portfolio. The Group considers contractual, legal and regulatory restrictions when making its assessment and applies judgement to decide whether these restrictions have commercial substance.
- **Identification of portfolios:** The Group defines a portfolio as insurance contracts subject to similar risks and managed together. Contracts within the same product line are expected to be in the same portfolio as they have similar risks and are managed together. The assessment of which risks are similar and how contracts are managed requires the exercise of judgement. Where similar products are issued by different entities within a group, they are considered to be separate portfolios. Despite the oversight provided by management at the group level, the Group determines that these contracts are managed at the local issuing entity level. For some product lines, the group acquires insurance contracts as part of a business combination or a portfolio transfer. Unlike originally issued contracts, contracts acquired in a settlement phase transfer an insurance risk of adverse claims development. The Group considers such risk to be different from contracts it originally issues and aggregates such contracts in separate portfolios by product line. For investment-linked insurance policies, AICO considers groups of contracts participating in different pools of underlying items to be in different portfolios, because they are subject to different risks from underlying items. However, where different products participate in the same pool of underlying items (e.g. investment-linked insurance policies and investment contracts with discretionary participating features), these are also considered separate portfolios due to different insurance risks.
- **Level of aggregation:** The Group applies judgement when distinguishing between contracts that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous and other profitable contracts
- **Assessment of directly attributable cash flows:** The Group uses judgement in assessing whether cash flows are directly attributable to a specific portfolio of insurance contracts. Insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the measurement of a group of insurance contracts only if they are directly attributable to the individual contracts in a group, or to the group itself, or the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs. When estimating fulfilment cash flows, the Group also allocates fixed and variable overheads fulfilment cash flows directly attributable to the fulfilment of insurance contracts.
- **Assessment of eligibility for PAA:** For Group Life and Non-Life insurance and reinsurance contracts with a coverage period extending beyond one year, the Group elects to apply the PAA if at the inception of the group, the Group reasonably expects that it will provide a liability for remaining coverage that would not differ materially from the General Model. The Group exercises judgement in determining whether the PAA eligibility criteria are met at initial recognition.
- **Assessment of the eligibility for meeting the criteria**

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for direct participating contracts: Direct participating contracts are considered to be sufficiently different from other participating contracts due to the enforceable link to the underlying items, the significance of policyholders' share in the pool and the significance of those returns to the overall policyholder payments. The Group assesses whether a contract meets the definition of a direct participating contract using the Group's expectations existing at inception of the contract. This assessment is performed, on a per product basis, for all insurance contracts with direct participating features and investment contracts with discretionary participating features (investment contracts with DPF). In assessing the significance of the policyholder's share of returns from the underlying items and the degree of variability in total payments to the policyholder, the Group applies significant judgement. AllCO also applies significant judgement in determining the policyholder share of returns. AllCO considers the benefits payable under the product to assess if the amounts are variable, based on changes in the fair value of any specified (underlying) assets. The eligibility for meeting the criteria for direct participating contracts, is therefore based on the existence of a pool of assets and a specified link between the value of the assets and policy holder benefits.

- **Assessment of significance of modification:** The Group derecognises the original contracts and recognises the modified contract as a new contract, if the derecognition criteria are met. The Group applies judgement to assess whether the modified terms of the contract would result in the original contract meeting the criteria for derecognition.
- **Level of aggregation for determining the risk adjustment for non-financial risk:** IFRS 17 does not define the level at which the risk adjustment for non-financial risk should be determined. The level of aggregation for determining the risk adjustment for non-financial risk is not an accounting policy choice and requires judgement. The Group considers that the benefits of diversification occur at an issuing entity level and therefore determines the risk adjustment for non-financial risk at that level. The diversification benefit is then allocated to all groups of insurance contracts for which it has been considered in aggregate. The Group considers that the risk adjustment for non-financial risk allocated to any individual group, as the cost of uncertainty, cannot be negative. Accordingly, when determining the allocation, correlations of non-financial risk between groups are ignored. This is because they have already been considered as part of the

diversification benefits in determining the overall entity-level risk adjustment. The Group allocates the total entity-level risk adjustment to groups based on the percentage of the group's expected fulfilment cash flows to the total expected fulfilment cash flows.

- **Selecting a method of allocation of coverage units:** IFRS 17 establishes a principle for determining coverage units, not a set of detailed requirements or methods. The selection of the appropriate method for determining the amount of coverage units is not an accounting policy choice. It involves the exercise of significant judgement and development of estimates considering individual facts and circumstances. The Group selects the appropriate method on a portfolio-by-portfolio basis. In determining the appropriate method, the Group considers the likelihood of insured events occurring to the extent that they affect expected period of coverage in the group, different levels of service across the period and the quantity of benefits expected to be received by the policyholder. For contracts providing both insurance coverage and investment-related services or both insurance coverage and investment-return services, the Group exercises judgement in determining the scaling factor applied in the weighting of benefits determined at initial recognition. The weights are recalculated in each subsequent period, reflecting historical experience and changes in assumptions for future periods that are determined at the reporting date. Coverage units over any given period (month or year) are determined as the product of the survival probability and benefits payable on the occurrence of the insured event over the period.
- **Assessment of discretionary cash flows for indirect participating contracts:** The terms of some indirect participating contracts, such as deferred variable annuities, give the Group discretion over the cash flows to be paid to policyholders. Changes in discretionary cash flows are considered to be related to future service, and, accordingly, adjust the CSM. To identify whether changes in cash flows are deemed to be changes in discretionary cash flows, the Group exercises judgement in specifying at inception what it regards as their commitment under the contract. How the Group specifies its commitment under the contract will determine how much of the changes in expected future cash flows will be reflected immediately in profit or loss or will adjust CSM. For deferred variable annuities, the Group considers its commitment under the contract to be the minimum guaranteed return in the accumulation phase and the guaranteed annuity rates in the pay-out phase.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Material Accounting Policies

For the year ended 31 December 2025

The following are key estimations that the directors have used in the process of applying AIICO's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance contract assets. By applying IFRS 17 to measurement of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held, AIICO has made estimations in the following key areas. They form part of the overall balances of insurance contract assets and liabilities and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities:

- Future cash flows
- Discount rates
- Allocation rate for insurance finance income or expenses
- Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

Every area, including AIICO's estimation methods and assumptions used and other sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed below. As of 31 December 2025 AIICO's total carrying amount of:

- Insurance contracts issued that are liabilities was [₦344,575,297,097]
- Reinsurance contracts held that are assets was [₦27,992,833,999]

Kindly refer to the sensitivities analysis for further breakdown of estimations and scenerio analysis.

(c) 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.

The 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 years presented.

(d) 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

Material Accounting Policies

For the year ended 31 December 2025

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.
- 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.

(e) 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 and are classified as a level 3 fair value hierarchy. As observable prices are not available for these securities, the Group has used valuation techniques to derive the fair value. See note 7(e)(ii).

(f) 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

(g) 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.

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

The carrying amount of the Goodwill is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the recoverable amount of the goodwill is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of the goodwill its Cash Generating Unit (CGU) exceeds its

Material Accounting Policies

For the year ended 31 December 2025

estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU (group of CGUs) and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the CGU (group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

(j) 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. No adjustments were made on the inputs to the model and assumptions to the model remains consistent with what was used in previous years.

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

(k) Current income 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 year for which the profits are being ascertained, subject to the

limitation 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.

(l) Deferred tax asset

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.

(m) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis reflects the impact, on profit or loss and equity, of changes in the relevant risk variables that are reasonably possible at the reporting date.

(n) 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.

Material Accounting Policies

For the year ended 31 December 2025

4.1 Product classification and measurement

No	Products	Portfolios	Measurement Model	Classification
1	Flexible Investment Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
2	Executive Pension Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
3	Education Legacy Assurance Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
4	Corporate Savings Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
5	Investment Income Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
6	New Corporate Savings Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
7	Single Prem Corporate Savings Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
8	Three Payment Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
9	Cash Accumulation Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
10	Flexible Endowment Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
11	Regular Without Profits Endowment	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
12	Modified 20-year Endowment	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
13	Non-Profit Whole Life Assurance	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
14	Children Education Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
15	Reg or Sing Prem Term Assurance	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
16	Reg or Sing Prem Mortgage Protection	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
17	Funeral Insurance Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
18	Life Celebration Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
19	PENCOM Regulated Annuity - Mort Adj	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
20	Immediate Annuity - Mort Adj	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
21	Deferred Annuity - Mortality Adj	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
22	Education Legacy Assurance Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
23	Corporate Savings Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
24	Investment Income Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
25	New Corporate Savings Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
26	Single Prem Corporate Savings Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
27	Three Payment Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
28	Cash Accumulation Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
29	Flexible Endowment Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
30	Regular Without Profits Endowment	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
31	Modified 20-year Endowment	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
32	Non-Profit Whole Life Assurance	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
33	Children Education Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
34	Reg or Sing Prem Term Assurance	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
35	Reg or Sing Prem Mortgage Protection	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
36	Funeral Insurance Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
37	Life Celebration Plan	Ordinary Life	GMM	Insurance Contract
38	PENCOM Regulated Annuity	Annuity	GMM	Insurance Contract
39	Immediate Annuity	Annuity	GMM	Insurance Contract
40	Deferred Annuity	Annuity	GMM	Insurance Contract
41	Credit Life	Group Life	PAA	Insurance Contract
42	Group Life	Group Life	PAA	Insurance Contract
43	Agric	Non-Life	PAA	Insurance Contract
44	Casualty	Non-Life	PAA	Insurance Contract
45	Marine	Non-Life	PAA	Insurance Contract
46	Special Oil	Non-Life	PAA	Insurance Contract
47	Fire	Non-Life	PAA	Insurance Contract
48	Motor	Non-Life	PAA	Insurance Contract
49	Personal Accident	Non-Life	PAA	Insurance Contract
50	Employers Liability	Non-Life	PAA	Insurance Contract
51	Reinsurance contract within contract boundary of one year or less (item 41 & 42 above)	Group Life	PAA	Reinsurance Contract
51	Reinsurance contract within contract boundary of one year or less (item 43 to 50 above)	Non-Life	PAA	Reinsurance Contract



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Consolidated and Separate Statements of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2025

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Notes	Group		Company	
		31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2	74,378,708	35,161,542	37,320,190	19,613,904
Financial assets:	3				
- Financial assets at amortised cost		157,889,695	144,070,056	99,059,748	102,362,969
- Fair value through other comprehensive income		30,423,691	19,154,638	25,639,423	16,985,572
- Fair value through profit or loss		259,987,583	178,406,331	259,987,583	178,406,331
Loans and advances	4	1,343,111	78,963	-	-
Trade receivables	5	1,444,888	1,573,894	961,793	1,224,509
Reinsurance contract assets	6	27,992,833	21,097,467	27,992,833	21,097,467
Other receivables and prepayments	7	5,998,952	4,043,323	4,089,529	3,113,563
Deferred tax assets	9(d)	115,325	115,325	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	10	-	-	1,087,317	1,087,317
Investment properties	11(a)	-	1,080,000	-	1,080,000
Property and equipment	13	20,081,075	9,207,173	19,878,911	8,986,436
Statutory deposits	14	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Right of use assets	8	92,275	142,211	60,794	83,954
Goodwill and other intangible assets	12	3,770,552	1,858,656	3,718,560	1,803,340
Total assets		584,018,689	416,489,578	480,296,681	356,345,362
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	15(a)	345,149,698	262,019,620	344,575,297	261,574,660
Investment contract liabilities	15(e)	5,623,326	4,615,131	5,623,326	4,615,131
Reinsurance contract liabilities	6	971,474	271,879	971,474	271,879
Other technical liabilities	16(b)	7,264,752	8,809,308	7,264,752	8,809,308
Trade payables	16(a)	1,978,167	3,138,521	1,978,167	3,138,521
Other payables and accruals	17(a)	21,472,928	15,337,587	20,190,269	12,224,114
Fixed income liabilities	17(b)	97,454,037	53,040,546	-	-
Current income tax payable	9(a)	1,720,549	814,439	1,551,225	744,100
Deferred tax liabilities	9(d)	3,691,010	637,412	3,681,978	628,380
Total liabilities		485,325,941	348,684,443	385,836,489	292,006,093
Equity					
Share capital	18(a)	18,302,638	18,302,638	18,302,638	18,302,638
Share premium	18(b)(i)	64,745	64,745	64,745	64,745
Revaluation reserve	18(c)	9,840,942	2,764,016	9,840,942	2,764,016
Fair value reserve	18(d)	5,154,733	1,489,465	5,268,125	1,539,842
Contingency reserve	18(e)	18,170,219	14,564,278	18,170,219	14,564,278
Retained earnings	18(f)	46,488,305	30,042,454	42,813,524	27,103,750
Shareholders' funds		98,021,582	67,227,595	94,460,192	64,339,269
Non-controlling interests	10(d)	671,166	577,540	-	-
Total equity		98,692,748	67,805,135	94,460,192	64,339,269
Total liabilities and equity		584,018,689	416,489,578	480,296,681	356,345,362

These consolidated and separate financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 5th March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr. Kundan Sainani

Chairman

FRC/2013/PRO/DIR/003/00000003622



Mr. Babatunde Fajemirokun

Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer

FRC /2015/PRO/CIIN/010/00000019973



Mrs. Bisola Elias

Chief Financial Officer

FRC/2018/PRO/ICAN/001/00000018839

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

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

For the year ended 31 December 2025

In thousands of naira	Notes	Group		Company	
		31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Insurance Revenue	19(a)	137,028,260	108,354,827	135,012,562	107,033,286
Insurance Service Expense	19(b)	(95,181,695)	(86,637,364)	(94,125,717)	(85,872,026)
Net Expenses from Reinsurance Contracts	19(c)	(29,348,500)	(24,722,687)	(29,348,500)	(24,722,687)
Insurance service result		12,498,065	(3,005,224)	11,538,345	(3,561,427)
Investment income from effective interest	20(a)	60,483,246	41,070,645	46,131,854	34,350,996
Other investment income	20(a)	739,248	902,082	501,108	785,322
(Loss)/gain on investment contracts	20(b)	(389,317)	97,082	(389,317)	97,082
Net realised gain/(loss)	21(a)(i)	639,599	(106,980)	96,527	121,740
Net fair value gain/(loss) on assets at fair value	21(b)	24,033,544	(7,857,510)	24,033,544	(7,857,510)
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain	23	(2,806,532)	11,174,117	(2,649,903)	10,926,367
Net impairment (loss)/reversal	22	(56,098)	(355,525)	27,375	(337,349)
Net investment income		82,643,689	44,923,911	67,751,187	38,086,648
Net Finance Expense from Insurance Contracts	24(a)	(58,674,519)	(19,775,760)	(58,661,727)	(19,758,044)
Net Finance Income from Reinsurance Contracts	24(b)	1,635,900	705,931	1,635,900	705,931
Net insurance finance result		(57,038,619)	(19,069,829)	(57,025,827)	(19,052,113)
Net insurance and investment result		38,103,136	22,848,858	22,263,705	15,473,108
Other Income	25	3,658,862	2,079,421	2,735,455	1,873,088
Other Expenses	26	(17,405,606)	(9,004,855)	(1,599,095)	(1,513,588)
Profit before income tax		24,356,391	15,923,424	23,400,065	15,832,608
Income tax expense	9(b)(i)	(1,672,565)	(730,956)	(1,521,981)	(676,278)
Profit for the year		22,683,826	15,192,468	21,878,084	15,156,330
Attributable to owners of the parent		22,583,199	15,194,711	21,878,084	15,156,330
Attributable to non-controlling interest holders	10(e)	100,627	(2,243)	-	-
		22,683,826	15,192,468	21,878,084	15,156,330
Other comprehensive income, net of tax					
Items within OCI that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Fair value gain on debt instruments	18(d)	913,514	816,299	913,583	(76,276)
Impairment reversal/(charge) on FVTOCI	22(a)	10,764	29,642	10,600	31,990
Deferred tax expense on fair value gains on debt instruments	18(d)	(199,325)	-	(199,325)	-
Recycling realised (gain)/loss on sale of debt instruments to profit or loss	18(d)	(34,580)	252,404	(34,580)	-
Items within OCI that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Fair value gain on equity securities	18(d)	2,820,162	2,033,240	2,859,310	2,094,600
Revaluation gain on property and equipment	18(c)	10,109,894	-	10,109,894	-
Deferred tax expense on fair value gains on equity and PPE	18(d)	(3,032,968)	-	(3,032,968)	-
Deferred tax credit/(expense) on fair value gain/loss on equity instruments	18(d)	178,696	(628,380)	178,696	(628,380)
Total other comprehensive income		10,766,156	2,503,205	10,805,209	1,421,934
Total comprehensive income for the year		33,449,982	17,695,673	32,683,293	16,578,264
Attributable to owners of the parent		33,353,261	17,589,789	32,683,293	16,578,264
Attributable to non-controlling interests	10(e)	96,722	105,884	-	-
		33,449,982	17,695,673	32,683,293	16,578,264
Basic and diluted earnings per share (kobo)	27(a)	62	42		

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

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity - Company

For the year ended 31 December 2025

		Attributable to owners of the Company						Total
	Note	Issued Share Capital	Share Premium	Revaluation Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	Contingency Reserve	Retained Earnings	shareholders' Equity
<i>In thousands of naira</i>								
Balance at 1 January 2024	18	18,302,638	64,745	2,764,016	(13,544)	11,755,475	16,717,938	49,591,268
Total comprehensive income for the year								
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	15,156,330	15,156,330
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	1,421,934	-	-	1,421,934
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	1,421,934	-	15,156,330	16,578,264
Transfers within equity								
Transfer to contingency reserve	18(e)	-	-	-	-	2,808,803	(2,808,803)	-
Transfer to retained earnings from fair value reserve	18(d)	-	-	-	131,452	-	(131,452)	-
Total transfers		-	-	-	131,452	2,808,803	(2,940,255)	-
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity								
Dividend paid to ordinary shareholders	18(f)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,830,264)	(1,830,264)
Total contributions by and distributions to equity holders		-	-	-	-	-	(1,830,264)	(1,830,264)
Balance at 31 December 2024		18,302,638	64,745	2,764,016	1,539,842	14,564,278	27,103,750	64,339,268
Balance at 1 January 2025		18,302,638	64,745	2,764,016	1,539,842	14,564,278	27,103,750	64,339,268
Total comprehensive income for the year								
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	21,878,084	21,878,084
Other comprehensive income		-	-	7,076,926	3,728,283	-	-	10,805,209
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	7,076,926	3,728,283	-	21,878,084	32,683,293
Transfers within equity								
Transfer to contingency reserve	18(e)	-	-	-	-	3,605,941	(3,605,941)	-
Total transfers within equity		-	-	-	-	3,605,941	(3,605,941)	-
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity								
Dividend paid to ordinary shareholders	18(f)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,562,370)	(2,562,370)
Total contributions by and distributions to equity holders		-	-	-	-	-	(2,562,370)	(2,562,370)
Balance at 31 December 2025		18,302,638	64,745	9,840,942	5,268,125	18,170,219	42,813,523	94,460,192

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

Consolidated and Separate Statements of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2025

In thousands of naira	Notes	Group		Company	
		31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Operating activities:					
Premiums received for insurance contracts	28(a)	182,795,780	156,190,406	180,738,531	154,954,795
Reinsurance premium paid during the year	6(a)	(42,671,105)	(42,377,271)	(42,671,105)	(42,377,271)
Acquisition cashflows received	6(a)	4,570,153	4,817,995	4,570,153	4,817,995
Acquisition cashflows paid	15(b)i	(29,201,101)	(22,206,678)	(29,201,101)	(22,206,678)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	28(i)	(95,837,873)	(90,591,765)	(94,781,895)	(89,826,427)
Claims and other benefits received	6(a)	6,174,647	10,358,445	6,174,647	10,358,445
Cash flows on premium paid in advance and unallocated premium	16(b)	6,977,706	8,470,254	6,977,706	8,470,254
Minimum deposit on premium paid	7(ii)	(69,519)	(57,877)	(69,519)	(57,877)
Receipt from deposit administration	15(e)(i)	64,531	53,145	64,531	53,145
Receipt from other investment contract	15(e)(ii)	432,405	798,045	432,405	798,045
Withdrawal from deposit administration	15(e)(i)	(3,184)	(21,236)	(3,184)	(21,236)
Withdrawal from other investment contract	15(e)(ii)	(106,809)	(94,810)	(106,809)	(94,810)
Cash flows on non-attributable expenses	28(d)	(1,598,346)	(1,018,846)	(523,187)	(723,874)
Other cashflow receipts/(payments)		2,049,441	8,941,101	7,180,677	7,049,251
Additions into fixed income liabilities	17(b)	76,011,029	61,620,516	-	-
Liquidations/maturities from fixed income liabilities	17(b)	(36,808,578)	(44,901,118)	-	-
Interest paid	17(b)	(8,668,582)	(3,762,545)	-	-
Income tax paid	9(a)	(623,398)	(435,311)	(571,799)	(392,264)
Net cash flows from operating activities		63,487,195	45,782,450	38,210,050	30,801,493
Investing activities:					
Interest income received	20(a)	45,963,572	29,924,625	33,282,631	24,921,792
Interest income received on deposit administration	28(e)	220,452	112,853	220,452	112,853
Dividend income received	20(a)	739,248	385,742	501,108	268,981
Rental income	25(a)	219,111	123,767	219,111	123,767
Purchase of property and equipment	13	(1,770,348)	(1,776,522)	(1,674,217)	(1,612,801)
Prepaid lease payments	8	119,228	82,383	119,228	57,133
Purchase of intangible asset	12	(2,141,934)	(436,172)	(2,123,791)	(424,072)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	28(b)	37,895	12,120	37,518	11,011
Proceeds from sale of investment property	11(b)	1,132,812	70,000	1,132,812	70,000
Loans and advances	4a)	1,354,744	79,815	-	-
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	3(a)(iii)	(82,115,364)	(46,380,153)	(26,960,652)	(14,101,030)
Purchase of financial assets at FVTOCI	3(b)(ii)	(11,638,905)	(9,931,825)	(7,546,458)	(3,114,110)
Purchase of financial assets at FVTPL	3(c)(i)	(58,465,561)	(48,205,442)	(58,465,561)	(48,205,442)
Proceed on disposal/redemption of financial assets	28(c)	81,126,572	41,452,296	39,839,007	19,296,002
Proceeds from maturities	3(d)	4,810,566	4,377,630	4,733,779	4,216,005
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(20,407,913)	(30,108,883)	(16,685,034)	(18,379,910)
Financing activities:					
Dividend paid to equity holders	18(f)	(2,562,370)	(1,830,264)	(2,562,370)	(1,830,264)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(2,562,370)	(1,830,264)	(2,562,370)	(1,830,264)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		40,516,913	13,843,304	18,962,646	10,591,319
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		35,195,357	18,423,224	19,639,248	7,921,257
Net foreign exchange difference	23(i)	(1,275,156)	2,928,829	(1,230,359)	1,126,672
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	2(b)	74,437,114	35,195,357	37,371,535	19,639,248

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1 Segment Information

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

- **Life business** - 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.
- **General business** - The general insurance business 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.
- **Health management services** - 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 AICO Insurance Plc on July 1, 2012.
- **Asset management** - 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.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

As indicated above, the main factor considered in organizing the business units into reportable operating segment is the nature of products or services rendered by the business units.

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment profit before income tax, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Executive Management Committee. Segment profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

The measurement policies the Group uses for segment reporting are the same as those used in its financial statements. There have been no changes from prior periods in the measurement methods used to determine reported segment profit or loss.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Life Business	General Business	Elimination of inter-business transactions	Health management services	Asset management	Elimination of inter-segment transactions	31 December 2025
<i>In thousands of naira</i>							
Insurance Revenue	69,585,486	65,427,076	-	2,015,698	-	-	137,028,260
Insurance Service Expense	(59,787,761)	(34,337,956)	-	(1,055,978)	-	-	(95,181,695)
Net Expenses from Reinsurance Contracts	(1,957,614)	(27,390,885)	-	(29,348,499)	-	-	(29,348,500)
Insurance service result	7,840,111	3,698,235	-	959,720	-	-	12,498,065
Investment income from effective interest	40,016,307	6,115,546	-	159,348	14,772,919	(580,875)	60,483,246
Other investment income	283,750	217,358	-	-	238,139	-	739,247
Loss from investment contracts	(389,317)	-	-	-	(389,317)	-	(389,317)
Net realised gain/(loss)	(873,128)	969,654	-	-	543,072	-	639,599
Net fair value gains	24,033,544	-	-	-	-	-	24,033,544
Net unrealised foreign exchange loss	(701,944)	(1,947,959)	-	-	(156,628)	-	(2,806,531)
Net Impairment Reversal / (Loss)	4,946	22,429	-	(54,029)	(29,444)	-	(56,098)
Net investment income	62,374,159	5,377,028	-	105,320	15,368,058	(580,875)	82,643,689
Net Finance expense from Insurance Contracts	(55,013,498)	(3,648,229)	-	(12,792)	-	-	(58,674,519)
Net Finance Income from Reinsurance Contracts	137,508	1,498,392	-	1,635,900	-	-	1,635,900
Net insurance finance expenses	(54,875,989)	(2,149,837)	-	(12,792)	-	-	(57,038,619)
Net insurance and investment result	15,338,280	6,925,426	-	1,052,247	15,368,058	(580,875)	38,103,136
Other Income	732,622	2,002,833	-	4,481	1,295,177	(376,250)	3,658,862
Personnel expenses	-	-	-	(436,276)	(705,471)	-	(1,141,747)
Other Expenses	(1,022,728)	(576,367)	-	(430,243)	(15,191,647)	957,125	(16,263,859)
Profit before income tax	15,048,174	8,351,892	-	190,209	766,117	-	24,356,391
Income tax expense	(9,607)	(1,512,374)	-	(45,944)	(104,640)	-	(1,672,565)
Profit for the year	15,038,567	6,839,518	-	144,265	661,477	-	22,683,826
Attributable to owners of the parent	15,038,567	6,839,518	-	109,785	595,329	-	22,583,199
Attributable to non-controlling interest holders	-	-	-	34,480	66,148	-	100,627
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	15,038,567	6,839,518	-	144,265	661,477	-	22,683,826
Items within OCI that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:							
Fair value gain on financial assets	678,605	234,978	-	-	(69)	-	913,514
Impairment reversal/(charge) on FVOCI	624	9,976	-	-	164	-	10,764
Deferred tax expense on fair value gains on debt instruments	(48,249)	(151,076)	-	-	-	-	(199,325)
Realized loss on debt instruments	-	(34,580)	-	-	-	-	(34,580)
Items within OCI that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:							
Fair value gain/(loss) on equity securities	3,412,070	(552,760)	-	-	(39,148)	-	2,820,162
Deferred tax expense on fair value gains on PPE	(2,216,941)	(816,027)	-	-	-	-	(3,032,968)
Deferred tax expense on fair value gains on equity	(175,829)	354,524	-	-	-	-	178,696
Revaluation gain on property and equipment	7,389,804	2,720,090	-	-	-	-	10,109,894
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)	9,040,084	1,765,125	-	-	(39,033)	-	10,766,156
Total comprehensive income for the year	24,078,651	8,604,642	-	144,265	622,424	-	33,449,983

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(b) Segment statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Life Business	General Business	Elimination of inter-business transactions	Company	Health management services	Asset management	Elimination of inter-segment transactions	31 December 2024
<i>In thousands of naira</i>								
Insurance Revenue	51,882,593	55,150,693	-	107,033,286	1,321,541	-	-	108,354,827
Insurance Service Expense	(48,796,552)	(37,075,475)	-	(85,872,026)	(765,338)	-	-	(86,637,364)
Net Expenses from Reinsurance Contracts	(1,455,112)	(23,267,574)	-	(24,722,687)	-	-	-	(24,722,687)
Insurance service result	1,630,929	(5,192,356)	-	(3,561,427)	556,203	-	-	(3,005,224)
Investment income from effective interest	30,550,232	3,800,764	-	34,350,996	118,100	7,205,886	(604,338)	41,070,645
Other investment income	588,686	196,637	-	785,322	-	116,760	-	902,082
Profit from investment contracts	97,082	-	-	97,082	-	-	-	97,082
Net realised gain/(loss)	190,674	(68,934)	-	121,740	-	(228,720)	-	(106,980)
Net fair value losses	(8,077,510)	220,000	-	(7,857,510)	-	-	-	(7,857,510)
Net foreign exchange income	2,466,698	8,459,669	-	10,926,367	-	247,751	-	11,174,117
Net impairment Reversal / (Loss)	(213,566)	(123,783)	-	(337,349)	(42,296)	24,120	-	(355,525)
Net investment income	25,602,296	12,484,353	-	38,086,648	75,804	7,365,796	(604,338)	44,923,911
Net Finance expense from Insurance Contracts	(18,809,827)	(948,217)	-	(19,758,044)	(17,716)	-	-	(19,775,760)
Net Finance Income from Reinsurance Contracts	57,596	648,335	-	705,931	-	-	-	705,931
Net insurance finance income/(expenses)	(18,752,230)	(299,883)	-	(19,052,113)	(17,716)	-	-	(19,069,829)
Net insurance and investment result	8,480,994	6,992,115	-	15,473,108	614,291	7,365,796	(604,338)	22,848,858
Other income	537,273	1,335,815	-	1,873,088	3,865	793,846	(591,378)	2,079,421
Personnel expenses	-	-	-	-	(289,835)	(410,622)	-	(700,457)
Other Expenses	(1,019,673)	(493,915)	-	(1,513,588)	(359,410)	(7,621,870)	1,190,470	(8,304,398)
Profit before income tax	7,998,593	7,834,015	-	15,832,608	(31,089)	127,150	(5,245)	15,923,424
Income tax expense	(248,317)	(427,961)	-	(676,278)	(14,821)	(39,857)	-	(730,956)
Profit for the year	7,750,276	7,406,054	-	15,156,330	(45,910)	87,293	(5,245)	15,192,468
Attributable to owners of the parent	7,750,276	7,406,054	-	15,156,330	(34,937)	78,564	(5,245)	15,194,711
Attributable to non-controlling interest holders	-	-	-	-	(10,972)	8,729	-	(2,243)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	7,750,276	7,406,054	-	15,156,330	(45,910)	87,293	(5,245)	15,192,468
Items within OCI that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:								
Fair value (loss)/gain on financial assets	(416,571)	340,295	-	(76,276)	-	892,576	-	816,299
Impairment reversal on FVTOCI	8,059	23,932	-	31,990	-	(2,348)	-	29,642
Recycling of realized loss on debt instruments to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	252,404	-	252,404
Items within OCI that will not be reclassified to profit loss in subsequent periods:								
Fair value gain on equity securities	1,381,872	712,728	-	2,094,600	-	(61,361)	-	2,033,240
Deferred tax expense on fair value gains	(414,562)	(213,819)	-	(628,380)	-	-	-	(628,380)
Total other comprehensive (loss)/ income	558,798	863,136	-	1,421,934	-	1,081,271	-	2,503,205
Total comprehensive income for the year	8,309,075	8,269,190	-	16,578,264	(45,910)	1,168,564	(5,245)	17,695,673

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

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Segment Statement of Financial Position

	Life	General	Elimination of inter-business transactions	Company	Health management services	Asset management	Elimination of inter-segment transactions	31 December 2025
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	21,718,248	15,601,942	-	37,320,190	357,116	36,701,403	-	74,378,708
Financial assets:								
- Debt instruments at amortised cost	61,318,672	37,741,076	-	99,059,748	1,106,799	59,760,058	(2,036,909)	157,889,696
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	13,128,252	12,511,171	-	25,639,423	-	4,784,268	-	30,423,691
- Fair value through profit or loss	259,987,583	-	-	259,987,583	-	-	-	259,987,583
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	1,343,111	-	1,343,111
Trade receivables	-	961,793	-	961,793	330,995	152,100	-	1,444,888
Reinsurance Contract Assets	3,210,669	24,782,164	-	27,992,833	-	-	-	27,992,833
Other receivables and prepayments	5,718,156	1,531,445	(3,160,072)	4,089,529	91,523	1,991,235	(173,335)	5,998,952
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	115,325	-	-	115,325
Investment in subsidiaries	837,317	250,000	-	1,087,317	-	-	(1,087,317)	-
Property and equipment	14,128,576	5,750,335	-	19,878,911	20,702	181,462	-	20,081,075
Statutory deposits	200,000	300,000	-	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Right of use assets	39,850	20,944	-	60,794	-	31,481	-	92,275
Goodwill and other intangible assets	2,085,452	1,633,108	-	3,718,560	27,647	24,345	-	3,770,552
Total assets	382,372,775	101,083,978	(3,160,072)	480,296,681	2,050,106	104,969,463	(3,297,561)	584,018,689
Liabilities								
Insurance contract liabilities	303,149,810	41,425,487	-	344,575,297	574,401	-	-	345,149,698
Investment contract liabilities	5,623,326	-	-	5,623,326	-	-	-	5,623,326
Reinsurance contract liabilities	9,510	961,964	-	971,474	-	-	-	971,474
Other technical liabilities	3,107,458	4,157,294	-	7,264,752	-	-	-	7,264,752
Trade payables	1,044,262	933,905	-	1,978,167	-	-	-	1,978,167
Other payables and accruals	10,076,361	13,273,979	(3,160,072)	20,190,268	511,435	983,058	(211,833)	21,472,928
Fixed income liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	99,502,089	(2,048,052)	97,454,037
Current income tax payable	-	1,551,225	-	1,551,225	54,257	115,067	-	1,720,549
Deferred tax liabilities	2,855,583	826,395	-	3,681,978	9,032	-	-	3,691,010
Total liabilities	325,866,310	63,130,250	(3,160,072)	385,836,488	1,149,124	100,600,214	(2,259,885)	485,325,941
Equity								
Share capital	8,003,650	10,298,988	-	18,302,638	600,000	1,200,000	(1,800,000)	18,302,638
Share premium	64,745	-	-	64,745	47,494	41,346	(88,840)	64,745
Revaluation reserve	7,038,009	2,802,933	-	9,840,942	-	-	-	9,840,942
Fair value reserve	3,055,821	2,212,304	-	5,268,125	-	4,342	(117,734)	5,154,733
Contingency reserve	8,072,248	10,097,971	-	18,170,219	-	-	-	18,170,219
Retained earnings	30,271,992	12,541,532	-	42,813,524	253,487	3,123,561	297,733	46,488,305
Shareholders' funds	56,506,465	37,953,728	-	94,460,193	900,982	4,369,249	(1,708,841)	98,021,582
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	671,166	671,166
Total equity	56,506,465	37,953,728	-	94,460,193	900,982	4,369,249	(1,037,676)	98,692,748
Total liabilities and equity	382,372,775	101,083,978	(3,160,072)	480,296,681	2,050,106	104,969,463	(3,297,561)	584,018,689

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(b) Segment Statement of Financial Position

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Life	General	Elimination of inter-business transactions	Company	Health management services	Asset management	Elimination of inter-segment transactions	31 December 2024
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	8,453,114	11,160,790	-	19,613,904	59,829	15,487,809	-	35,161,542
Financial assets:								
- Debt instruments at amortised cost	64,299,181	38,063,788	-	102,362,969	872,196	47,593,568	(6,758,676)	144,070,056
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	9,222,924	7,762,648	-	16,985,572	-	2,169,066	-	19,154,638
- Fair value through profit or loss	178,406,331	-	-	178,406,331	-	-	-	178,406,331
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	78,963	-	78,963
Trade receivables	-	1,224,509	-	1,224,509	184,099	165,286	-	1,573,894
Reinsurance contract assets	1,928,395	19,169,072	-	21,097,467	-	-	-	21,097,467
Other receivables and prepayments	4,852,849	1,077,597	(2,816,883)	3,113,563	180,392	894,856	(145,488)	4,043,323
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	115,325	-	-	115,325
Investment in subsidiaries	837,317	250,000	-	1,087,317	-	-	(1,087,317)	-
Investment properties	540,000	540,000	-	1,080,000	-	-	-	1,080,000
Property and equipment	6,611,755	2,374,681	-	8,986,436	30,147	190,590	-	9,207,173
Statutory deposits	200,000	300,000	-	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Right of use assets	48,197	35,757	-	83,954	-	58,257	-	142,211
Goodwill and other intangible assets	880,377	922,963	-	1,803,340	23,452	31,864	-	1,858,656
Total Assets	276,280,440.02	82,881,805.20	(2,816,883)	356,345,362	1,465,439	66,670,257	(7,991,481)	416,489,578
Liabilities and Equity								
Liabilities								
Insurance contract liabilities	225,432,022	36,142,638	-	261,574,660	444,960	-	-	262,019,620
Investment contract liabilities	4,615,131	-	-	4,615,131	-	-	-	4,615,131
Reinsurance contract liabilities	136,785	135,094	-	271,879	-	-	-	271,879
Other technical liabilities	3,227,602	5,581,706	-	8,809,308	-	-	-	8,809,308
Trade payables	495,079	2,643,442	-	3,138,521	-	-	-	3,138,521
Other payables and accrual	6,754,381	8,286,616	(2,816,883)	12,224,114	246,419	3,007,296	(140,243)	15,337,587
Fixed income liability	-	-	-	-	-	59,854,118	(6,813,572)	53,040,546
Current income tax payable	248,316	495,784	-	744,100	8,313	62,026	-	814,439
Deferred tax liability	414,561	213,819	-	628,380	9,032	-	-	637,412
Total liabilities	241,323,877	53,499,100	(2,816,883)	292,006,093	708,724	62,923,440	(6,953,815)	348,684,442
Equity								
Issued share capital	8,003,650	10,298,988	-	18,302,638	600,000	1,200,000	(1,800,000)	18,302,638
Share premium	64,745	-	-	64,745	47,494	41,346	(88,840)	64,745
Revaluation reserve	1,865,146	898,870	-	2,764,016	-	-	-	2,764,016
Fair value reserve	167,465	1,372,377	-	1,539,842	-	74,360	(124,737)	1,489,465
Contingency reserve	6,567,903	7,996,375	-	14,564,278	-	-	-	14,564,278
Retained earnings	18,287,654	8,816,095	-	27,103,750	109,222	2,431,111	398,371	30,042,454
Shareholders funds	34,956,563	29,382,705	-	64,339,269	756,716	3,746,817	(1,615,206)	67,227,596
Non- controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	577,540	577,540
Total equity	34,956,563	29,382,705	-	64,339,269	756,716	3,746,817	(1,037,666)	67,805,135
Total liabilities and equity	276,280,440.02	82,881,805.20	(2,816,883)	356,345,362	1,465,439	66,670,257	(7,991,481)	416,489,578

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

2 Cash and cash equivalents

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Cash on hand	34,415	32,778	34,415	32,136
Cash in bank	13,299,865	10,527,252	12,168,719	9,767,083
Short-term deposits	61,102,834	24,635,327	25,168,401	9,840,029
	74,437,114	35,195,357	37,371,535	19,639,248
Allowance for impairment on short term deposits	(58,405)	(33,815)	(51,345)	(25,344)
	74,378,708	35,161,542	37,320,190	19,613,904
At 1 January	(33,815)	(5,880)	(25,344)	(1,855)
Impairment charge in the year	(24,590)	(27,935)	(26,001)	(23,489)
Balance as at	(58,405)	(33,815)	(51,345)	(25,344)
Current	74,378,708	35,161,542	37,320,190	19,613,904
Non Current	-	-	-	-
	74,378,708	35,161,542	37,320,190	19,613,904

(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.

Interest rates on this deposit ranges from 14-17% per annum and maturities ranging between 30-90days. These funds are placed with local banks.

(b) For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Cash on hand	34,415	32,778	34,415	32,136
Cash in bank	13,299,865	10,527,252	12,168,719	9,767,083
Short-term deposits	61,102,834	24,635,327	25,168,401	9,840,029
	74,437,114	35,195,357	37,371,535	19,639,248

(c) Movement in cash at bank is as follows:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Balance at 1 January	10,527,252	6,714,953	9,767,083	5,600,744
Net movement	2,812,535	4,994,131	2,441,558	5,348,171
Interest received (see note 25(a))	5,991	2,661	5,991	2,661
Bank charges	(372,940)	(382,070)	(372,940)	(382,070)
Realised exchange gain/(loss) (see note 21a(ii))	594,283	(1,027,562)	594,283	(1,027,562)
Unrealised exchange (loss)/gain (see note 23(ii))	(267,256)	225,138	(267,256)	225,138
	13,299,865	10,527,252	12,168,719	9,767,083

(c) Movement in short term deposits is as follows:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Balance at 1 January	24,635,327	11,686,356	9,840,029	2,295,168
Net movement in placements	37,459,220	9,760,218	16,190,842	6,588,912
Accrued interest in the year (see note 20(a))	6,298,714	3,982,609	1,731,186	1,634,360
Interest received (see note 20(a))	(6,282,527)	(3,497,547)	(1,630,553)	(1,579,945)
Unrealised exchange (loss)/gain (see note 23(ii))	(1,007,901)	2,703,690	(963,104)	901,534
	61,102,834	24,635,327	25,168,401	9,840,029

3 Financial assets

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Financial assets at amortized cost (see note (a) below)	157,889,695	144,070,056	99,059,748	102,362,969
Fair value through other comprehensive income (see note (b) below)	30,423,691	19,154,638	25,639,423	16,985,572
Fair value through profit or loss (see note (c) below)	259,987,583	178,406,331	259,987,583	178,406,331
	448,300,969	341,631,025	384,686,754	297,754,872
Current	290,411,274	197,560,969	285,627,006	195,391,903
Non Current	157,889,695	144,070,056	99,059,748	102,362,969
	448,300,969	341,631,025	384,686,754	297,754,872

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(a) Financial assets at amortised cost

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Federal Government Bonds	81,253,861	87,760,285	62,915,013	66,094,550
Treasury Bills	10,611,075	6,675,120	8,697,281	1,365,272
Other financial assets (see (i) below)	-	1,030,436	929,820	5,903,268
Corporate Bonds	3,582,486	2,858,767	1,793,982	1,602,916
Euro Bond	19,346,837	25,226,739	16,671,160	21,077,727
Commercial Paper	36,598,929	15,100,033	1,489,697	888,460
Loans to policyholders	4,410,095	3,806,359	4,410,095	3,806,359
Staff loans	1,975,921	1,585,875	1,975,921	1,585,257
CSR Investments*	273,946	237,034	273,946	237,034
Agent loans	104,826	42,231	104,826	42,231
Other loans	92,589	106,167	92,589	87,667
	158,250,565	144,429,046	99,354,330	102,690,741
Allowance for Impairment of other loans	(291)	(2,331)	-	-
Allowance for Impairment of bonds	(242,502)	(245,816)	(176,505)	(216,929)
Allowance for Impairment on commercial papers and treasury bills	(115,537)	(97,090)	(115,537)	(97,090)
Allowance for Impairment of other financial assets	(2,540)	(13,753)	(2,540)	(13,753)
Total allowance for Impairment (see (ii) below)	(360,870)	(358,990)	(294,582)	(327,772)
	157,889,695	144,070,056	99,059,748	102,362,969

(i) Other financial assets relates to an investment in AIICO Capital's GIN (Guaranteed income note) for investment in bonds and treasury bills at a guaranteed return of 6.25% per annum. AIICO Capital is regulated by Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to invest in the capital market and carries out this type of investments for its clients. Also included in other financial assets are short term placements which are above 3 months tenor.

* CSR Investment is a fund reserved for CSR initiatives. It is currently managed by AIICO Capital, whereby returns from the fund are used to cater for the company's CSR initiatives.

(ii) Movement in impairment allowance during the year is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
At 1 January	358,990	794,836	327,772	60,116
12 months ECL charge for the period bonds	(3,314)	117,792	(40,424)	169,842
12 months ECL charge for the period, commercial papers and treasury bills	18,447	96,890	18,447	96,890
12 months ECL charge for the period other loans	(2,040)	(21,534)	-	(5,402)
12 months ECL charge for the period other financial assets	(11,213)	6,326	(11,213)	6,326
Impairment transfer to assets	-	(470,981)	-	-
Recoveries	-	(164,339)	-	-
Balance as at	360,869	358,990	294,582	327,772

(iii) Movement in amortized cost portfolio is as follows:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Balance at 1 January	144,429,046	105,844,785	102,690,741	88,196,324
Additions during the year	82,115,364	46,380,153	26,960,652	14,101,030
Repayments	(70,201,686)	(18,411,138)	(30,899,456)	(7,770,869)
Maturities	(1,751,764)	(4,377,630)	(1,674,977)	(4,216,005)
Accrued interest	18,392,608	10,547,860	9,055,467	6,813,561
Interest received	(13,070,029)	(6,418,572)	(5,432,466)	(3,903,215)
Exchange (loss)/gain	(1,662,974)	11,334,570	(1,345,631)	9,469,915
Transfer from impairment allowance	-	(470,981)	-	-
	158,250,564	144,429,046	99,354,329	102,690,741
Allowance for 12 months ECL charge (see (ii) above)	(360,869)	(358,990)	(294,582)	(327,772)
	157,889,695	144,070,056	99,059,748	102,362,969

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

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Federal Government Bonds	12,265,522	8,409,251	10,056,700	7,457,122
Corporate Bonds	2,205,302	1,234,857	2,205,302	1,234,857
Unquoted Instruments*	3,367,415	2,426,176	1,318,485	1,318,442
Equities (see note (i) below)	12,585,452	7,084,354	12,058,936	6,975,151
	30,423,691	19,154,638	25,639,423	16,985,572

* Unquoted instruments are mainly the Group's investments in money market funds being managed by AIICO Capital.

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

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

(i) Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Quoted equities	5,317,231	874,068	4,790,715	764,866
Unquoted equities	7,268,221	6,210,286	7,268,221	6,210,285
	12,585,452	7,084,354	12,058,936	6,975,151

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

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group	Company
	Dec-25	Dec-24
Balance at 1 January	19,154,638	20,244,350
Additions during the year	11,638,905	9,931,825
Disposals	(4,149,086)	(14,715,039)
Maturities	(558,802)	-
Accrued interest	2,357,534	1,881,053
Interest received	(1,627,472)	(1,432,509)
Exchange (loss)/gain	(125,704)	395,418
Fair value gain/(loss) on debt instruments	913,514	816,299
Fair value gain on equity securities	2,820,162	2,033,240
Balance as at	30,423,691	19,154,638

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

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Federal Government bonds	255,525,806	172,102,851	255,525,806	172,102,851
Corporate bonds	94,045	2,645,697	94,045	2,645,697
Quoted Equities	4,367,732	3,657,783	4,367,732	3,657,783
Balance as at	259,987,583	178,406,331	259,987,583	178,406,331

(i) Movement in financial (FVTPL) is as follows;

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group	Company
	Dec-25	Dec-24
Balance at 1 January	178,406,331	141,438,060
Additions during the year	58,465,561	48,205,442
Disposals during the year	(6,868,699)	(9,022,786)
Maturities	(2,500,000)	-
Accrued interest	33,434,390	24,608,807
Interest received	(24,983,545)	(18,525,683)
Fair value gain/(loss) during the year (Note 20)	24,033,544	(8,297,510)
Balance as at	259,987,583	178,406,331

(d) (i) Gross movement in financial assets - 31 December 2025 (Group)

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Amortised cost	FVOCI	FVTPL	Total
Balance at 1 January	144,429,046	19,154,638	178,406,331	341,990,016
Additions during the year	82,115,364	11,638,905	58,465,561	152,219,830
Disposals/Repayments during the year	(70,201,686)	(4,149,086)	(6,868,699)	(81,219,471)
Maturities	(1,751,764)	(558,802)	(2,500,000)	(4,810,566)
Accrued interest	18,392,608	2,357,534	33,434,390	54,184,533
Interest Received	(13,070,029)	(1,627,472)	(24,983,545)	(39,681,045)
Exchange loss	(1,662,974)	(125,704)	-	(1,788,678)
Fair value gain - through profit or loss	-	-	24,033,544	24,033,544
Fair value gain - through OCI - debt instruments	-	913,514	-	913,514
Fair value gain - through OCI - equity instruments	-	2,820,162	-	2,820,162
	158,250,564	30,423,691	259,987,583	448,661,838

(ii) Gross movement in financial assets - 31 December 2024 (Group)

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Amortised cost	FVOCI	FVTPL	Total
Balance at 1 January	105,844,785	20,244,350	141,438,060	267,527,195
Additions during the year	46,380,153	9,931,825	48,205,442	104,517,421
Disposals/Repayments during the year	(18,411,138)	(14,715,039)	(9,022,786)	(42,148,964)
Matured	(4,377,630)	-	-	(4,377,630)
Accrued interest	4,129,288	448,544	6,083,125	10,660,957
Fair value gain / (loss) on debt instruments	-	816,299	(8,297,510)	(7,481,211)
Fair value gain on equity securities	-	2,033,240	-	2,033,240
Exchange gain	11,334,570	395,418	-	11,729,988
Transfer from impairment	(470,981)	-	-	(470,981)
	144,429,046	19,154,638	178,406,331	341,990,015

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

(iii) Gross movement in financial assets - 31 December 2025 (Company)

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Amortised cost	FVOCI	FVTPL	Total
Balance at 1 January	102,690,741	16,985,572	178,406,331	298,082,644
Additions during the year	26,960,652	7,546,458	58,465,561	92,972,671
Disposals/Repayments during the year	(30,899,456)	(2,707,528)	(6,868,699)	(40,475,683)
Maturities	(1,674,977)	(558,802)	(2,500,000)	(4,733,779)
Accrued interest	9,055,467	1,910,809	33,434,390	44,400,667
Interest Received	(5,432,466)	(1,236,067)	-	(6,668,534)
Exchange loss	(1,345,631)	(73,913)	(24,983,545)	(26,403,088)
Fair value gain - through profit or loss	-	-	24,033,544	24,033,544
Fair value gain - through OCI - debt instruments	-	913,583	-	913,583
Fair value gain - through OCI - equity instruments	-	2,859,310	-	2,859,310
	99,354,329	25,639,423	259,987,583	384,981,335

(iv) Gross movement in financial assets - 31 December 2024 (Company)

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Amortised cost	FVOCI	FVTPL	Total
Balance at 1 January	88,196,324	14,112,335	141,438,060	243,746,719
Additions during the year	14,101,030	3,114,111	48,205,442	65,420,582
Disposals/Repayments during the year	(7,770,869)	(2,970,294)	(9,022,786)	(19,763,950)
Matured	(4,216,005)	-	-	(4,216,005)
Accrued interest	6,813,561	1,243,953	24,608,807	32,666,321
Interest Received	(3,903,215)	(862,635)	(18,525,683)	(23,291,533)
Exchange gain	9,469,915	329,779	-	9,799,694
Fair value loss - through profit or loss	-	-	(8,297,509)	(8,297,509)
Fair value loss - through OCI - debt instruments	-	(76,276)	-	(76,276)
Fair value gain - through OCI - equity instruments	-	2,094,600	-	2,094,600
	102,690,741	16,985,572	178,406,331	298,082,645

(e)(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 annually. 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."

(ii) 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 December 2025

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)				
-Federal Government bonds	-	255,525,806	-	255,525,806
-Corporate bonds	-	94,045	-	94,045
-Unquoted equities	-	-	4,367,732	4,367,732
Group Financial Assets at FVTPL as at 31 December 2025	-	255,619,851	4,367,732	259,987,583
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
-Federal Government bonds	-	12,265,522	-	12,265,522
-Corporate bonds	-	2,205,302	-	2,205,302
-Quoted equities	5,317,231	-	-	5,317,231
-Unquoted instruments	-	-	3,367,415	3,367,415
-Unquoted equities	-	-	7,268,221	7,268,221
Group Financial Assets at FVOCI as at 31 December 2025	5,317,231	14,470,824	10,635,636	30,423,691

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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(ii) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Group

Fair value measurements at 31 December 2024

In thousands of naira

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)				
-Federal Government bonds	-	172,102,851	-	172,102,851
-Corporate bonds	-	2,645,697	-	2,645,697
-Unquoted equities	-	-	3,657,783	3,657,783
Group Financial Assets at FVTPL as at 31 December 2024	-	174,748,548	3,657,783	178,406,331
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
-Federal Government bonds	-	8,409,251	-	8,409,251
-Corporate bonds	-	1,234,857	-	1,234,857
-Quoted equities	874,068	-	-	874,068
-Unquoted instruments	-	-	2,426,176	2,426,176
-Unquoted equities	-	-	6,210,286	6,210,286
Group Financial Assets at FVOCI as at 31 December 2024	874,068	9,644,108	8,636,462	19,154,638

Company

Fair value measurements at 31 December 2025

In thousands of naira

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)				
-Federal Government bonds	-	255,525,806	-	255,525,806
-Corporate bonds	-	94,045	-	94,045
-Unquoted Equities	-	-	4,367,732	4,367,732
Company Financial Assets at FVTPL as at 31 December 2025	-	255,619,851	4,367,732	259,987,583
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
-Federal Government bonds	-	10,056,700	-	10,056,700
-Corporate bonds	-	2,205,302	-	2,205,302
-Quoted equities	4,790,715	-	-	4,790,715
-Unquoted instruments	-	-	1,318,485	1,318,485
-Unquoted equities	-	-	7,268,221	7,268,221
Company Financial Assets at FVTOCI as at 31 December 2025	4,790,715	12,262,002	8,586,706	25,639,423

Company

Fair value measurements At 31 December 2024

In thousands of naira

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)				
-Federal Government bonds	-	172,102,851	-	172,102,851
-Corporate bonds	-	2,645,697	-	2,645,697
-Unquoted equities	-	-	3,657,783	3,657,783
Company Financial Assets at FVTPL as at 31 December 2024	-	174,748,548	3,657,783	178,406,331
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
-Federal Government bonds	-	7,457,122	-	7,457,122
-Corporate bonds	-	1,234,857	-	1,234,857
-Quoted equities	764,866	-	-	764,866
-Unquoted instruments	-	-	1,318,442	1,318,442
-Unquoted equities	-	-	6,210,285	6,210,285
Company Financial Assets at FVTOCI as at 31 December 2024	764,866	8,691,979	7,528,727	16,985,572

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

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 – price to book value approach.

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

(iii) Other loans relates to various staff and agent loans.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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4 Loans and advances

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Customers loans (see note (a))	1,343,111	78,963	-	-
	1,343,111	78,963	-	-

This represents loans given to customers by AIICO Capital Finance (a subsidiary of AIICO Capital) in alignment with the nature of business and licensed by LASG - Money lending license.

a) Customers loans further analysed:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Gross loans	1,354,744	79,815	-	-
Impairment allowance (see note (i))	(11,633)	(852)	-	-
	1,343,111	78,963	-	-

(i) Movement in impairment allowance

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
At 1 January	852	-	-	-
12 months ECL charge for the year on loans and advances	10,781	852	-	-
Balance as at	11,633	852	-	-

5 Trade receivables

(a) Trade receivables comprise:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Due from brokers (see note (i) below)	961,793	1,255,295	961,793	1,255,295
Due from direct clients (see note (ii) below)	620,374	473,273	-	-
	1,582,167	1,728,568	961,793	1,255,295
Allowance for impairment on trade receivables (see note (iii) below)	(137,279)	(154,674)	-	(30,786)
	1,444,888	1,573,894	961,793	1,224,509

(i) The age analysis of due from brokers as at year end is as follows:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Age analysis of trade receivables:				
Within 30 days	961,793	1,224,509	961,793	1,255,295
Above 30 days	620,374	504,059	-	-
Balance as at	1,582,167	1,728,568	961,793	1,255,295

(ii) Due from direct clients relates to fees receivables.

(iii) The movement in impairment allowance during the year is shown below:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
At 1 January	154,674	155,156	30,786	30,786
Impairment reversal for the year	(17,395)	(482)	(30,786)	-
	137,279	154,674	-	30,786

(iv) Movement in due from brokers

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Balance as at 1st January	1,573,894	909,559	1,255,295	909,559
Total premium on insurance contracts - Life	119,587,941	96,721,055	119,587,941	96,721,055
Total premium on insurance contracts - Non-Life	70,053,249	61,386,399	70,053,249	61,386,399
Premium received during the year - Life	(119,587,941)	(96,721,055)	(119,587,941)	(96,721,055)
Premium received during the year - Non-Life	(70,346,751)	(61,040,663)	(70,346,751)	(61,040,663)
Impairment loss reversal for the period	(30,786)	-	(30,786)	-
Balance as at 31 December	961,793	1,255,295	961,793	1,255,295

PS: Trade Receivable from brokers relates to receivables on **Non-Life Business** which is measured under PAA.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

5 Trade receivables (continued)

(iv) Age analysis on due from brokers Premium receivables

S/No.	Age of Debt	Dec-25		Dec-24	
		No of Policies	NGN '000	No of Policies	NGN '000
1	Within 14 Days	74	98,433	42	406,252
2	Within 15- 30 Days	290	863,360	68	818,257
Total		364	961,793	110	1,224,509

Contracts Measured Under PAA

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Company			
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Balance as at 1st January	1,573,894	909,559	1,255,295	909,559
Total premium on PAA insurance contracts during the year	72,110,499	62,622,010	70,053,249	61,386,399
Premium received during the year	(72,222,110)	(61,957,193)	(70,346,751)	(61,040,663)
Impairment loss reversal for the period	(17,395)	(482)	(30,786)	-
Balance as at 31 December - PAA	1,444,888	1,573,894	961,793	1,255,295

6 Reinsurance contract assets and liabilities

This represents reinsurance assets and is broken down as follows:

	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Total Closing Asset	27,992,833	21,097,467	27,992,833	21,097,467
Total Closing Liability	(971,474)	(271,879)	(971,474)	(271,879)
Balance as at end of year	27,021,359	20,825,588	27,021,359	20,825,588

Disclosures on reinsurance contract held

Reinsurance contracts held – (under PAA), the following table shows the reconciliation from the opening to the closing balances of the net asset for the remaining coverage and the assets for incurred claims recoverable from reinsurance. The coverage period of reinsurance contracts held under Non-Life and Group Life contracts issued by AllCO Insurance Plc have either a coverage period of one year or less or a coverage period of more than one year but have been assessed as qualifying for measurement under PAA.

The following table shows the reconciliation from the opening to the closing balances of the net asset for the remaining coverage and the assets for incurred claims recoverable from reinsurance.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Assets for Remaining coverage component		Amounts recoverable on incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non financial risk	
(a) Reinsurance Contracts Measured Under PAA					
December-25					
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	8,933,868	37,373	11,371,015	755,211	21,097,467
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	(271,879)	-	-	-	(271,879)
Net Opening Balance	8,661,989	37,373	11,371,015	755,211	20,825,588
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(36,118,158)	-	-	-	(36,118,158)
Amounts recovered from reinsurers					
Recoveries on incurred claims and expenses	-	-	9,205,962	(186,758)	9,019,204
Changes in the loss recovery component	-	8,711	-	-	8,711
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims	-	-	(2,495,851)	237,594	(2,258,257)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(36,118,158)	8,711	6,710,112	50,835	(29,348,499)
Finance income or expenses from reinsurance contracts in profit or loss	-	-	1,465,950	169,950	1,635,900
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(36,118,158)	8,711	8,176,062	220,786	(27,712,599)
<i>Cash flows</i>					
Premiums paid	42,671,105	-	-	-	42,671,105
Acquisition income received	(4,570,153)	-	-	-	(4,570,153)
Amounts received from reinsurers relating to incurred claims	-	-	(6,174,647)	-	(6,174,647)
Total cash flows	38,100,952	-	(6,174,647)	-	31,926,305
Non-cash flow items					
Reinsurance Premiums Payable	(699,595)	-	-	-	(699,595)
Recoverable on paid claims	-	-	2,681,660	-	2,681,660
Total Non-Cash flow	(699,595)	-	2,681,660	-	1,982,065
Net closing balance	10,916,662	46,084	16,054,090	975,997	27,992,833
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December	10,916,662	46,084	16,054,090	975,997	27,992,833
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	(971,474)	-	-	-	(971,474)
Net closing balance	9,945,188	46,084	16,054,090	975,997	27,021,359

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Reinsurance Contracts Measured Under PAA (continued)

(a) i 2025 Life Business

December-25

	Assets for Remaining coverage component		Amounts recoverable on incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non financial risk	
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	281,422	6,006	1,619,849	21,118	1,928,395
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	(136,786)	-	-	-	(136,786)
Net opening balance	144,636	6,006	1,619,849	21,118	1,791,609
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(4,685,512)	-	-	-	(4,685,512)
Amounts recovered from reinsurers					
Recoveries on incurred claims and expenses	-	-	3,700,135	17,233	3,717,369
Changes in the loss recovery component	-	(1,342)	-	-	(1,342)
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims	-	-	(986,545)	(1,585)	(988,130)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(4,685,512)	(1,342)	2,713,591	15,649	(1,957,614)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts recognised in profit or loss	-	-	133,034	4,474	137,508
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(4,685,512)	(1,342)	2,846,625	20,123	(1,820,106)
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	7,358,045	-	-	-	7,358,045
Acquisition income received	(2,094,976)	-	-	-	(2,094,976)
Amounts received from reinsurers relating to incurred claims	-	-	(1,845,476)	-	(1,845,476)
Total cash flows	5,263,069	-	(1,845,476)	-	3,417,593
Non-cash flow items					
Reinsurance Premiums Payable	127,275	-	-	-	127,275
Recoverable on paid claims	-	-	(315,213)	-	(315,213)
Total Non-Cash flow	127,275	-	(315,213)	-	(187,938)
Net closing balance	722,193	4,664	2,305,785	41,241	3,201,158
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December	858,979	4,664	2,305,785	41,241	3,210,669
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	(9,511)	-	-	-	(9,511)
Net closing balance	849,468	4,664	2,305,785	41,241	3,201,158

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Reinsurance Contracts Measured Under PAA (continued)

(a) ii 2025 Non-Life Business

December-25

Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 1 January

Net opening balance

Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI

Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid

Amounts recovered from reinsurers

Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expense

Changes in the loss recovery component

Changes in recoveries for past claims

Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held

Finance income from reinsurance contracts recognised in profit or loss

Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI

Cash flows

Premiums paid

Acquisition income received

Amounts received from reinsurers relating to incurred claims

Total cash flows

Non-cash flow items

Reinsurance Premiums Payable

Recoverable on paid claims

Total Non-Cash flows

Net closing balance

Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December

Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December

Net closing balance

Net Closing Assets Composite

Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December

Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December

Total Closing Reinsurance Composite (Life and Non-Life) see (a) above

	Assets for Remaining coverage component		Amounts recoverable on incurred claims			Total
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non financial risk		
	8,652,446 (135,093)	31,367	9,751,166	734,093	19,169,072 (135,093)	
Net opening balance	8,517,353	31,367	9,751,166	734,093	19,033,979	
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI						
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(31,432,646)	-	-	-	(31,432,646)	
Amounts recovered from reinsurers						
Recoveries on incurred claims and other incurred reinsurance service expense	-	-	5,505,827	(203,992)	5,301,835	
Changes in the loss recovery component	-	10,053	-	-	10,053	
Changes in recoveries for past claims	-	-	(1,509,306)	239,178	(1,270,128)	
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(31,432,646)	10,053	3,996,521	35,187	(27,390,885)	
Finance income from reinsurance contracts recognised in profit or loss	-	-	1,332,916	165,476	1,498,392	
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(31,432,646)	10,053	5,329,437	200,662	(25,892,493)	
Cash flows						
Premiums paid	35,313,060	-	-	-	35,313,060	
Acquisition income received	(2,475,177)	-	-	-	(2,475,177)	
Amounts received from reinsurers relating to incurred claims	-	-	(4,329,171)	-	(4,329,171)	
Total cash flows	32,837,883	-	(4,329,171)	-	28,508,713	
Non-cash flow items						
Reinsurance Premiums Payable	(826,870)	-	-	-	(826,870)	
Recoverable on paid claims	-	-	2,996,873	-	2,996,873	
Total Non-Cash flows	(826,870)	-	2,996,873	-	2,170,003	
Net closing balance	9,095,721	41,420	13,748,305	934,755	23,820,201	
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December	10,057,684	41,420	13,748,305	934,755	24,782,164	
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	(961,963)	-	-	-	(961,963)	
Net closing balance	9,095,721	41,420	13,748,305	934,755	23,820,201	
Net Closing Assets Composite	9,817,914	46,084	16,054,090	975,997	27,021,359	
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December	10,916,663	46,084	16,054,090	975,997	27,992,833	
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	(971,474)	-	-	-	(971,474)	
Total Closing Reinsurance Composite (Life and Non-Life) see (a) above	9,945,189	46,084	16,054,090	975,997	27,021,359	

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Reinsurance contract assets (continued)

December-24	Reinsurance Contracts Measured Under PAA		Assets for Remaining coverage component		Amounts recoverable on incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non financial risk	
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	4,608,608	4,295	4,608,608	4,295	11,758,759	744,708	17,116,370
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	(930,616)	-	(930,616)	-	-	-	(930,616)
Net Opening Balance	3,677,993	4,295	3,677,993	4,295	11,758,759	744,708	16,185,754
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI							
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(33,234,016)	-	(33,234,016)	-	-	-	(33,234,016)
Amounts recovered from reinsurers							
Recoveries on incurred claims and expenses	-	-	-	-	7,627,147	(227,588)	7,399,559
Changes in the loss recovery component	-	33,078	-	33,078	-	-	33,078
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims	-	-	-	-	912,265	166,428	1,078,693
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(33,234,016)	33,078	(33,234,016)	33,078	8,539,412	(61,160)	(24,722,687)
Finance income or expenses from reinsurance contracts in profit or loss	-	-	-	-	634,267	71,664	705,931
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(33,234,016)	33,078	(33,234,016)	33,078	9,173,679	10,503	(24,016,756)
<i>Cash flows</i>							
Premiums paid	42,377,271	-	42,377,271	-	-	-	42,377,271
Acquisition income received	(4,817,995)	-	(4,817,995)	-	-	-	(4,817,995)
Amounts received from reinsurers relating to incurred claims	-	-	-	-	(10,358,445)	-	(10,358,445)
Total cash flows	37,559,275	-	37,559,275	-	(10,358,445)	-	27,200,830
Non-cash flow items							
Reinsurance Premiums Payable	658,737	-	658,737	-	-	-	658,737
Recoverable on Paid Claims	-	-	-	-	797,023	-	797,023
Total Non-Cash flow	658,737	-	658,737	-	797,023	-	1,455,760
Net closing balance	8,661,989	37,373	8,661,989	37,373	11,371,015	755,211	20,825,588
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December	8,933,868	37,373	8,933,868	37,373	11,371,015	755,211	21,097,467
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	(271,879)	-	(271,879)	-	-	-	(271,879)
Net closing balance	8,661,989	37,373	8,661,989	37,373	11,371,015	755,211	20,825,588

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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Reinsurance Contracts Measured Under PAA (continued)

2024 Life Business	Assets for Remaining coverage component		Amounts recoverable on incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
December-24					
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	193,273	4,295	923,095	14,741	1,135,405
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	(207,322)	-	-	-	(207,322)
Net opening balance	(14,049)	4,295	923,095	14,741	928,083
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(3,007,331)	-	-	-	(3,007,331)
Amounts recovered from reinsurers					
Recoveries on incurred claims and expenses	-	-	2,088,331	6,140	2,094,471
Changes in the loss recovery component	-	1,711	-	-	1,711
Changes in expected recoveries on past claims	-	-	(542,365)	(1,598)	(543,963)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(3,007,331)	1,711	1,545,966	4,542	(1,455,112)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts recognised in profit or loss	-	-	55,761	1,835	57,596
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(3,007,331)	1,711	1,601,727	6,377	(1,397,516)
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	4,495,547	-	-	-	4,495,547
Acquisition income received	(1,400,067)	-	-	-	(1,400,067)
Amounts received from reinsurers relating to incurred claims	-	-	(1,284,452)	-	(1,284,452)
Total cash flows	3,095,480	-	(1,284,452)	-	1,811,027
Non-cash flow items					
Reinsurance Premiums Payable	70,536	-	-	-	70,536
Recoverable on paid claims	-	-	379,479	-	379,479
Total Non-Cash flow	70,536	-	379,479	-	450,015
Net closing balance	144,636	6,006	1,619,849	21,118	1,791,609
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December	281,422	6,006	1,619,849	21,118	1,928,395
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	(136,786)	-	-	-	(136,786)
Net closing balance	144,636	6,006	1,619,849	21,118	1,791,609

(b) i

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Reinsurance Contracts Measured Under PAA (continued)

(b) ii

2024 Non-Life Business	Assets for Remaining coverage component		Amounts recoverable on incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
December-24					
Reinsurance contract assets as at 1 January	4,415,335	-	10,835,663	729,967	15,980,965
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	(723,294)	-	-	-	(723,294)
Net opening balance	3,692,041	-	10,835,663	729,967	15,257,671
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(30,226,685)	-	-	-	(30,226,685)
Amounts recovered from reinsurers					
Recoveries on incurred claims and reinsurance service expense	-	-	5,538,816	(233,728)	5,305,088
Changes in the loss recovery component	-	31,367	-	-	31,367
Changes in recoveries for past claims	-	-	1,454,630	168,026	1,622,656
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(30,226,685)	31,367	6,993,446	(65,702)	(23,267,574)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts recognised in profit or loss	-	-	578,506	69,828	648,335
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(30,226,685)	31,367	7,571,952	4,126	(22,619,239)
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	37,881,724	-	-	-	37,881,724
Acquisition income received	(3,417,929)	-	-	-	(3,417,929)
Amounts received from reinsurers relating to incurred claims	-	-	(9,073,993)	-	(9,073,993)
Total cash flows	34,463,795	-	(9,073,993)	-	25,389,803
Non-cash flow items					
Reinsurance Premiums Payable	588,201	-	-	-	588,201
Recoverable on paid claims	-	-	417,543	-	417,543
Total Non-Cash flows	588,201	-	417,543	-	1,005,745
Net closing balance	8,517,353	31,367	9,751,166	734,093	19,033,979
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December	8,652,446	31,367	9,751,166	734,093	19,169,072
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	(135,093)	-	-	-	(135,093)
Net closing balance	8,517,353	31,367	9,751,166	734,093	19,033,979
Net Closing Assets Composite	8,661,989	37,373	11,371,015	755,211	20,825,588
Reinsurance contract assets as at 31 December	8,933,868	37,373	11,371,015	755,211	21,097,467
Reinsurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	(271,879)	-	-	-	(271,879)
Total Closing Reinsurance Composite (Life and Non-Life) see (a) above	8,661,989	37,373	11,371,015	755,211	20,825,588

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

7 Other receivables and prepayments

	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
Prepaid expenses (see note (i) below)	1,025,693	881,107	1,025,693	809,907
Short Term Lease Payment	37,167	22,238	37,167	22,238
Prepaid minimum deposit (see note (ii) below)	69,519	57,877	69,519	57,877
Receivable from agents (iii)	190,913	162,862	190,913	162,862
WHT Receivable	82,117	874,935	82,117	132,685
Receivable on recoveries (iv)	900,773	680,587	900,773	680,587
Sundry receivables (see note (v) below)	3,463,841	1,609,831	1,866,151	1,330,211
Receivables from shareholders	500,522	-	-	-
	6,270,545	4,289,437	4,172,333	3,196,367
Less allowance for impairment (vi)	(271,593)	(246,114)	(82,804)	(82,804)
	5,998,952	4,043,323	4,089,529	3,113,563

	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
Current	5,998,952	4,043,323	4,089,529	3,113,563
Non Current	-	-	-	-
Balance as at	5,998,952	4,043,323	4,089,529	3,113,563

(i) See below the components of prepaid expenses.

	Group		Company	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
Prepaid fuel and vehicle maintenance allowance	30,926	63,853	30,926	63,853
Prepaid status vehicle allowance	192,528	101,145	192,528	101,145
Prepaid software maintenance	802,239	716,109	802,239	644,909
	1,025,693	881,107	1,025,693	809,907

(ii) Prepaid Minimum Deposit

	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
Balance at 1 January	57,877	59,099	57,877	59,099
Addition	69,519	-	69,519	-
Expensed during the year	(57,877)	(1,222)	(57,877)	(1,222)
Balance as at	69,520	57,877	69,519	57,877

* Prepaid Minimum Deposit represents an advance premium paid to a reinsurer to secure reinsurance coverage, which will be offset against future reinsurance premiums due under the treaty agreement.

(iii) Receivables from agents relates to cost of corporate stationeries and marketing items apportioned to the field agents which are being recovered from commission earned.

(iv) Receivables from co-insurers relate to recoveries from co-insurers as regards claims paid on their behalf being the lead insurer for the insured. See further analysis below:

	Group		Company	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
Balance at 1 January	680,587	566,901	680,587	566,901
Addition	2,544,255	896,777	2,544,255	896,777
Recovered during the period	(2,324,069)	(783,091)	(2,324,069)	(783,091)
Balance as at	900,773	680,587	900,773	680,587

(v) Sundry receivables

	Group		Company	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
Other investment receivables	1,265,637	33,420	1,265,637	33,420
Dividend receivables	67,846	482,921	67,846	482,921
Receivables from Magnartis**	148,947	148,947	148,947	148,947
Staff advances	227,763	401,064	227,763	365,735
Other Receivables	1,813,703	543,478	216,013	299,188
Balance as at	3,523,896	1,609,830	1,926,206	1,330,211

(vii) The movement in impairment allowance during the year is shown below;

	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
At 1 January	246,114	148,011	82,804	82,804
Charge for the year	25,479	98,103	-	-
Balance as at	271,593	246,114	82,804	82,804

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8 Right of use assets

	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
Balance at 1 January	142,211	132,512	83,954	132,512
Additions	119,228	82,383	119,228	57,133
Reclassification from property and equipment	-	49,529	-	-
Amortization in the year	(169,164)	(122,213)	(142,388)	(105,691)
Balance as at	92,275	142,211	60,794	83,954

There are no lease liability in relation to the right of use assets as it relates to rents paid in advance for period ranging from 12 months and above and there were no lease incentives granted to the group.

	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
Current	-	-	-	-
Non Current	92,275	142,211	60,794	83,954
	92,275	142,211	60,794	83,954

9 Income taxes

(a) Current income tax payable

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

	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
Balance at 1 January	814,439	828,952	744,100	763,026
Credit Notes Utilized	(143,057)	(302,940)	(143,057)	(302,940)
Charge for the year	1,672,565	723,738	1,521,981	676,278
Payments made during the year	(623,398)	(435,311)	(571,799)	(392,264)
Balance as at	1,720,549	814,439	1,551,225	744,100

(b) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

(i) Tax charged

	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
Company income tax (see note (ii) below)	1,672,565	723,738	1,521,981	676,278
Deferred tax (benefit)/expense	-	7,218	-	-
Tax charged for the year	1,672,565	730,956	1,521,981	676,278

(ii) Company income tax

	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
Current income tax expense	1,267,164	600,774	1,116,580	554,710
Prior year under/(over) provision	9,607	-	9,607	-
Police trust fund levy	-	612	-	605
NITDA levy	-	122,352	-	120,963
Development levy	395,794	-	395,794	-
Company income tax	1,672,565	723,738	1,521,981	676,278

* The company tax was assessed using the minimum effective tax rate of 15% as instructed by section 57 of the Nigeria Tax Act (NTA) 2025.

The Directors believe that accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax periods based on its assessment of relevant factors, including the interpretations of tax law and tax practices in the determination of obligation for income taxes.

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(c) Amounts recognised in OCI

Group	Dec-25		
	Before tax	Tax (expense)	Net of tax
<i>In thousands of naira</i>			
Fair value gain on FVTOCI assets (see note 17 (d))	3,733,676	(199,325)	3,534,351
Revaluation gain on property plant and equipment (see note 17 (c))	10,109,894	(3,032,968)	7,076,926
Balance as at	13,843,570	(3,232,294)	10,611,277

Company	Dec-25		
	Before tax	Tax (expense)	Net of tax
<i>In thousands of naira</i>			
Fair value gain on FVTOCI assets (see note 17 (d))	3,772,893	(199,325)	3,573,568
Revaluation gain on property plant and equipment (see note 17 (c))	10,109,894	(3,032,968)	7,076,926
Balance as at	13,882,787	(3,232,294)	10,650,494

Group	Dec-24		
	Before tax	Tax (expense)	Net of tax
<i>In thousands of naira</i>			
Fair value gain on FVTOCI financial assets	2,849,539	(628,380)	2,221,159
Balance as at	2,849,539	(628,380)	2,221,159

Company	Dec-24		
	Before tax	Tax (expense)	Net of tax
<i>In thousands of naira</i>			
Fair value gain on FVTOCI financial assets	2,094,600	(628,380)	1,466,220
Balance as at	2,094,600	(628,380)	1,466,220

(d) Movement in deferred tax balances

2025 Group	Balance at 31 December 2025					
	Net balance at 1 January	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Net	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
<i>In thousands of naira</i>						
Property and Equipment	(9,032)	-	(3,032,968)	(3,042,000)	-	(3,042,000)
Equity instruments FVTOCI	(628,380)	-	178,696	(449,685)	-	(449,685)
Debt instruments FVTOCI	-	-	(199,325)	(199,325)	-	(199,325)
Impairment on financial assets	115,325	-	-	115,325	115,325	-
	(522,088)	-	(3,053,598)	(3,575,686)	115,325	(3,691,010)

2024 Group	Balance at 31 December 2024					
	Net balance at 1 January	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Net	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
<i>In thousands of naira</i>						
Property and Equipment	(9,671)	639	-	(9,032)	-	(9,032)
Equity Instruments FVTOCI	-	-	(628,380)	(628,380)	-	(628,380)
Impairment on financial assets	92,152	23,173	-	115,325	115,325	-
Unrelieved tax losses	30,320	(30,320)	-	-	-	-
	112,801	(6,508)	(628,380)	(522,088)	115,325	(637,412)

2025 Company	Balance at 31 December 2025					
	Net balance at 1 January	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Net	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
<i>In thousands of naira</i>						
Property and equipment	-	-	(3,032,968)	(3,032,968)	-	(3,032,968)
Equity Instruments FVTOCI	(628,380)	-	178,696	(449,685)	-	(449,685)
Debt instruments FVTOCI	-	-	(199,325)	(199,325)	-	(199,325)
	(628,380)	-	(3,053,598)	(3,681,978)	-	(3,681,978)

2024 Company	Balance at 31 December 2024					
	Net balance at 1 January	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Net	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
<i>In thousands of naira</i>						
Equity Instruments FVTOCI	-	-	(628,380)	(628,380)	-	(628,380)
	-	-	(628,380)	(628,380)	-	(628,380)

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(e) Unrecognised deferred tax on unrelieved losses

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Unrelieved losses	47,747,440	39,369,076	47,747,440	39,369,076
Property and equipment	(5,083,479)	40,423	(5,083,479)	40,423
Impairment	-	43,182	-	43,182
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(4,137)	(3,415)	(4,137)	(3,415)
Net fair value (loss)/gain	(7,210,063)	2,329,472	(7,210,063)	2,329,472
Net unrealised exchange loss	794,971	-	794,971	-
	36,244,732	41,778,738	36,244,732	41,778,738

10 Investment in subsidiaries

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

AIICO Insurance Plc	- Parent
AIICO Multishield Limited	- Subsidiary
AIICO Capital Limited	- Subsidiary

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
AIICO Multishield Limited (see note (c) below)	-	-	587,317	587,317
AIICO Capital Limited see note (d) below	-	-	500,000	500,000
Balance as at end of year	-	-	1,087,317	1,087,317

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

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Balance at 1 January	-	-	1,087,317	1,087,317
Movement during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at end of year	-	-	1,087,317	1,087,317

(b) AIICO Multishield Limited

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Balance at 1 January	-	-	587,317	587,317
Additions	-	-	-	-
Balance as at end of year	-	-	587,317	587,317

(i) The Company has 76.1% interest in AIICO Multishield Limited (2024: 76.10%). AIICO Multishield Limited is involved in health management insurance.

(c) AIICO Capital Limited

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Balance at 1 January	-	-	500,000	500,000
Additions	-	-	-	-
Balance as at end of year	-	-	500,000	500,000

This represents the Company's 90% (2024: 90%) investment in AIICO Capital Limited. AIICO Capital is involved in providing portfolio and fund management services.

(d) Non-controlling interests

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	NCI Percentage Holding		NCI Percentage Holding	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
AIICO Multishield HMO	23.90%	473,152	23.90%	407,149
AIICO Capital	10.00%	198,013	10.00%	170,391
		671,166		577,540

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

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Dec-25	Dec-24
	Balance at 1 January	577,540
Share of profit	100,627	(2,243)
Realized gain on equities	(3,096)	7,843
Fair value reserves	(3,905)	108,127
Balance as at end of year	671,166	577,540

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11 Investment properties

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

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Balance at 1 January	1,080,000	707,500	1,080,000	707,500
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(1,080,000)	(67,500)	(1,080,000)	(67,500)
Changes in fair value	-	440,000	-	440,000
Balance as at	-	1,080,000	-	1,080,000
Current	-	-	-	-
Non Current	-	1,080,000	-	1,080,000
Balance as at	-	1,080,000	-	1,080,000

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. Property interest held under operating leases are not classified as investment properties.

(i) The movement in investment property is as follows;

Group - December 2025

	Opening bal	Additions	Disposal	Fair value gain/(loss)	Closing bal	Status
3 Terrace Houses. 36 Ladoke Akintola street, GRA, Ikeja, Lagos	810,000	-	(810,000)	-	-	Deed of Assignment
1 Unit Terrace Houses GRA	270,000	-	(270,000)	-	-	Deed of Assignment
	1,080,000	-	(1,080,000)	-	-	

Company - December 2025

	Opening bal	Additions	Disposal	Fair value gain/(loss)	Closing bal	Title
3 Terrace Houses. 36 Ladoke Akintola street, GRA, Ikeja, Lagos	810,000	-	(810,000)	-	-	Deed of Assignment
1 Unit Terrace Houses GRA	270,000	-	(270,000)	-	-	Deed of Assignment
	1,080,000	-	(1,080,000)	-	-	

(i) The movement in investment property is as follows;

Group - December 2024

	Opening bal	Additions	Disposal	Fair value gain/(loss)	Closing bal	Status
Safecourt Apartment Towers (2 flat). Ojulari road, off Lekki-Express Way, Lagos	67,500	-	(67,500)	-	-	Deed of lease
3 Terrace Houses. 36 Ladoke Akintola street, GRA, Ikeja, Lagos	480,000	-	-	330,000	810,000	Deed of Assignment
1 Unit Terrace Houses GRA	160,000	-	-	110,000	270,000	Deed of Assignment
	707,500	-	(67,500)	440,000	1,080,000	

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11 Investment properties (continued)

Group - December 2024

	Opening bal	Additions	Disposal	Fair value gain/(loss)	Closing bal	Status
Safecourt Apartment Towers (2 flat). Ojulari road, off Lekki-Express Way, Lagos	67,500	-	(67,500)		-	Deed of lease
3 Terrace Houses. 36 Ladoke Akintola street, GRA, Ikeja, Lagos	480,000	-		330,000	810,000	Deed of Assignment
1 Unit Terrace Houses GRA	160,000	-		110,000	270,000	Deed of Assignment
	707,500		(67,500)	440,000	1,080,000	

(b) Profit on disposal of Investment property

In thousands of naira	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Disposal Proceeds	1,132,812	70,000	1,132,812	70,000
Carrying amount of investment properties disposed	(1,080,000)	(67,500)	(1,080,000)	(67,500)
	52,812	2,500	52,812	2,500

(c) 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 (FRC/2013/NIESV/70000000/1217) of Niyi Fatokun & Co. (Estate Surveyors and Valuers, FRC/2019/00000012894) valued the properties on the basis of open market value as at 31 December 2024.

The Safecourt apartment (Off Lekki Expressway), the Terrace houses (GRA Ikeja) and Awolowo Towers had no fair value (loss)/gain as shown in (a) above.

The properties were disposed in the year 2025, the property was valued at ₦1.200million as at the date of disposal, and the disposal proceeds above is net of capital gains tax. However the fair value measurement for the investment properties of ₦1,080million in year 2024 was categorised as a Level 3 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.

Location of properties	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs
Safecourt Apartment Towers (6 flats). Ojulari road, off Lekki-Express Way, Lagos	Market comparison approach	Recent sale price of similar property in the same area at the time of valuation was ₦50m
3 Terrace Houses. 36 Ladoke Akintola street, GRA, Ikeja, Lagos	Market comparison approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 4-bedroom terrace house with 1-room boy's quarter with modern facilities at Rev. Ogunbiyi Street, G.R.A., Ikeja was sold in November, 2024 for ₦300m. Exquisitely built 4-bedroom terrace house with 1-room boy's quarter in a serene neighbourhood at Fani Kayode Street was sold in December, 2024 for ₦320m. A 5-bedroom terrace house with 1-room boy's quarter at Oba Dosumu Street, off Isaac John Street, G.R.A., Ikeja was sold in December, 2024 for ₦420m.
1 Unit Terrace Houses GRA	Market comparison approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newly built 4-bedroom terrace house with 1-room boy's quarter tastefully finished at Oduduwa Crescent was sold in early December, 2024 for ₦360m.

In thousands of naira	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Rental income from operating leases	6,181	14,833	6,181	14,833
Fair value gain/ loss recognised in other income	-	440,000	-	440,000
	6,181	454,833	6,181	454,833

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12 Goodwill and other intangible assets

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amount

GROUP	Goodwill	Computer Software	Capital work-in-progress	Total
Balance at 1 January 2025	800,863	1,635,540	123,369	2,559,772
Acquisitions	-	389,222	1,752,711	2,141,934
Reclassification from PPE (see note 13(a) below)	-	5,375	-	5,375
Balance at 31 December 2025	800,863	2,030,137	1,876,080	4,707,081
Accumulated amortization				
Balance at 1 January 2025	-	701,116	-	701,116
Amortization	-	235,413	-	235,413
Balance at 31 December 2025	-	936,528	-	936,528
Carrying amounts				
Balance at 31 December 2025	800,863	1,093,609	1,876,080	3,770,552
Balance at 1 January 2024	800,863	719,767	602,970	2,123,600
Acquisitions	-	323,221	112,951	436,172
Transfer to disposal group	-	592,552	(592,552)	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	800,863	1,635,540	123,369	2,559,772
Accumulated amortization				
Balance at 1 January 2024	-	613,000	-	613,000
Amortization	-	88,115	-	88,115
Balance at 31 December 2024	-	701,116	-	701,116
Carrying amounts				
Balance at 31 December 2024	800,863	934,424	123,369	1,858,656
COMPANY				
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
Balance at 1 January 2025	800,863	1,481,718	123,369	2,405,949
Acquisitions	-	374,094	1,749,698	2,123,791
Reclassification	-	10,418	(10,418)	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	800,863	1,866,230	1,862,648	4,529,741
Accumulated amortization				
Balance at 1 January 2025	-	602,609	-	602,609
Amortization	-	208,572	-	208,572
Balance at 31 December 2025	-	811,181	-	811,181
Carrying amounts				
Balance at 31 December 2025	800,863	1,055,049	1,862,648	3,718,560
Balance at 1 January 2024	800,863	578,044	602,970	1,981,877
Acquisitions	-	311,121	112,951	424,072
Transfers	-	592,552	(592,552)	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	800,863	1,481,718	123,369	2,405,949
Accumulated amortization				
Balance at 1 January 2024	-	538,353	-	538,353
Amortization	-	64,256	-	64,256
Balance at 31 December 2024	-	602,609	-	602,609
Carrying amounts				
Balance at 31 December 2024	800,863	879,108	123,369	1,803,340

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(i) Capital work-in-progress Included in capital work-in-progress are; ongoing replacements of EOL core server and storage IT infrastructure upgrade and implementation of NetSuite ERP software.

(ii) Goodwill impairment assessment The company carries out an annual impairment assessment of goodwill in accordance with IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets, or more frequently 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 discounted cashflow method (DCF) with the assumption that company would continue to pay out dividend over the next five years at a long term growth rate of 3%. These variables are discounted using the prevailing average FGN Bond rate as at each review date having considered inflation and tax. The recoverable amount is viewed from three scenarios, which are the best case, base case and the worse case. By virtue of the techniques adopted in assessing impairment on goodwill, the carrying amount is below the recoverable amount, as such no impairment. The goodwill was as a result of the merger with Nigeria-French Insurance company (NFI) and LAMDA Insurance Ltd in 2007.

(b) Goodwill has been allocated to the non-life business as a cash generating unit (CGU). The recoverable amount of the non-life business, being N52.835Billion (Dec 2024: N30.941Billion) has been determined based on value in use, using equity discounted cash flow projections based on current earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) before tax projected over a five year.

(i) The key assumptions used in the calculations are as follows;

	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Discount rate	% 23	% 23	% 23	% 23
Growth rate	3	3	3	3

Five years of cash flows were included in the discounted cash flow model. A long term growth rate into perpetuity has been assumed along term sustainable growth rate of 3%.

Budgeted EBITDA was based on expectations of future outcomes taking into consideration past experience, devaluation of the naira currency and persistent inflation adjusted for the anticipated revenue growth.

The projected cash flows beyond the five years excluding expenses have been extrapolated using the terminal growth rate not exceeding the long-term average growth rate for the market in which the units operate.

No impairment loss has been recognised in 2025 (2024: nil) on non-life insurance business as no indication of impairment was identified.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The key assumptions described above may change as economic and other market condition change, however, with regard to the assessment of value in use for the non-life insurance cash generating unit, management does not believe a reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the units to exceed their recoverable amounts.

13 Property and equipment

(a) Group

	Land	Buildings	Capital work in progress	Furniture, equipment, lifts and central air conditioners	Motor vehicles	Total
In thousands of naira						
Cost/valuation						
At 1 January 2025	2,064,500	4,587,625	504,987	4,390,343	2,763,727	14,311,183
Additions	-	23,041	766,427	430,154	550,726	1,770,348
Revaluation	3,207,150	6,902,744	-	-	-	10,109,894
Disposals	-	-	-	(22,585)	(196,844)	(219,429)
Reclassifications	-	59,915	(86,288)	1,373	25,000	-
Reclassification to Intangibles (see note 12(a) above)	-	-	(5,375)	-	-	(5,375)
Write offs	-	-	-	(574)	-	(574)
At 31 December 2025	5,271,650	11,573,325	1,179,751	4,798,712	3,142,610	25,966,048
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2025	-	183,075	-	3,355,025	1,565,886	5,103,986
Depreciation for the year	-	91,753	-	412,822	471,736	976,310
Disposals	-	-	-	(22,207)	(173,117)	(195,324)
At 31 December 2025	-	274,828	-	3,745,640	1,864,505	5,884,972
Net book value						
At 31 December 2025	5,271,650	11,298,497	1,179,751	1,053,072	1,278,105	20,081,075

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13 Property and equipment (continued) (a) Group

	Land	Buildings	Capital work in progress	Furniture, equipment, lifts and central air conditioners	Motor vehicles	Total
<i>In thousands of naira</i>						
Cost/valuation						
At 1 January 2024	2,064,500	4,587,575	85,703	4,008,425	2,138,252	12,884,455
Additions	-	-	423,488	464,418	888,616	1,776,522
Reclassification to Right of Use Assets	-	-	-	(70,756)	-	(70,756)
Write off	-	-	(4,205)	-	-	(4,205)
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,849)	(272,623)	(274,472)
At 31 December 2024	2,064,500	4,587,575	504,986	4,400,238	2,754,245	14,311,544
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2024	-	91,322	-	2,987,832	1,494,216	4,573,370
Depreciation for the year	-	91,754	-	389,408	342,301	823,463
Reclassification to Right of Use Assets	-	-	-	(21,227)	-	(21,227)
Disposals	-	-	-	(740)	(270,495)	(271,234)
At 31 December 2024	-	183,076	-	3,355,274	1,566,022	5,104,371
Net book value						
At 31 December 2024	2,064,500	4,404,500	504,986	1,044,964	1,188,223	9,207,173

- The Group had no capital commitments as at the reporting date. (2024: Nil)
- There were no capitalized borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment as at the reporting date.
- None of the Group's assets had been pledged as collateral during the year.
- Major items that make up the Group's capital work-in-progress for PPE includes;
 - Head Office lift replacement - 328m
 - Head Office 6th floor renovation - 481m
 - Port Harcourt office building under construction - 332m

(b) Company

	Land	Buildings	Capital work in progress	Furniture, equipment, lifts and central air conditioners	Motor vehicles	Total
<i>In thousands of naira</i>						
Cost/valuation						
At 1 January 2025	2,064,500	4,587,625	498,506	4,129,853	2,277,767	13,558,251
Additions	-	23,041	766,427	364,023	520,726	1,674,217
Reclasifications	-	59,915	(85,182)	267	25,000	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(21,725)	(148,344)	(170,069)
Write off	-	-	-	(574)	-	(574)
Revaluation	3,207,150	6,902,744	-	-	-	10,109,894
At 31 December 2025	5,271,650	11,573,325	1,179,751	4,471,844	2,675,149	25,171,719
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2025	-	183,075	-	3,211,362	1,177,377	4,571,814
Depreciation for the year	-	91,753	-	364,678	410,906	867,336
Disposals	-	-	-	(21,724)	(124,617)	(146,341)
At 31 December 2025	-	274,828	-	3,554,316	1,463,665	5,292,809
Net book value						
At 31 December 2025	5,271,650	11,298,497	1,179,751	917,528	1,211,484	19,878,911

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

13 Property and equipment (continued)

(b) Company

	Land	Buildings	Capital work in progress	Furniture, equipment, lifts and central air conditioners	Motor vehicles	Total
<i>In thousands of naira</i>						
Cost/valuation						
At 1 January 2024	2,064,500	4,587,576	85,704	3,714,094	1,765,855	12,217,729
Additions	-	-	417,007	415,758	780,036	1,612,801
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(268,124)	(268,124)
Write off	-	-	(4,205)	-	-	(4,205)
At 31 December 2024	2,064,500	4,587,576	498,506	4,129,852	2,277,767	13,558,201
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2024	-	91,322	-	2,859,727	1,161,252	4,112,301
Depreciation for the year	-	91,754	-	351,586	282,119	725,459
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(265,995)	(265,995)
At 31 December 2024	-	183,076	-	3,211,313	1,177,376	4,571,765
Net book value						
At 31 December 2024	2,064,500	4,404,500	498,506	918,539	1,100,391	8,986,436

- The Company had no capital commitments as at the reporting date. (2024: Nil)
- There were no capitalized borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment as at the reporting date.
- None of the Company's assets had been pledged as collateral during the year.
- Major items that make up the company capital work-in-progress for PPE includes;
 - Head Office lift replacement - 328m
 - Head Office 6th floor renovation - 481m
 - Port Harcourt office building under construction - 332m

(c) Fair values of Land and buildings

On a determined basis, the Company engages the services of external, independent and qualified valuers to determine the fair value of the company's land and buildings. As at 31 December 2025, the fair values of the land and buildings have been determined by Niyi Fatokun (FRC/2013/NIESV/70000000/1217) for Niyi Fatokun & Co. Estate Surveyor and Valuers (FRC/2019/00000012894). Land and buildings are measured at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation. Valuations are performed frequently (within every three year (3yrs) 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. The most recent valuation was performed in 2025 while next valuation is due in 2028.

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

Location	Title	Status
Plot Pc 12 Churchgate street Victoria Island.	Certificate of Occupancy	Perfected
Plot 2 Oba Akran Avenue Ikeja.	Deed of Assignment	Unperfected/equitable title
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	Unperfected/equitable title

iv. The movement in land and building is as follows;

Group - December 2025	Opening bal.	Additions	Reclassification	Accumulated depreciation	Revaluation Gain/(Loss)	Closing bal
Plot Pc 12 Churchgate street Victoria Island.	3,846,000	8,063	-	(62,000)	6,627,937	10,420,000
Plot 2 Oba Akran Avenue Ikeja.	2,001,460	14,978	59,915	(22,023)	2,644,618	4,698,948
12 Moshood Abiola Way, Liberty road Ibadan	149,260	-	-	(1,370)	237,259	385,149
AIICO House, 36-38 Ilupeju Industrial Avenue, Ilupeju, Lagos State	472,280	-	-	(6,360)	600,080	1,066,000
	6,469,000	23,041	59,915	(91,753)	10,109,894	16,570,097
Company - December 2025	Opening bal.	Additions	Reclassification	Accumulated depreciation	Revaluation Gain/(Loss)	Closing bal
Plot Pc 12 Churchgate street Victoria Island.	3,846,000	8,063	-	(62,000)	6,627,937	10,420,000
Plot 2 Oba Akran Avenue Ikeja.	2,001,460	14,978	59,915	(22,023)	2,644,618	4,698,948
12 Moshood Abiola Way, Liberty road Ibadan	149,260	-	-	(1,370)	237,259	385,149
AIICO House, 36-38 Ilupeju Industrial Avenue, Ilupeju, Lagos State	472,280	-	-	(6,360)	600,080	1,066,000
	6,469,000	23,041	59,915	(91,753)	10,109,894	16,570,097

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

13 Property and equipment (continued)

The movement in land and building (continued)

Group - December 2024

	Opening bal.	Additions	Disposal	Accumulated depreciation	Revaluation Gain/(Loss)	Closing bal
Plot Pc 12 Churchgate street Victoria Island.	3,908,000	-	-	(62,000)	-	3,846,000
Plot 2 Oba Akran Avenue Ikeja.	2,023,482	-	-	(22,023)	-	2,001,460
12 Moshood Abiola Way, Liberty road Ibadan	150,630	-	-	(1,370)	-	149,260
AllCO House, 36-38 Ilupeju Industrial Avenue, Ilupeju, Lagos State	478,640	-	-	(6,360)	-	472,280
	6,560,752	-	-	(91,753)	-	6,469,000

Company - December 2024

	Opening bal.	Additions	Disposal	Accumulated depreciation	Revaluation Gain/(Loss)	Closing bal
Plot Pc 12 Churchgate street Victoria Island.	3,908,000	-	-	(62,000)	-	3,846,000
Plot 2 Oba Akran Avenue Ikeja.	2,023,482	-	-	(22,023)	-	2,001,460
12 Moshood Abiola Way, Liberty road Ibadan	150,630	-	-	(1,370)	-	149,260
AllCO House, 36-38 Ilupeju Industrial Avenue, Ilupeju, Lagos State	478,640	-	-	(6,360)	-	472,280
	6,560,752	-	-	(91,753)	-	6,469,000

Non financial instruments measured at fair value

The following table sets out fair values of non-financial instruments at fair value and analyses them by level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised.

Group - 31 December 2025

In thousands of naira

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Property and equipment				
- Land	-	-	5,271,650	5,271,650
- Buildings	-	-	11,298,497	11,298,497
Total	-	-	16,570,147	16,570,147

Group - 31 December 2024

In thousands of naira

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Property and equipment				
- Land	-	-	2,064,500	2,064,500
- Buildings	-	-	4,404,500	4,404,500
Total	-	-	6,469,000	6,469,000

Company - 31 December 2025

In thousands of naira

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Property and equipment				
- Land	-	-	5,271,650	5,271,650
- Buildings	-	-	11,298,497	11,298,497
Total	-	-	16,570,147	16,570,147

Company - 31 December 2024

In thousands of naira

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Property and equipment				
- Land	-	-	2,064,500	2,064,500
- Buildings	-	-	4,404,500	4,404,500
Total	-	-	6,469,000	6,469,000

Valuation techniques used to derive level 3 fair values

Level 3 fair values of land and buildings have been derived using comparable transaction method (for land component) and replacement cost method (for building component).

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

13 Property and equipment (continued)

Non financial instruments measured at fair value (continued)

(c) 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 (FRC/2013/NIESV/70000000/1217) for Niyi Fatokun & Co. Estate Surveyor and Valuers (FRC/2019/00000012894) valued the properties using comparable transaction method (for land component) and replacement cost method (for building component) as at 31 December 2025.

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 land and building.

<i>Location of properties</i>	<i>Valuation technique</i>	<i>Significant unobservable inputs</i>
Plot Pc 12 Churchgate street Victoria Island.	Comparable transaction (for Land) and Replacement cost (for Building)	A Comparable property which is situated at the corner piece of Idowu Tailor Street adjacent to Adeola Hopewell Street measuring 1,200 square metres was sold in July, 2025 for N1.8 billion which is equivalent to N1.5M per square metre; this was used to value the Land area covered by the building. Value of improvements on land calculated using Depreciation Replacement Method was used in valuing the building.
Plot 2 Oba Akran Avenue Ikeja.	Comparable transaction (for Land) and Replacement cost (for Building)	A Comparable landed property measuring 2,650 square metres located off Akanni Doherty Street, off Oba Akran Avenue was sold in April, 2025 for N1.060B which is equivalent to N400,000.00 per square metre. The subject property is situated in a more prime location compared to the comparable property hence, N450,000 per square meter was used to value the land area covered by the AIICO building. Value of improvements on land calculated using Depreciation Replacement Method was used in valuing the building.
12 Moshood Abiola Way, Liberty road Ibadan	Comparable transaction (for Land) and Replacement cost (for Building)	A Comparable landed property opposite Subject Property: A plot of land measuring 833 square metre beside SAO Petroleum was sold in July, 2025 for N250M which is equivalent to N300,120.00 per square metre. The subject property is on a stable and dry land while the comparable is situated in a gully; this would make the subject property to command higher value than the comparable hence, N350,000 per square meter has been used to value the landed area covered by the building. Value of improvements on land calculated using Depreciation Replacement Method was used in valuing the building.
AIICO House, 36-38 Ilupeju Industrial Avenue, Ilupeju, Lagos State	Comparable transaction (for Land) and Replacement cost (for Building)	A Comparable landed property measuring 800 square metres along Ilupeju Bye-pass was sold in September, 2025 for N400M which is equivalent to N500,000.00 per square metre. The comparable is situated in a prime location compare to the subject property hence, N400,000 per square meter was used to value the landed area covered by AIICO building. Value of improvements on land calculated using Depreciation Replacement Method was used in valuing the building.

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

13 Property and equipment (continued)

In line with the requirement of IAS 16.77(e), below shows the net book value of the land & building under the cost model.

Land & Building at Cost

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposal	Accumulated depreciation	Closing balance
Group - December 2025					
Plot Pc 12 Churchgate street Victoria Island.	3,139,887	8,063	-	(404,502)	2,743,449
Plot 2 Oba Akran Avenue Ikeja.	1,731,821	74,893	-	(182,158)	1,624,556
12 Moshood Abiola Way, Liberty road Ibadan	97,650	-	-	(9,450)	88,200
AIICO House, 36-38 Ilupeju Industrial Avenue, Ilupeju, Lagos State	492,269	-	-	(51,225)	441,044
	5,461,628	82,956	-	(647,334)	4,897,249

Group - December 2024

Plot Pc 12 Churchgate street Victoria Island.	3,474,891	-	-	(335,004)	3,139,887
Plot 2 Oba Akran Avenue Ikeja.	1,876,450	-	-	(144,629)	1,731,821
12 Moshood Abiola Way, Liberty road Ibadan	105,000	-	-	(7,350)	97,650
AIICO House, 36-38 Ilupeju Industrial Avenue, Ilupeju, Lagos State	532,837	-	-	(40,568)	492,269
	5,989,178	-	-	(527,551)	5,461,628

Land & Building at Cost

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposal	Accumulated depreciation	Closing balance
Company - December 2025					
Plot Pc 12 Churchgate street Victoria Island.	3,139,887	8,063	-	(404,502)	2,743,449
Plot 2 Oba Akran Avenue Ikeja.	1,731,821	74,893	-	(182,158)	1,624,556
12 Moshood Abiola Way, Liberty road Ibadan	97,650	-	-	(9,450)	88,200
AIICO House, 36-38 Ilupeju Industrial Avenue, Ilupeju, Lagos State	492,269	-	-	(51,225)	441,044
	5,461,628	82,956	-	(647,334)	4,897,249

Company - December 2024

Plot Pc 12 Churchgate street Victoria Island.	3,474,891	-	-	(335,004)	3,139,887
Plot 2 Oba Akran Avenue Ikeja.	1,876,450	-	-	(144,629)	1,731,821
12 Moshood Abiola Way, Liberty road Ibadan	105,000	-	-	(7,350)	97,650
AIICO House, 36-38 Ilupeju Industrial Avenue, Ilupeju, Lagos State	532,837	-	-	(40,568)	492,269
	5,989,178	-	-	(527,551)	5,461,628

14 Statutory deposits

This represents the amount deposited with the Central Bank of Nigeria as at 31 December 2025 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 from effective interest.

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Non-life business	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Life business	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
At 1 January	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Balance as at	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

15(a) Insurance and reinsurance contracts

The breakdown of the Group's insurance and reinsurance contracts issued, and reinsurance contracts held, that are in an asset position and those in a liability position is set out in the table below:

Group	Dec-25		Dec-24	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Insurance contracts issued	-	345,149,698	-	262,019,620
Reinsurance contracts held	27,992,833	(971,474)	21,097,467	(271,879)
Total insurance & reinsurance contracts	27,992,833	344,178,224	21,097,467	261,747,741
				282,845,208
				282,845,208

15(a)
6(a)

Company	Dec-25		Dec-24	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Insurance contracts issued	-	344,575,297	-	261,574,660
Reinsurance contracts held	27,992,833	(971,474)	21,097,467	(271,879)
Total insurance & reinsurance contracts	27,992,833	343,603,823	21,097,467	261,302,781
				282,400,248

15(b)
6(a)

Group	Dec-25		Dec-24	
	Insurance Contracts Issued	Reinsurance Contracts Held	Insurance Contracts Issued	Reinsurance Contracts Held
Liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and the ARC:				
Excluding Loss Components	295,243,627	10,916,662	216,095,350	8,933,868
Loss components	6,964,020	46,084	7,539,936	37,373
AiICO Insurance: Plc LRC and associated ARC	302,207,647	10,962,747	223,635,286	8,971,241
Liability for Incurred Claims (LIC) and the AIC:				
Incurred claims / PV of future cash flows	40,661,262	16,054,090	36,563,364	11,371,015
Risk Adjustment - PAA	2,280,788	975,997	1,820,970	755,211
Reinsurance Payable	-	(971,474)	-	(271,879)
AiICO Insurance: Plc LIC and the associated AIC	42,942,051	16,058,613	38,384,334	11,854,347
Total Insurance / Reinsurance Contract	345,149,698	27,021,359	262,019,620	20,825,588

15(a)

Company	Dec-25		Dec-24	
	Insurance Contracts	Reinsurance Contracts	Insurance Contracts	Reinsurance Contracts
Liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and the ARC:				
Excluding Loss Components	295,103,941	10,916,662	215,997,215	8,933,868
Loss components	6,917,684	46,084	7,506,776	37,373
Total - LRC and associated ARC	302,021,625	10,962,747	223,503,991	8,971,241
Liability for Incurred Claims (LIC) and the ARC:				
Incurred claims / PV of future cash flows	40,366,414	16,054,090	36,281,308	11,371,015
Risk Adjustment - PAA	2,187,258	975,997	1,789,361	755,211
Reinsurance Payable	-	(971,474)	-	(271,879)
Total - LIC and the associated AIC	42,553,672	16,058,613	38,070,669	11,854,347
Total Insurance / Reinsurance Contract	344,575,297	27,021,359	261,574,660	20,825,588

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

15 (a) Insurance Contract Liabilities - Group

The following table shows the reconciliation from the opening to the closing balances of the net asset or liability for the remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims for insurance contracts:

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024					
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims			
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	216,095,350	7,539,936	36,563,364	1,820,970	262,019,620	178,853,205	7,873,778	29,937,238	1,357,980	218,022,200
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	216,095,350	7,539,936	36,563,364	1,820,970	262,019,620	178,853,205	7,873,778	29,937,238	1,357,980	218,022,200
Net Opening Balance (GMM + PAA)										
Changes in the statement of profit or loss										
Insurance revenue	(137,028,260)	-	-	-	(137,028,260)	(108,205,972)	-	-	-	(108,205,972)
Insurance service expenses										
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses incurred	-	-	61,652,390	(383,056)	61,269,335	-	-	55,760,728	19,779	55,780,507
Reversal of losses on onerous groups of contracts	-	(4,496,085)	-	-	(4,496,085)	-	(4,601,264)	-	-	(4,601,264)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	12,169,114	437,436	12,606,550	-	-	14,427,785	329,405	14,757,189
Losses on onerous contracts	-	2,853,102	-	-	2,853,102	-	3,182,355	-	-	3,182,355
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	22,948,773	-	-	-	22,948,773	17,518,577	-	-	-	17,518,577
Insurance service result	22,948,773	(1,642,982)	73,821,504	54,400	95,181,695	17,518,577	(1,418,909)	70,188,513	349,183	86,637,365
Finance expenses from insurance contracts in profit or loss	(114,079,487)	(1,642,982)	73,821,504	54,400	(41,846,565)	(90,687,395)	(1,418,909)	70,188,513	349,183	(21,568,607)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts in profit or loss	53,287,696	1,067,066	3,914,339	405,418	58,674,519	(31,641,617)	(1,513,062)	33,034,818	113,807	(6,053)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(60,791,792)	(575,916)	77,735,843	459,818	16,827,954	(122,329,012)	(2,931,971)	103,223,331	462,990	(21,574,661)
Investment components excluded from insurance result	(22,124,830)	-	22,124,830	-	-	(25,899,624)	-	25,899,624	-	-
Cash flows										
Premiums received (including investment components)	191,266,000	-	-	-	191,266,000	158,544,983	-	-	-	158,544,983
Insurance acquisition cashflows	(29,201,101)	-	-	-	(29,201,101)	(22,206,678)	-	-	-	(22,206,678)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid (including investment components)	-	-	(95,762,775)	-	(95,762,775)	-	-	(90,548,038)	-	(90,548,038)
Total cash flows	162,064,899	(95,762,775)	(95,762,775)	-	66,302,124	136,338,305	-	(90,548,038)	-	45,790,267
Net Composite Insurance Liabilities (GMM + PAA)	317,368,457	6,964,020	18,536,432	2,280,788	345,149,698	192,862,498	4,941,807	42,612,531	1,820,970	242,237,807
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	295,243,627	6,964,020	40,661,262	2,280,788	345,149,698	216,095,350	7,539,936	36,563,364	1,820,970	262,019,620
Net Composite Closing Balance (GMM + PAA)	295,243,627	6,964,020	40,661,262	2,280,788	345,149,698	216,095,350	7,539,936	36,563,364	1,820,970	262,019,620
Total Composite Insurance Liabilities (GMM + PAA)	295,243,627	6,964,020	40,661,262	2,280,788	345,149,698	216,095,350	7,539,936	36,563,364	1,820,970	262,019,620

	Total Group [GMM+PAA]	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Total claims paid (excl. investment component)	68,358,932	66,780,791
Investment component claims	21,854,942	23,907,458
Total claims including investment component	90,213,875	90,688,249
Add: Total attributable expenses	56,680,042	46,017,652
Less: Insurance acquisition cash flows	(29,201,101)	(22,206,678)
Expenses excluding acquisition expenses	27,478,940	23,810,974
Less: Investment component claims	(21,854,942)	(23,907,458)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	95,837,873	90,591,765

	Total Group [GMM+PAA]	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Opening Deferred Acquisition Cost	14,076,889	9,388,789
Commission paid during the year	29,201,101	22,206,678
Deferred Acquisition Cost Release	(22,948,773)	(17,518,577)
Impairment losses/reversal	-	-
Effect of movement in exchange rate	-	-
Closing Deferred Acquisition Cost	20,329,218	14,076,889

Group reconciliation of insurance acquisition cashflows for - (GMM + PAA)

Group reconciliation of cash flows for insurance acquisition, insurance claims and other expenses - (GMM + PAA)

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk
(a)iii Insurance Contracts measured under GMM - Group								
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	200,200,474	7,428,603	11,473,400	-	168,906,867	7,856,598	8,603,243	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	200,200,474	7,428,603	11,473,400	-	168,906,867	7,856,598	8,603,243	-
Net Opening Balance - GMM								
Changes in the statement of profit or loss								
Insurance revenue	(49,805,515)	-	-	(49,805,515)	(37,850,950)	-	-	(37,850,950)
Insurance service expenses								
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses incurred	-	-	36,563,244	36,563,244	-	-	31,070,800	31,070,800
Reversal of losses on onerous groups of contracts	-	(4,496,085)	-	(4,496,085)	-	(4,601,264)	-	(4,601,264)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	34,645	34,645	-	-	877,991	877,991
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	-	2,828,029	-	2,828,029	-	3,088,203	-	3,088,203
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	8,174,961	-	-	8,174,961	6,209,333	-	-	6,209,333
Insurance service result								
Finance expenses from insurance contracts in profit or loss	(41,630,554)	(1,668,056)	36,597,889	(43,104,795)	(31,641,617)	(1,513,062)	31,948,791	(36,645,062)
Total Changes in the statement of profit or loss								
Investment components excluded from insurance result	53,287,696	1,067,066	-	54,354,762	17,490,858	1,085,067	-	18,575,925
Total Changes in the statement of profit or loss								
Cash flows								
Premiums received (including investment components)	96,929,765	-	-	96,929,765	81,426,112	-	-	81,426,112
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(12,801,756)	-	-	(12,801,756)	(10,082,124)	-	-	(10,082,124)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid (including investment components)	-	-	(58,418,187)	(58,418,187)	-	-	(54,978,257)	(54,978,257)
Total cash flows								
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	84,128,009	6,827,614	58,418,187	25,709,822	71,343,989	7,428,603	11,473,400	16,365,731
Net Closing Liabilities Balance - GMM								
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	273,860,795	6,827,614	11,777,932	292,466,340	200,200,474	7,428,603	11,473,400	219,102,476
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	273,860,795	6,827,614	11,777,932	292,466,340	200,200,474	7,428,603	11,473,400	219,102,476
Net Closing Balance - GMM								
	273,860,795	6,827,614	11,777,932	292,466,340	200,200,474	7,428,603	11,473,400	219,102,476

	Group [GMM]	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
	Total claims paid (excl. investment component)	51,590,546
Investment component claims	21,854,942	23,907,458
Total claims including investment component	73,445,489	71,918,463
Add: Total attributable expenses	19,629,396	17,049,376
Less: Insurance acquisition cash flows	(12,801,756)	(10,082,124)
Expenses excluding acquisition expenses	6,827,640	6,967,252
Less: Investment component claims	(21,854,942)	(23,907,458)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	58,418,187	54,978,257

	Group [GMM]	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
	Opening Deferred Acquisition Cost	6,780,560
Commission paid during the year	12,801,756	10,082,124
Deferred Acquisition Cost Release	(8,174,961)	(6,209,333)
Impairment losses/reversal	-	-
Effect of movement in exchange rate	-	-
Closing Deferred Acquisition Cost	11,407,355	6,780,560

Group reconciliation of insurance acquisition cashflows for - [GMM]

Group reconciliation of cash flows for insurance acquisition, insurance claims and other expenses - [GMM]

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(a)iv Insurance Contracts Analysed by Components - GMM - Group

The following table shows the reconciliation from the opening to the closing balances of the net insurance contract liability analysed by components - estimates of the present value of future cash flows, risk adjustment and CSM:

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	CSM	Total	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	CSM	Total
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	187,284,895	3,641,819	28,175,763	219,102,476	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	187,284,895	3,641,819	28,175,763	219,102,476	162,594,736	2,931,565	19,840,406	185,366,708
Net Closing Opening Analysed by Component - GMM					162,594,736	2,931,565	19,840,406	185,366,708
Changes in the statement of profit or loss								
Changes that relate to current service								
CSM recognised for services provided	-	-	(8,192,512)	(8,192,512)	-	-	(6,469,414)	(6,469,414)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	(503,688)	(867,195)	-	(867,195)	-	(680,486)	-	(680,486)
Experience adjustments	(503,688)	-	-	(503,688)	1,977,819	-	-	1,977,819
Total - Changes that relate to current service	(503,688)	(867,195)	(8,192,512)	(9,563,394)	1,977,819	(680,486)	(6,469,414)	(5,172,081)
Changes that relate to future service								
Contracts initially recognised in the year	(12,124,769)	962,061	13,658,733	2,496,025	(9,640,866)	840,098	12,199,981	5,895,239
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	4,479,195	4,441,847	(8,921,042)	-	(64,412)	3,442,563	(3,378,151)	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	503,109	(3,876,759)	3,705,655	332,004	917,116	(3,368,434)	2,140,307	20,993
Changes that relate to past service								
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	34,645	-	-	34,645	877,991	-	-	912,636
Insurance service result	(7,611,508)	659,954	250,834	(6,700,720)	(5,932,352)	233,741	4,492,723	(1,205,888)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts in profit or loss	47,851,716	646,995	5,856,051	54,354,762	14,256,780	476,512	3,842,633	18,575,925
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	40,240,207	1,306,949	6,106,885	47,654,042	8,324,428	710,253	8,335,356	17,370,037
Cash flows								
Premiums received (including investment components)	96,929,765	-	-	96,929,765	81,426,112	-	-	81,426,112
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(12,801,756)	-	-	(12,801,756)	(10,082,124)	-	-	(10,082,124)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid (including investment components)	(58,418,187)	-	-	(58,418,187)	(54,978,257)	-	-	(54,978,257)
Total cash flows	25,709,822	-	-	25,709,822	16,365,731	-	-	16,365,731
Net Closing Liabilities Analysed by Component - GMM								
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	253,234,925	4,948,767	34,282,648	292,466,340	187,284,895	3,641,819	28,175,763	219,102,476
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	253,234,925	4,948,767	34,282,648	292,466,340	187,284,895	3,641,819	28,175,763	219,102,476
Net Closing Balance Analysed by Component - GMM	253,234,925	4,948,767	34,282,648	292,466,340	187,284,895	3,641,819	28,175,763	219,102,476

15 (a)v Contractual Service Margin - Group

The following table shows an analysis of the expected recognition of the CSM remaining at the end of reporting period in profit or loss.

31 December 2025	Less than 1 year				Total			
	In 1 to 3 years	In 4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total	In 1 to 3 years	In 4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Insurance contracts								
Life risk	7,013,153	10,080,360	6,716,481	23,810,094	10,080,360	6,716,481	10,472,654	34,282,648
Total CSM for insurance contracts	7,013,153	10,080,360	6,716,481	23,810,094	10,080,360	6,716,481	10,472,654	34,282,648
31 December 2024								
Insurance contracts								
Life risk	6,160,518	8,775,402	5,582,235	20,518,155	8,775,402	5,582,235	7,657,608	28,175,763
Total CSM for insurance contracts	6,160,518	8,775,402	5,582,235	20,518,155	8,775,402	5,582,235	7,657,608	28,175,763

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15 (b) Insurance Contract Liabilities - Company

The following table shows the reconciliation from the opening to the closing balances of the net asset or liability for the remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims for insurance contracts:

(b) Total Insurance Contracts Measured Under GMM and PAA - Company

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024				
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	215,997,215	7,506,776	36,281,308	1,789,361	178,817,995	7,873,778	29,672,898	1,336,938	217,701,608
Net Opening Balance (GMM + PAA)	215,997,215	7,506,776	36,281,308	1,789,361	178,817,995	7,873,778	29,672,898	1,336,938	217,701,608
Changes in the statement of profit or loss									
<i>Insurance revenue</i>	(135,012,562)	-	-	-	(107,033,286)	-	-	-	(107,033,286)
Insurance revenue	(135,012,562)				(107,033,286)				(107,033,286)
<i>Insurance service expenses</i>									
Incurd claims and other insurance service expenses incurred	-	-	60,671,510	(383,036)	-	-	55,039,117	19,779	55,058,896
Reversal of losses on onerous groups of contracts	-	(4,496,085)	-	-	-	(4,601,264)	-	-	(4,601,264)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	12,169,114	375,514	-	-	14,427,785	318,838	14,746,622
Losses on onerous contracts	-	2,839,926	-	-	-	3,149,195	-	-	3,149,195
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	22,948,773	-	-	-	17,518,577	-	-	-	17,518,577
Insurance service result	(112,063,789)	(1,656,158)	72,840,624	(7,521)	17,518,577	(1,452,069)	69,466,902	338,616	85,872,027
Finance expenses from insurance contracts in profit or loss	53,287,696	1,067,066	3,901,547	405,418	(31,641,617)	(1,513,062)	33,017,102	113,807	(23,769)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(58,776,093)	(589,092)	76,742,171	397,897	(121,156,326)	(2,965,131)	102,484,004	452,423	(21,185,029)
Investment components excluded from insurance result	(22,124,830)	-	22,124,830	-	(25,899,624)	-	25,899,624	-	-
Cash flows									
Premiums received (including investment components)	189,208,751	-	-	-	157,309,372	-	-	-	157,309,372
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(29,201,101)	-	-	-	(22,206,678)	-	-	-	(22,206,678)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid (including investment components)	-	(94,781,895)	-	(94,781,895)	-	-	(89,826,427)	-	(89,826,427)
Total cash flows	160,007,649	(94,781,895)	(94,781,895)	(94,781,895)	135,102,694	(89,826,427)	(89,826,427)	(89,826,427)	45,276,267
Net Composite Insurance Liabilities (GMM + PAA)	317,228,771	(15,207,146)	18,241,584	24,312,088	192,764,364	(20,990,976)	42,330,475	27,688,985	241,792,847
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	295,103,941	6,917,684	40,366,414	2,187,258	215,997,215	7,506,776	36,281,308	1,789,361	261,574,660
Net Composite Closing Balance (GMM + PAA)	295,103,941	6,917,684	40,366,414	2,187,258	215,997,215	7,506,776	36,281,308	1,789,361	261,574,660

	Total Company [GMM + PAA]	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Total claims paid (excl. investment component)	67,302,954	66,015,453
Investment component claims	21,854,942	23,907,458
Total claims including investment component	89,157,897	89,922,911
Add: Total attributable expenses	56,680,042	46,017,652
Less: Insurance acquisition cash flows	(29,201,101)	(22,206,678)
Expenses excluding acquisition expenses	27,478,940	23,810,974
Less: Investment component claims	(21,854,942)	(23,907,458)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	94,781,895	89,826,427

	Total Company [GMM + PAA]	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Opening Deferred Acquisition Cost	14,076,889	9,388,789
Commission paid during the year	29,201,101	22,206,678
Deferred Acquisition Cost Release	(22,948,773)	(17,518,577)
Impairment losses/reversal	-	-
Effect of movement in exchange rate	-	-
Closing Deferred Acquisition Cost	20,329,218	14,076,889

Company reconciliation of insurance acquisition cashflows for [GMM + PAA]

Company reconciliation of cash flows for insurance acquisition, insurance claims and other expenses - [GMM + PAA]

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	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	200,200,474	7,428,603	11,473,400	-	168,906,867	7,856,598	8,603,243	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	200,200,474	7,428,603	11,473,400	-	168,906,867	7,856,598	8,603,243	-
Net Opening Balance - GMM				219,102,476				185,366,708
Changes in the statement of profit or loss								
Insurance revenue	(49,805,515)	-	-	(49,805,515)	(37,850,950)	-	-	(37,850,950)
Insurance revenue	(49,805,515)			(49,805,515)	(37,850,950)			(37,850,950)
Insurance service expenses								
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses incurred	-	-	36,563,244	36,563,244	-	-	31,070,800	31,070,800
Reversal of losses on onerous groups of contracts	-	(4,496,085)	-	(4,496,085)	-	(4,601,264)	-	(4,601,264)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	34,645	34,645	-	-	877,991	877,991
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	-	2,828,029	-	2,828,029	-	3,088,203	-	3,088,203
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	8,174,961	-	-	8,174,961	6,209,333	-	-	6,209,333
Insurance service result	8,174,961	(1,668,056)	36,597,889	43,104,795	6,209,333	(1,513,062)	31,948,791	36,645,062
Finance expenses from insurance contracts in profit or loss	(41,630,554)	(1,668,056)	36,597,889	(6,700,720)	(31,641,617)	(1,513,062)	31,948,791	(1,205,888)
Finance expenses from investment components	53,287,696	1,067,066	-	54,354,762	17,490,858	1,085,067	-	18,575,925
Total Changes in the statement of profit or loss	11,667,142	(600,989)	36,597,889	47,654,042	(14,150,758)	(427,995)	31,948,791	17,370,037
Investment components excluded from insurance results	(22,124,830)	-	22,124,830	-	(25,899,624)	-	25,899,624	-
Cash flows								
Premiums received (including investment components)	96,929,765	-	-	96,929,765	81,426,112	-	-	81,426,112
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(12,801,756)	-	-	(12,801,756)	(10,082,124)	-	-	(10,082,124)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid (including investment components)	-	-	(58,418,187)	(58,418,187)	-	-	(54,978,257)	(54,978,257)
Total cash flows	84,128,009	-	(58,418,187)	25,709,822	71,343,989	-	(54,978,257)	16,365,731
Net Closing Liabilities Balance - GMM	273,860,795	6,827,614	11,777,932	292,466,340	200,200,474	7,428,603	11,473,400	219,102,476
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	273,860,795	6,827,614	11,777,932	292,466,340	200,200,474	7,428,603	11,473,400	219,102,476
Net Closing Balance GMM	273,860,795	6,827,614	11,777,932	292,466,340	200,200,474	7,428,603	11,473,400	219,102,476

	Company [GMM]	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Total claims paid (excl. investment component)	51,590,546	48,011,006
Investment component claims	21,854,942	23,907,458
Total claims including investment component	73,445,489	71,918,463
Add: Total attributable expenses	19,629,396	17,049,376
Less: Insurance acquisition cash flows	(12,801,756)	(10,082,124)
Expenses excluding acquisition expenses	80,273,129	78,885,715
Less: Investment component claims	(21,854,942)	(23,907,458)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	58,418,187	54,978,257

	Company [GMM]	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Opening Deferred Acquisition Cost	6,780,560	2,907,769
Commission paid during the year	12,801,756	10,082,124
Deferred Acquisition Cost Release	(8,174,961)	(6,209,333)
Impairment losses/reversal	-	-
Effect of movement in exchange rate	-	-
Closing Deferred Acquisition Cost	11,407,355	6,780,560

Company reconciliation of cash flows for insurance acquisition, insurance claims and other expenses - [GMM]

Company reconciliation of insurance acquisition cashflows for [GMM]

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(b)iii Insurance Contracts Measured Under PAA - Company

The following table shows the reconciliation from the opening to the closing balances of the net liability for the remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims for insurance contracts measured under PAA. The coverage period of the insurance contracts issued by the Group are one year or less. See further details on the accounting policies applied for insurance contracts measured under PAA. This group presents movement in insurance contract liability for group life and non-life portfolios.

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024				Total
	Liability for remaining coverage Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Liability for remaining coverage Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	15,796,741	78,173	24,807,908	1,789,361	9,911,128	17,180	21,069,655	1,336,938	32,334,900
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Opening Balance - PAA	15,796,741	78,173	24,807,908	1,789,361	9,911,128	17,180	21,069,655	1,336,938	32,334,900
Changes in the statement of profit or loss									
Insurance revenue									
Insurance revenue	(85,207,047)	-	-	-	(69,182,336)	-	-	-	(69,182,336)
Insurance service expenses									
Incurrd claims and other insurance service expenses incurred	-	-	24,108,266	(383,036)	-	-	23,968,318	19,779	23,988,096
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	12,134,469	375,514	-	-	13,549,794	318,838	13,868,631
Losses on onerous contracts	-	11,897	-	-	-	60,993	-	-	60,993
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	14,773,812	-	-	-	11,309,244	-	-	-	11,309,244
Insurance service result	14,773,812	11,897	36,242,734	(7,521)	11,309,244	60,993	37,518,111	338,616	49,226,965
Finance expenses from insurance contracts in profit or loss	(70,433,235)	-	36,242,734	(7,521)	(57,873,092)	60,993	37,518,111	338,616	(19,955,371)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(70,433,235)	11,897	40,144,281	397,897	(57,873,092)	60,993	38,586,423	452,423	(18,773,253)
Cash flows									
Premiums received (including investment components)	92,278,986	-	-	-	75,883,260	-	-	-	75,883,260
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(16,399,345)	-	-	-	(12,124,554)	-	-	-	(12,124,554)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid (including investment components)	-	-	(36,363,708)	-	-	-	(34,848,170)	-	(34,848,170)
Total cash flows	75,879,641	-	(36,363,708)	-	63,758,706	-	(34,848,170)	-	28,910,536
Net Closing Liabilities Balance - PAA	21,243,147	90,070	28,588,482	2,187,258	15,796,741	78,173	24,807,908	1,789,361	42,472,184
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	21,243,147	90,070	28,588,482	2,187,258	15,796,741	78,173	24,807,908	1,789,361	42,472,184
Net Closing Balance - PAA	21,243,147	90,070	28,588,482	2,187,258	15,796,741	78,173	24,807,908	1,789,361	42,472,184
Company reconciliation of cash flows for insurance acquisition, insurance claims and other expenses - [PAA]									
Total claims paid (excl. investment component)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment component claims	15,712,408	-	-	-	7,296,930	-	-	-	6,481,020
Total claims including investment component	15,712,408	18,004,448	18,004,448	18,004,448	16,399,345	(14,773,812)	(14,773,812)	(14,773,812)	(11,309,244)
Add: Total attributable expenses	37,050,645	-	-	-	37,050,645	-	-	-	-
Less: Insurance acquisition cash flows	(16,399,345)	-	-	-	(16,399,345)	-	-	-	-
Expenses excluding acquisition expenses	36,363,708	34,848,170	34,848,170	34,848,170	8,921,863	-	-	-	7,296,330
Less: Investment component claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	36,363,708	34,848,170	34,848,170	34,848,170	8,921,863	-	-	-	7,296,330

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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(b)iv Insurance Contracts Analysed by Components GMM - Company

The following table shows the reconciliation from the opening to the closing balances of the net insurance contract liability analysed by components - estimates of the present value of future cash flows, risk adjustment and CSM:

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	CSM	Total	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	CSM	Total
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	187,284,895	3,641,819	28,175,763	219,102,476	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	-	-	-	-	162,594,736	2,931,565	19,840,406	185,366,708
Net Opening Balance Analysed by Components - GMM	187,284,895	3,641,819	28,175,763	219,102,476	162,594,736	2,931,565	19,840,406	185,366,708
Changes in the statement of profit or loss								
Changes that relate to current service								
CSM recognised for services provided	-	-	(8,192,512)	(8,192,512)	-	-	(6,469,414)	(6,469,414)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	(503,688)	(867,195)	-	(1,370,883)	-	(680,486)	-	(680,486)
Experience adjustments	(503,688)	-	-	(503,688)	1,977,819	-	-	1,977,819
Total - Changes that relate to current service	(503,688)	(867,195)	(8,192,512)	(9,563,394)	1,977,819	(680,486)	(6,469,414)	(5,172,081)
Changes that relate to future service								
Contracts initially recognised in the period	(12,124,769)	962,061	13,658,733	2,496,025	(9,640,866)	840,098	12,199,981	3,399,213
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	4,479,195	4,441,847	(8,921,042)	-	(64,412)	3,442,563	(3,378,151)	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	503,109	(3,876,759)	3,705,655	332,004	917,116	(3,368,434)	2,140,307	(311,011)
Changes that relate to past service								
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	34,645	-	-	34,645	877,991	-	-	877,991
Insurance service result	(7,611,508)	659,954	250,834	(6,700,720)	(5,932,352)	233,741	4,492,723	(1,205,888)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts in profit or loss	47,851,716	646,995	5,856,051	54,354,762	14,256,780	476,512	3,842,633	18,575,925
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	40,240,207	1,306,949	6,106,885	47,654,042	8,324,428	710,253	8,335,356	17,370,037
Cash flows								
Premiums received (including investment components)	96,929,765	-	-	96,929,765	81,426,112	-	-	81,426,112
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(12,801,756)	-	-	(12,801,756)	(10,082,124)	-	-	(10,082,124)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid (including investment components)	(58,418,187)	-	-	(58,418,187)	(54,978,257)	-	-	(54,978,257)
Total cash flows	25,709,822	-	-	25,709,822	16,365,731	-	-	16,365,731
Net Closing Liabilities Analysed by Component - GMM	253,234,925	4,948,767	34,282,648	292,466,340	187,284,895	3,641,819	28,175,763	219,102,476
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	253,234,925	4,948,767	34,282,648	292,466,340	187,284,895	3,641,819	28,175,763	219,102,476
Net Closing Balance Analysed by Component - GMM	253,234,925	4,948,767	34,282,648	292,466,340	187,284,895	3,641,819	28,175,763	219,102,476

PS: This component reconciliation refers to the **Retail Life Insurance Business**, where the GMM approach was considered.

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Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(b)v **Contractual Service Margin - Company**

The following table shows an analysis of the expected recognition of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting year in profit or loss.

	Less than 1 year	In 1 to 3 years	In 4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
December 2025					
Insurance contracts					
Life risk	7,013,153	10,080,360	6,716,481	10,472,654	34,282,648
Total CSM for insurance contracts	7,013,153	10,080,360	6,716,481	10,472,654	34,282,648
December 2024					
Insurance contracts					
Life risk	6,160,518	8,775,402	5,582,235	7,657,608	28,175,763
Total CSM for insurance contracts	6,160,518	8,775,402	5,582,235	7,657,608	28,175,763

(b)vi **The following table provides an analysis of insurance contracts initially recognised in the year - Company**

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Contracts issued	Acquired contracts	Total	Contracts issued	Acquired contracts	Total
	Profitable contracts	Onerous contracts		Profitable contracts	Onerous contracts	
<i>Life Insurance contract liabilities</i>						
Insurance acquisition cash flows	8,563,853	4,198,899	12,762,752	7,267,789	2,893,648	10,161,437
Estimate of present value of future cash outflows, excluding insurance acquisition cash flows	70,181,981	9,882,930	80,064,912	57,843,827	7,158,325	65,002,152
Estimates of present value of future cash outflow	78,745,834	14,081,829	92,827,663	65,111,616	10,051,973	75,163,589
Estimates of present value of future cash inflow	(93,271,442)	(11,680,991)	(104,952,432)	(78,053,814)	(6,750,640)	(84,804,454)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	866,875	95,186	962,061	742,217	97,881	840,098
CSM	13,658,733	-	13,658,733	12,199,981	-	12,199,981
Losses on onerous contracts at initial recognition	-	2,496,025	2,496,025	-	3,399,213	3,399,213

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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15 (c) Insurance Contract by Reporting Segments

(c) Insurance Contract - Life Business

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024				Total
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	-	-	16,393,446	98,893	169,934,032	7,873,778	12,072,944	69,741	189,950,495
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	201,487,058	7,452,625	16,393,446	98,893	169,934,032	7,873,778	12,072,944	69,741	189,950,495
Net Opening Balance - Life Business	201,487,058	7,452,625	16,393,446	98,893	169,934,032	7,873,778	12,072,944	69,741	189,950,495
Changes in the statement of profit or loss									
Insurance revenue	(69,585,486)	-	-	-	(51,882,593)	-	-	-	(51,882,593)
Insurance revenue	(69,585,486)	-	-	-	(51,882,593)	-	-	-	(51,882,593)
Insurance service expenses									
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-	47,766,078	34,449	-	-	38,655,982	24,469	38,680,351
Reversal of losses on onerous groups of contracts	-	(4,496,085)	-	-	-	(4,601,264)	-	-	(4,601,264)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(1,184,583)	(1,448)	-	3,095,045	-	(3,023)	3,092,021
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	-	2,822,663	-	-	-	-	785,199	-	785,199
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	14,846,683	-	14,846,683	-	10,840,245	-	10,840,245	-	10,840,245
Insurance service result	14,846,683	(1,673,422)	46,581,494	33,006	10,840,245	(1,506,219)	39,441,081	21,446	48,796,552
Finance expenses from insurance contracts in profit or loss	(54,798,803)	(1,673,422)	46,581,494	33,006	(41,042,348)	(1,506,219)	39,441,081	21,446	(3,086,041)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(1,451,107)	(606,355)	47,219,007	54,229	(23,551,490)	(421,153)	39,667,276	29,152	15,723,786
Investment components excluded from insurance results	(22,124,830)	-	22,124,830	-	(25,899,624)	-	25,899,624	-	-
Cash flows									
Premiums received (including investment components)	119,155,501	-	-	-	95,922,973	-	-	-	95,922,973
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(20,312,143)	-	-	-	(14,918,834)	-	-	-	(14,918,834)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	98,843,358	(66,341,342)	-	-	(23,551,490)	(61,246,397)	-	-	(61,246,397)
Total cash flows	98,843,358	(66,341,342)	-	-	81,004,139	(61,246,397)	-	-	19,757,742
Net Closing Liabilities - Life Business	276,754,479	6,846,270	19,395,940	153,122	201,487,058	7,452,625	16,393,446	98,893	225,432,022
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	276,754,479	6,846,270	19,395,940	153,122	201,487,058	7,452,625	16,393,446	98,893	225,432,022
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	276,754,479	6,846,270	19,395,940	153,122	201,487,058	7,452,625	16,393,446	98,893	225,432,022
Net Closing Balance - Life Business	276,754,479	6,846,270	19,395,940	153,122	201,487,058	7,452,625	16,393,446	98,893	225,432,022

Life business reconciliation of cash flows for insurance acquisition, insurance claims and other expenses

	Life Business	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Total claims paid (excl. investment component)	56,704,151	52,221,276
Investment component claims	21,854,942	23,907,458
Total claims including investment component	78,559,094	76,128,734
Add: Total attributable expenses	29,949,334	23,943,955
Less: Insurance acquisition cash flows	(20,312,143)	(14,918,834)
Expenses excluding acquisition expenses	88,196,285	85,153,855
Less: Investment component claims	(21,854,942)	(23,907,458)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	66,341,342	61,246,397

Life business reconciliation of insurance acquisition cashflows

	Life Business	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Opening Deferred Acquisition Cost	12,263,417	8,184,827
Commission paid during the year	20,312,143	14,918,834
Deferred Acquisition Cost Release	(14,846,683)	(10,840,245)
Impairment losses/reversal	-	-
Effect of movement in exchange rate	-	-
Closing Deferred Acquisition Cost	17,728,876	12,263,417

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	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	200,200,474	7,428,603	11,473,400	-	168,906,867	7,856,598	8,603,243	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	200,200,474	7,428,603	11,473,400	-	168,906,867	7,856,598	8,603,243	-
Net Opening Balance - Life Business				219,102,476				185,366,708
Changes in the statement of profit or loss								
Insurance revenue	(49,805,515)	-	-	(49,805,515)	(37,850,950)	-	-	(37,850,950)
Insurance revenue	(49,805,515)			(49,805,515)	(37,850,950)			(37,850,950)
Insurance service expenses								
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses incurred	-	-	36,563,244	36,563,244	-	-	31,070,800	-
Reversal of losses on onerous groups of contracts	-	(4,496,085)	-	(4,496,085)	-	(4,601,264)	-	(4,601,264)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	34,645	34,645	-	-	877,991	-
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	-	2,828,029	-	2,828,029	-	3,088,203	-	3,088,203
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	8,174,961	-	-	8,174,961	6,209,333	-	-	6,209,333
Insurance service result	(41,630,554)	(1,668,056)	36,597,889	(43,100,795)	6,209,333	(1,513,062)	31,948,791	36,645,062
Finance expenses from insurance contracts in profit or loss	53,287,696	1,067,066	-	54,354,762	(31,641,617)	(1,513,062)	31,948,791	(1,205,888)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	11,657,142	(600,989)	36,597,889	47,654,042	17,490,858	1,085,067	31,948,791	18,575,925
Investment components excluded from insurance results	(22,124,830)	-	22,124,830	-	(25,899,624)	-	25,899,624	-
Cash flows								
Premiums received (including investment components)	96,929,765	-	-	96,929,765	81,426,112	-	-	81,426,112
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(12,801,756)	-	-	(12,801,756)	(10,082,124)	-	-	(10,082,124)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	(58,418,187)	-	-	(58,418,187)	(71,343,989)	-	(54,978,257)	(54,978,257)
Total cash flows	84,128,009	6,827,614	11,777,932	25,709,822	200,200,474	7,428,603	11,473,400	16,365,731
Net Closing Liabilities - Retail Life				292,466,340				219,102,476
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	273,860,795	6,827,614	11,777,932	292,466,340	200,200,474	7,428,603	11,473,400	219,102,476
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	273,860,795	6,827,614	11,777,932	292,466,340	200,200,474	7,428,603	11,473,400	219,102,476
Net Closing Balance - Retail Life				292,466,340				219,102,476

	Retail Life	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Total claims paid (excl. investment component)	51,590,546	48,011,006
Investment component claims	21,854,942	23,907,458
Total claims including investment component	73,445,489	71,918,463
Add: Total attributable expenses	19,629,396	17,049,376
Less: Insurance acquisition cash flows	(12,801,756)	(10,082,124)
Expenses excluding acquisition expenses	80,273,129	78,885,715
Less: Investment component claims	(21,854,942)	(23,907,458)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	58,418,187	54,978,257

	Retail Life	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Opening Deferred Acquisition Cost	6,780,560	2,907,769
Commission paid during the year	12,801,756	10,082,124
Deferred Acquisition Cost Release	(8,174,961)	(6,209,333)
Impairment losses/reversal	-	-
Effect of movement in exchange rate	-	-
Closing Deferred Acquisition Cost	11,407,355	6,780,560

Retail life reconciliation of insurance acquisition cashflows

Retail life reconciliation of cash flows for insurance acquisition, insurance claims and other expenses

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(c)ii Insurance Contract liabilities - Ordinary Life

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	97,934,119	7,301,855	11,473,400	-	85,320,327	7,701,615	8,603,243	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	97,934,119	7,301,855	11,473,400	-	85,320,327	7,701,615	8,603,243	-
Net Opening Balance - Ordinary Life								
Changes in the statement of profit or loss								
Insurance revenue	(28,035,983)	-	-	-	(20,142,298)	-	-	-
Insurance service expenses								
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses								
incurred			37,403,323	-			13,891,221	-
Reversal of losses on onerous groups of contracts		(4,476,650)	-	-		(4,575,735)	-	-
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims		2,786,152	-	-		3,114,418	-	-
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts		-	(21,820,297)	-		-	877,991	-
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	7,574,878	-	7,574,878	-	5,818,530	-	-	-
	7,574,878	(1,690,498)	15,583,026	-	5,818,530	(1,461,316)	14,769,212	-
Insurance service result								
Finance expenses from insurance contracts in profit or loss	(20,461,106)	(1,690,498)	15,583,026	-	(14,323,768)	(1,461,316)	14,769,212	-
Total Changes in the statement of profit or loss								
Investment components excluded from insurance results	(22,124,830)	-	-	-	(6,937,592)	(399,760)	14,769,212	-
Cash flows								
Premiums received (including investment components)	69,727,271	-	-	-	7,386,176	1,061,556	-	-
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(11,047,811)	-	-	-	(25,899,624)	-	-	-
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid (including investment components) (see below)			(37,403,323)	-				
Total cash flows								
Net Closing Liabilities - Ordinary Life								
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	58,679,460	-	(37,403,323)	-	45,451,007	-	(37,798,679)	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	140,530,748	6,660,079	11,777,932	-	97,934,119	7,301,855	11,473,400	-
Net Closing Balance - Ordinary Life								
	140,530,748	6,660,079	11,777,932	-	97,934,119	7,301,855	11,473,400	-

Ordinary life reconciliation of cash flows for insurance acquisition, insurance claims and other expenses

	Ordinary Life	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Total claims paid (excl. investment component)	31,390,578	31,510,954
Investment component claims	21,854,942	23,907,458
Total claims including investment component	53,245,520	55,418,412
Add: Total attributable expenses	17,060,556	14,670,600
Less: Insurance acquisition cash flows	(11,047,811)	(8,382,875)
Expenses excluding acquisition expenses	59,258,266	61,706,137
Less: Investment component claims	(21,854,942)	(23,907,458)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	37,403,323	37,798,679

Ordinary life reconciliation of insurance acquisition cashflows

	Ordinary Life	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Opening Deferred Acquisition Cost	4,512,030	1,947,684
Commission paid during the year	1,104,781	8,382,875
Deferred Acquisition Cost Release	(7,574,878)	(5,818,530)
Impairment losses/reversal	-	-
Effect of movement in exchange rate	-	-
Closing Deferred Acquisition Cost	7,984,963	4,512,030

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	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	102,266,355	126,748	-	-	83,586,540	154,983	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	102,266,355	126,748	-	-	83,586,540	154,983	-	-
Net Opening Balance - Annuity								
Changes in the statement of profit or loss								
Insurance revenue	(21,769,532)	-	-	(21,769,532)	(17,708,652)	-	-	(17,708,652)
Insurance revenue	(21,769,532)			(21,769,532)	(17,708,652)			(17,708,652)
Insurance service expenses								
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses incurred	-	-	21,014,863	-	-	(25,529)	17,179,578	-
Reversal of losses on onerous groups of contracts	(19,435)	-	-	-	-	(26,216)	-	-
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	41,877	-	-	41,877	-	-	-	(26,216)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	600,083	-	-	600,083	390,803	-	-	390,803
Insurance service result	600,083	22,442	21,014,863	21,656,823	390,803	(51,745)	17,179,578	17,518,636
Finance expenses from insurance contracts in profit or loss	(21,169,448)	22,442	21,014,863	(132,149)	(17,317,848)	(51,745)	17,179,578	(190,015)
Total Changes in the statement of profit or loss	5,615,143	40,787	21,014,863	26,670,793	(7,213,166)	(28,235)	17,179,578	9,938,178
Cash flows								
Premiums received (including investment components)	27,202,494	-	-	27,202,494	27,592,230	-	-	27,592,230
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,753,945)	-	-	(1,753,945)	(1,699,248)	-	-	(1,699,248)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	-	-	(21,014,863)	(21,014,863)	-	-	(17,179,578)	(17,179,578)
Total cash flows	25,448,549	167,535	(21,014,863)	4,433,686	25,892,981	126,748	(17,179,578)	8,713,403
Net Closing Liabilities - Annuity	133,330,047	167,535	-	133,497,582	102,266,355	126,748	-	102,393,103
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	133,330,047	167,535	-	133,497,582	102,266,355	126,748	-	102,393,103
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	133,330,047	167,535	-	133,497,582	102,266,355	126,748	-	102,393,103
Net Closing Balance - Annuity	133,330,047	167,535	-	133,497,582	102,266,355	126,748	-	102,393,103
Annuity reconciliation of cash flows for insurance acquisition, insurance claims and other expenses								
Total claims paid (excl. investment component)	20,199,968	-	16,500,051	36,699,019	20,266,355	-	17,179,578	37,445,933
Investment component claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total claims including investment component	20,199,968	16,500,051	16,500,051	36,699,019	20,266,355	-	17,179,578	37,445,933
Add: Total attributable expenses	2,568,840	2,378,776	(1,699,248)	3,248,368	2,568,840	2,378,776	(1,699,248)	3,248,368
Less: Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,753,945)	(1,699,248)	(1,699,248)	(5,152,441)	(1,753,945)	(1,699,248)	(1,699,248)	(5,152,441)
Less: Investment component claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses excluding acquisition expenses	21,014,863	17,179,578	17,179,578	35,244,945	21,014,863	17,179,578	17,179,578	35,244,945
Less: Investment component claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	21,014,863	17,179,578	17,179,578	35,244,945	21,014,863	17,179,578	17,179,578	35,244,945
Annuity reconciliation of cash flows for insurance acquisition cashflows								
Opening Deferred Acquisition Cost	2,266,530	960,085	2,266,530	5,492,145	2,266,530	960,085	2,266,530	5,492,145
Commission paid during the year	1,753,945	1,699,248	1,753,945	3,453,193	1,753,945	1,699,248	1,753,945	3,453,193
Deferred Acquisition Cost Release	(600,083)	(390,803)	(600,083)	(990,886)	(600,083)	(390,803)	(600,083)	(990,886)
Impairment losses/reversal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of movement in exchange rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Deferred Acquisition Cost	3,422,392	2,266,530	3,422,392	7,955,458	3,422,392	2,266,530	3,422,392	7,955,458

(c)iv

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	CSM	Total	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	CSM	Total
(c)v Insurance Contract Analysed by Components - Ordinary Life (GMM)								
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	89,391,636	1,674,165	25,643,573	116,709,373	81,859,444	1,308,786	18,456,955	101,625,185
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Opening Balance Analysed by Components - Ordinary Life	89,391,636	1,674,165	25,643,573	116,709,373	81,859,444	1,308,786	18,456,955	101,625,185
Changes in the statement of profit or loss								
Changes that relate to current service								
CSM recognised for services provided	-	-	(7,700,836)	(7,700,836)	-	-	(6,098,978)	(6,098,978)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	(460,987)	-	(460,987)	-	(347,002)	-	(347,002)
Experience adjustments	(1,227,551)	-	-	(1,227,551)	1,437,698	-	-	1,437,698
Total - Changes that relate to current service	(1,227,551)	(460,987)	(7,700,836)	(9,389,375)	1,437,698	(347,002)	(6,098,978)	(5,008,282)
Changes that relate to future service								
Contracts initially recognised in the year	(10,659,131)	470,202	12,658,150	2,469,221	(7,411,383)	358,390	10,445,046	3,392,052
Experience adjustments	(1,014,607)	(1,981,183)	2,249,752	(746,037)	892,157	(1,532,705)	804,630	164,083
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	4,546,843	2,154,858	(6,701,701)	-	(45,775)	1,500,418	(1,454,644)	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	844,284	218,685	-	1,062,968	(615,463)	173,746	-	(441,717)
Changes that relate to past service								
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	34,645	-	-	34,645	87,991	-	-	87,991
Insurance service result	(7,475,516)	401,574	505,365	(6,568,577)	(4,864,775)	152,848	3,696,055	(1,015,872)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts in profit or loss	21,921,978	297,803	5,332,045	27,551,826	4,744,639	212,531	3,490,562	8,447,732
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	14,446,461	699,378	5,837,410	20,983,249	(120,136)	365,379	7,186,617	7,431,860
Allocation of IACF to related group of contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows								
Premiums received (including investment components)	69,727,271	-	-	69,727,271	53,833,882	-	-	53,833,882
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(11,047,811)	-	-	(11,047,811)	(8,382,875)	-	-	(8,382,875)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid (including investment components)	(37,403,323)	-	-	(37,403,323)	(37,798,679)	-	-	(37,798,679)
Total cash flows	21,276,137	-	-	21,276,137	7,652,328	-	-	7,652,328
Net Closing Liabilities Analysed by Component - Ordinary Life	125,114,234	2,373,542	31,480,983	158,968,759	89,391,636	1,674,165	25,643,573	116,709,373
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	125,114,234	2,373,542	31,480,983	158,968,759	89,391,636	1,674,165	25,643,573	116,709,373
Net Closing Balance Analysed by Component - Ordinary Life	125,114,234	2,373,542	31,480,983	158,968,759	89,391,636	1,674,165	25,643,573	116,709,373

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(cvi) Insurance Contract Analysed by Components - Annuity (GMM)

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	CSM	Total	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk Adjustment	CSM	Total
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	98,157,241	1,703,673	2,532,190	102,393,103	80,735,292	1,622,779	1,383,451	83,741,523
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	98,157,241	1,703,673	2,532,190	102,393,103	80,735,292	1,622,779	1,383,451	83,741,523
Net Opening Balance Analysed by Components - Annuity								
Changes in the statement of profit or loss								
<i>Changes that relate to current service</i>								
CSM recognised for services provided	-	-	(491,675)	(491,675)	-	-	(370,436)	(370,436)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	-	(406,208)	-	(406,208)	-	(333,484)	-	(333,484)
Experience adjustments	723,863	-	-	723,863	540,121	-	-	540,121
Total changes that relate to current service	723,863	(406,208)	(491,675)	(174,020)	540,121	(333,484)	(370,436)	(163,800)
Changes that relate to future service								
Contracts initially recognised in the year	(1,465,638)	491,859	1,000,583	26,804	(2,229,482)	481,708	1,754,935	7,161
Experience adjustments	683,709	(2,402,498)	1,455,902	(262,886)	640,715	(2,034,985)	1,335,677	(58,593)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(67,648)	2,286,980	(2,219,341)	-	(18,637)	1,942,145	(1,923,508)	-
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	(10,278)	288,236	-	277,959	(294)	25,510	-	25,216
Insurance service result	(135,992)	258,380	(254,531)	(132,143)	(1,067,577)	80,893	796,668	(190,015)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts in profit or loss	25,929,738	349,192	524,006	26,802,936	9,776,122	-	352,071	10,128,193
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	25,793,746	607,571	269,475	26,670,793	8,708,546	80,893	1,148,739	9,938,178
Cash flows								
Premiums received (including investment components)	27,202,494	-	-	27,202,494	27,592,230	-	-	27,592,230
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,753,945)	-	-	(1,753,945)	(1,699,248)	-	-	(1,699,248)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid (including investment components)	(2,101,486)	-	-	(2,101,486)	(17,179,578)	-	-	(17,179,578)
Total cash flows	4,433,686	-	-	4,433,686	8,713,403	-	-	8,713,403
Net Closing Liabilities Analysed by Component - Annuity	128,384,673	2,311,244	2,801,665	133,497,582	98,157,241	1,703,673	2,532,190	102,393,103
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	128,384,673	2,311,244	2,801,665	133,497,582	98,157,241	1,703,673	2,532,190	102,393,103
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	128,384,673	2,311,244	2,801,665	133,497,582	98,157,241	1,703,673	2,532,190	102,393,103
Net Closing Balance Analysed by Component - Annuity	128,384,673	2,311,244	2,801,665	133,497,582	98,157,241	1,703,673	2,532,190	102,393,103

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(c)vi Insurance Contract Liabilities - Group Life (PAA)

	31 December 2025					31 December 2024						
	Liability for remaining coverage				Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Liability for incurred claims				Total		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Estimates of present value of future cash flows		Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk			
Insurance contract assets at 1 January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	1,286,584	24,022	4,920,046	98,893	98,893	17,180	3,469,701	69,741	4,583,787	-	-	
Net Opening Balance - Group Life	1,286,584	24,022	4,920,046	98,893	98,893	17,180	3,469,701	69,741	4,583,787	-	-	
Changes in the statement of profit or loss												
Insurance revenue	(19,779,971)	-	-	-	-	(14,031,643)	-	-	-	(14,031,643)	-	
Insurance service expenses	(19,779,971)	-	-	-	-	(14,031,643)	-	-	-	(14,031,643)	-	
Incur claims and other insurance service expenses incurred	-	-	11,202,833	34,449	34,449	-	7,585,082	24,469	7,609,551	-	-	
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(1,219,229)	(1,443)	(1,443)	-	(877,991)	(3,023)	2,214,030	-	-	
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	-	(5,366)	-	-	(5,366)	-	785,199	-	(2,303,003)	-	-	
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	6,671,722	-	-	-	6,671,722	4,630,912	-	-	4,630,912	-	-	
Insurance service result	6,671,722	(5,366)	9,983,605	33,006	33,006	4,630,912	7,492,290	21,446	12,151,490	-	-	
Finance expenses from insurance contracts in profit or loss	(13,108,249)	(5,366)	9,983,605	33,006	(3,097,005)	(9,400,731)	6,842	7,492,290	21,446	(1,880,153)	-	
Total Changes in the statement of profit or loss	(13,108,249)	(5,366)	10,621,117	54,229	(2,438,269)	(9,400,731)	6,842	7,718,486	29,152	(1,646,252)	233,901	
Cash flows												
Premiums received (including investment components)	22,225,736	-	-	-	22,225,736	14,496,861	-	-	14,496,861	-	-	
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(7,510,387)	-	-	-	(7,510,387)	(4,836,710)	-	-	(4,836,710)	-	-	
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	-	-	(7,923,156)	-	(7,923,156)	-	(6,268,140)	-	(6,268,140)	-	-	
Total cash flows	14,715,349	-	(7,923,156)	-	6,792,194	9,660,150	24,022	(6,268,140)	3,392,010	-	-	
Net Closing Liabilities - Group Life	2,893,684	18,656	7,618,008	153,122	10,683,470	1,286,584	24,022	4,920,046	98,893	6,329,545	-	
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	2,893,684	18,656	7,618,008	153,122	10,683,470	1,286,584	24,022	4,920,046	98,893	6,329,545	-	
Net Closing Balance - Group Life	2,893,684	18,656	7,618,008	153,122	10,683,470	1,286,584	24,022	4,920,046	98,893	6,329,545	-	
Group life reconciliation of cash flows for insurance acquisition, insurance claims and other expenses												
											Group Life	
											31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Total claims paid (excl. investment component)											5,113,605	4,210,271
Investment component claims											-	-
Total claims including investment component											5,113,605	4,210,271
Add: Total attributable expenses											6,894,579	6,894,579
Less: Insurance acquisition cash flows											(7,510,387)	(4,836,710)
Expenses excluding acquisition expenses											7,923,156	6,268,140
Less: Investment component claims											-	-
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid											7,923,156	6,268,140

Group life reconciliation of insurance acquisition cashflows

	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Opening Deferred Acquisition Cost	5,482,857	5,277,058
Commission paid during the year	7,510,387	4,836,710
Deferred Acquisition Cost Release	(6,671,722)	(4,630,912)
Impairment losses/reversal	-	-
Effect of movement in exchange rate	-	-
Closing Deferred Acquisition Cost	6,321,521	5,482,857

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(c)viii Insurance Contract Liabilities - Total Non-Life Business

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024				
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	14,510,158	54,151	19,887,862	1,690,468	8,883,963	-	17,599,954	1,267,197	27,751,114
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Opening Balance - Non-Life Business	14,510,158	54,151	19,887,862	1,690,468	8,883,963	-	17,599,954	1,267,197	27,751,114
Changes in the statement of profit or loss									
<i>Insurance revenue</i>	(65,427,076)	-	-	-	(55,150,693)	-	-	-	(55,150,693)
<i>Insurance revenue</i>	(65,427,076)				(55,150,693)				(55,150,693)
Insurance service expenses									
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses incurred	-	-	12,905,432	(417,484)	-	-	16,383,235	(4,690)	16,378,545
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	13,353,697	376,957	-	-	13,642,586	321,861	13,964,447
Losses on onerous contracts	-	17,263	-	-	-	54,151	-	-	54,151
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	8,102,090	-	-	-	6,678,332	-	-	-	6,678,332
Insurance service result	8,102,090	17,263	26,259,130	(40,527)	6,678,332	54,151	30,025,821	317,171	37,075,475
Finance expenses from insurance contracts in profit or loss	(57,324,986)	17,263	3,264,034	384,195	(48,472,361)	54,151	30,025,821	317,171	(18,075,218)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(57,324,986)	17,263	29,523,164	343,668	(48,472,361)	54,151	30,867,937	423,272	(17,127,001)
Cash flows									
Premiums received (including investment components)	70,053,249	-	-	-	61,386,399	-	-	-	61,386,399
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(8,888,958)	-	-	-	(7,287,844)	-	-	-	(7,287,844)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	-	-	(28,440,552)	-	-	-	(28,580,030)	-	(28,580,030)
Total cash flows	61,164,291	-	(28,440,552)	-	54,098,555	-	(28,580,030)	-	25,518,525
Net Closing Liabilities for Non-Life	18,349,463	71,414	20,970,474	2,034,136	14,510,158	54,151	19,887,862	1,690,468	36,142,638
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	18,349,463	71,414	20,970,474	2,034,136	14,510,158	54,151	19,887,862	1,690,468	36,142,638
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Closing Balance for Non-Life	18,349,463	71,414	20,970,474	2,034,136	14,510,158	54,151	19,887,862	1,690,468	36,142,638
Non-Life business reconciliation of cash flows for insurance acquisition, insurance claims and other expenses									
Total claims paid (excl. investment component)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment component claims	10,598,603	13,794,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,813,473
Total claims including investment component	10,598,603	13,794,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,813,473
Add: Total attributable expenses	26,730,707	22,073,697	-	-	8,888,958	-	-	-	7,287,844
Less: Insurance acquisition cash flows	(8,888,958)	(7,287,844)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,102,090)
Expenses excluding acquisition expenses	28,440,552	28,580,030	-	-	28,440,552	-	-	-	1,813,473
Less: Investment component claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	28,440,552	28,580,030	-	-	28,440,552	-	-	-	1,813,473

Non-life reconciliation of insurance acquisition cashflows

	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Opening Deferred Acquisition Cost	1,813,473	1,203,961
Commission paid during the year	8,888,958	7,287,844
Deferred Acquisition Cost Release	(8,102,090)	(6,678,332)
Impairment losses/reversal	-	-
Effect of movement in exchange rate	-	-
Closing Deferred Acquisition Cost	2,600,341	1,813,473

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	31 December 2025					31 December 2024				
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims			Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
Insurance contract assets as at 1 January	98,135	33,160	282,056	31,609	444,960	-	-	264,340	21,042	320,592
Insurance contract liabilities as at 1 January	98,135	33,160	282,056	31,609	444,960	35,210	-	264,340	21,042	320,592
Net Opening Balance - AIICO Multishield (PAA)	98,135	33,160	282,056	31,609	444,960	35,210	-	264,340	21,042	320,592
Changes in the statement of profit or loss										
Insurance revenue	(2,015,698)	-	-	-	(2,015,698)	(1,172,686)	-	-	-	(1,172,686)
Insurance service expenses										
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-	980,881	-	980,881	-	-	721,611	-	721,611
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	61,921	61,921	-	-	-	10,567	10,567
Losses on onerous contracts	-	13,176	-	-	13,176	-	33,160	-	-	33,160
	-	13,176	980,881	61,921	1,055,978	-	33,160	721,611	10,567	765,338
Insurance service result	(2,015,698)	13,176	980,881	61,921	(959,720)	(1,172,686)	33,160	721,611	10,567	(407,348)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts in profit or loss	-	-	12,792	-	12,792	-	-	17,716	-	17,716
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(2,015,698)	13,176	993,673	61,921	(946,928)	(1,172,686)	33,160	739,327	10,567	(389,632)
Cash flows										
Premiums received (including investment components)	2,057,250	-	-	-	2,057,250	1,235,611	-	-	-	1,235,611
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	-	-	(980,881)	-	(980,881)	-	-	(721,611)	-	(721,611)
Total cash flows	2,057,250	-	(980,881)	-	1,076,369	1,235,611	-	(721,611)	-	514,000
Net Closing Liabilities - AIICO Multishield (PAA)	139,686	46,336	294,848	93,531	574,401	98,135	33,160	282,056	31,609	444,960
Insurance contract assets as at 31 December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities as at 31 December	139,686	46,336	294,848	93,531	574,401	98,135	33,160	282,056	31,609	444,960
Net Closing Balance - AIICO Multishield (PAA)	139,686	46,336	294,848	93,531	574,401	98,135	33,160	282,056	31,609	444,960

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Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

15 (d) Insurance Contract Liabilities - Company
Age analysis of outstanding claims
Life business

Days	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	No. of claimants	Amount (N'000)	No. of claimants	Amount (N'000)
0 - 90 days	504	1,376,920	5,009	1,166,747
91 - 180 days	96	750,428	6,717	789,387
181 - 270 days	83	575,093	300	346,430
271 - 365 days	66	132,606	387	271,575
365 days and above	12,736	2,378,544	1,115	1,370,030
	13,485	5,213,591	13,528	3,944,170

Age analysis of outstanding claims by reason of being outstanding:

2025 claims status - Reason	0 - 90 days		91 - 180 days		181 - 270 days		271 - 365 days		365 days and above		Total	
	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000
Discharged vouchers signed and returned to policy holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharge vouchers not yet signed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims reported but incomplete documentation	504	1,376,920	96	750,428	83	575,093	66	132,606	12,736	2,378,544	13,485	5,213,591
Claims reported but being adjusted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims repudiated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting adjusters final report	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Litigation awarded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting Lead Insurer's instruction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third party liability outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusters fee payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	504	1,376,920	96	750,428	83	575,093	66	132,606	12,736	2,378,544	13,485	5,213,591

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Insurance Contract Liabilities - Company
Age analysis of outstanding claims
Life business - continued

2024 claims status - Reason	0 - 90 days		91 - 180 days		181 - 270 days		271 - 365 days		365 days and above		Total	
	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000
Discharged vouchers signed and returned to policy holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharge vouchers not yet signed	5,009	1,166,747	6,717	789,387	300	346,430	387	271,575	1,115	1,370,030	13,528	3,944,170
Claims reported but incomplete documentation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims reported but being adjusted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims repudiated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting adjusters final report	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Litigation awarded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting Lead insurer's instruction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third party liability outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusters fee payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,009	1,166,747	6,717	789,387	300	346,430	387	271,575	1,115	1,370,030	13,528	3,944,170

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Age analysis of outstanding claims Non-life business

Days	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	No. of claimants	Amount (N'000)	No. of claimants	Amount (N'000)
0 - 90 days	356	1,783,931	380	651,572
91 - 180 days	192	2,540,831	233	1,809,190
181 - 270 days	128	435,733	203	2,476,895
271 - 365 days	139	1,117,839	150	733,693
365 days and above	2,013	9,238,242	2,908	11,640,477
	2,828	15,116,577	3,874	17,311,828

15 (d) Insurance Contract Liabilities - Company

Age analysis of outstanding claims Non-life business - continued

Age analysis of outstanding claims by reason of being outstanding:

2025 claims status - Reason	0 - 90 days		91 - 180 days		181 - 270 days		271 - 365 days		365 days and above		Total	
	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000
Discharged vouchers signed and returned to policy holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharge vouchers not yet signed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims reported but incomplete documentation	356	1,783,931	192	2,540,831	128	435,733	139	1,117,839	2,013	9,238,242	2,828	15,116,577
Claims reported but being adjusted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims repudiated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting adjusters final report	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Litigation awarded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting Lead insurer's instruction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third party liability outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusters fee payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	356	1,783,931	192	2,540,831	128	435,733	139	1,117,839	2,013	9,238,242	2,828	15,116,577

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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2024 claims status - Reason	0 - 90 days		91 - 180 days		181 - 270 days		271 - 365 days		365 days and above		Total	
	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000
Discharged vouchers signed and returned to policy holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharge vouchers not yet signed	380	651,572	233	1,809,190	203	2,476,895	150	733,693	2,908	11,640,477	3,874	17,311,828
Claims reported but incomplete documentation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims reported but being adjusted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims repudiated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting adjusters final report	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Litigation awarded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting Lead insurer's instruction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third party liability outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusters fee payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	380	651,572	233	1,809,190	203	2,476,895	150	733,693	2,908	11,640,477	3,874	17,311,828

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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15 (e) Investment contract liabilities

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Deposit administration (see note (i) below)	431,683	357,536	431,683	357,536
Other investment contract liabilities (see note (ii) below)	5,191,643	4,257,595	5,191,643	4,257,595
Total investment contract liabilities	5,623,326	4,615,131	5,623,326	4,615,131

(i) Movement in deposit administration is shown below:

	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
At 1 January	357,536	315,845	357,536	315,845
DARA Deposits	64,531	53,145	64,531	53,145
DARA Withdrawals	(3,184)	(21,236)	(3,184)	(21,236)
Credit of interest and other income - DARA	12,800	9,782	12,800	9,782
Balance as at	431,683	357,536	431,683	357,536

(ii) Movement in other investment contract is shown below:

	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
At 1 January	4,257,595	3,539,479	4,257,595	3,539,479
NPF Deposits	432,405	798,045	432,405	798,045
NPF Withdrawals	(106,809)	(94,810)	(106,809)	(94,810)
Credit of interest and other income - NPF	608,453	334,003	608,453	334,003
Impact of actuarial valuation	-	(319,121)	-	(319,121)
Balance as at	5,191,643	4,257,595	5,191,643	4,257,595

16 (a) Trade payables

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

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Co-insurance Payable	1,188,606	2,975,095	1,188,606	2,975,095
Commission Payable	789,561	163,426	789,561	163,426
	1,978,167	3,138,521	1,978,167	3,138,521

16 (b) Other technical liabilities

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Premium received in advance	5,318,210	6,054,913	5,318,210	6,054,913
Unallocated premium (see (ii) below)	1,659,496	2,415,341	1,659,496	2,415,341
	6,977,706	8,470,254	6,977,706	8,470,254
Refund to policyholders (see (i) below)	287,046	339,054	287,046	339,054
	7,264,752	8,809,308	7,264,752	8,809,308

(i) This relates to premiums refundable to policyholders on policies cancelled during the grace period.

(ii) This relates to funds received from policyholders or brokers, but the policy allocation is yet to be determined as at reporting period due to outstanding documentations. See below the movement in the unallocated premium.

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
At 1 January	2,415,341	2,089,350	2,415,341	2,089,350
Additions to unallocated premium in the year	1,659,496	2,415,341	1,659,496	2,415,341
Allocation to premium in the year	(2,415,341)	(2,089,350)	(2,415,341)	(2,089,350)
At 31 December	1,659,496	2,415,341	1,659,496	2,415,341

(iii) Premium received in advance

	Group		Company	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
At 1 January	6,054,913	265,265	6,054,913	265,265
Additions to premium paid in advance in the year	5,318,210	6,054,913	5,318,210	6,054,913
Allocation to premium in the year	(6,054,913)	(265,265)	(6,054,913)	(265,265)
At 31 December	5,318,210	6,054,913	5,318,210	6,054,913

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17 (a) Other payables and accruals	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
Accrued expenses (see note (i) below)	7,982,443	3,468,526	7,977,185	3,431,262
Provision for litigation	221,195	221,195	221,195	221,195
NAICOM levy	1,897,057	1,581,606	1,897,057	1,581,606
Agent provident fund	321,458	185,337	321,458	185,337
Sundry Payables (see note (ii) below)	2,589,472	4,742,793	1,277,304	1,521,098
Sundry credit balances (see note (iii) below)	8,322,735	5,138,129	8,322,735	5,138,128
Payable to subsidiaries	-	-	173,334	145,488
Other liabilities (subsidiary)	138,568	-	-	-
	21,472,928	15,337,587	20,190,268	12,224,114

(i) Accrued expenses	Group		Company	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
Industrial Training Fund fees	100,613	59,268	100,613	59,268
Consultancy fees	1,829,877	307,332	1,825,707	307,332
Employee performance bonus	5,260,615	1,588,311	5,259,528	1,588,311
Other accruals	791,337	1,513,615	791,337	1,476,351
	7,982,443	3,468,526	7,977,185	3,431,262

(ii) Sundry payables	Group		Company	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
Agent cooperative deductions	43,554	28,236	43,554	28,236
Deferred rental income	18,158	23,898	18,158	50,904
Car purchase participation	145,011	129,700	145,011	129,700
Statutory Payables	61,718	594,381	61,718	246,249
Participation fund*	819,113	996,796	819,113	996,796
Other payables	1,501,918	2,806,657	189,750	69,213
Due to NHIS	-	163,125	-	-
	2,589,472	4,742,793	1,277,304	1,521,098

* This relates to co-assurance participation on claims settlement. Based on agreements with co-insurers on certain policies, a fund contributed by all participants is maintained by the lead insurer to facilitate prompt claim settlements should they arise. Periodic reconciliations are carried out to either issue refunds or request additional balances as necessary.

(iii) Sundry credit balances comprise the interbusiness balances N8.322Billion (Dec 2024: N4.122Billion) and outstanding credits N0.16m (Dec 2024: N1.017m). The interbusiness balances relates to outstanding refunds within the businesses. Outstanding credits relate to bank credits whose purpose is yet to be determined for appropriate classification.

Sundry credit balances	Group		Company	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
Inter-business balances	8,322,719	4,121,510	8,322,719	4,121,510
Outstanding credits	16	1,016,618	16	1,016,618
	8,322,735	5,138,128	8,322,735	5,138,128

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

17 (b) Fixed income liabilities

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Guaranteed income notes (see note (i))	97,454,037	53,040,546	-	-
	97,454,037	53,040,546	-	-

(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:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Cash and cash equivalents	148,650	633,580	-	-
Financial assets	97,305,386	52,406,966	-	-
	97,454,037	53,040,546	-	-

(iii) Movement in fixed income liabilities

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Opening balance	53,040,546	30,241,800	-	-
Additions	76,011,029	61,620,516	-	-
Interest accrued	14,136,925	6,357,319	-	-
Interest paid	(8,668,582)	(3,762,545)	-	-
Liquidation/ Maturities	(36,808,578)	(44,901,118)	-	-
Revaluation	(257,303)	3,484,574	-	-
	97,454,037	53,040,546	-	-

18 Capital and reserves

(a) Share capital

(a)(i) Ordinary shares issued and fully paid:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
At 1 January 2025: 36,605,276,013 (2024: 36,605,276,013) shares of 50k each	18,302,638	18,302,638	18,302,638	18,302,638
At 31 December 2025: 36,605,276,013 (2024: 36,605,276,013) shares of 50k each	18,302,638	18,302,638	18,302,638	18,302,638

(a)(ii) Ordinary shares issued and fully paid can be further analysed as follows:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
General business - 20,597,975,994 ordinary shares at 50 kobo each	10,298,988	10,298,988	10,298,988	10,298,988
Life business - 16,007,300,019 ordinary shares at 50 kobo each	8,003,650	8,003,650	8,003,650	8,003,650
	18,302,638	18,302,638	18,302,638	18,302,638

Rights attached to ordinary shares

The Company's ordinary shares carry equal rights to vote at shareholders' meetings and to receive dividends when declared. Holders of ordinary shares also have a right to share in the distribution of the Company's residual assets in proportion to the number of shares held upon liquidation.

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

18 Capital and reserves (continued)

(b)(i) Share premium

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
At 1 January	64,745	64,745	64,745	64,745
Balance as at 31 December	64,745	64,745	64,745	64,745

(b)(ii) Share premium can be further analysed as follows:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
General business - nil	-	-	-	-
Life business - 129,489,292 (2024: 129,489,292) ordinary shares at 50 kobo each	64,745	64,745	64,745	64,745
Balance as at 31 December	64,745	64,745	64,745	64,745

The share premium represents excess of share issue proceeds over the nominal value of the issued shares.

(c) Revaluation reserve

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

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
At 1 January	2,764,016	2,764,016	2,764,016	2,764,016
Revaluation gain / (loss)	10,109,894	-	10,109,894	-
Deferred tax	(3,032,968)	-	(3,032,968)	-
Balance as at 31 December	9,840,942	2,764,016	9,840,942	2,764,016

The revaluation reserve includes the net cumulative change in the revaluation of property plants and equipments. See note 14 for details of the movement in the revalued assets.

(d) Fair value reserve

	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
At 1 January	1,489,465	(1,107,650)	1,539,842	(13,544)
Transfer to retained earnings*	(30,963)	209,880	-	131,452
Fair value gain / (loss) on debt instruments	913,514	816,299	913,583	(76,276)
Fair value gain on equity securities	2,820,162	2,033,240	2,859,310	2,094,600
Impairment adjustment	10,764	29,642	10,600	31,990
Recycling realised (gain)/loss on sale of debt instruments to profit or loss	(34,580)	252,404	(34,580)	-
Income tax relating to fair value gains on debt instruments	(199,325)	-	(199,325)	-
Income tax relating to fair value gains/loss on equity instruments	178,696	(628,380)	178,696	(628,380)
Transfer to NCI	7,002	(115,970)	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	5,154,733	1,489,465	5,268,125	1,539,842

The fair value reserve includes the net cumulative change in the fair value of fair value through other comprehensive income investments until the investment is derecognised or impaired

* This relates to cumulative fair value gains/losses on equity securities disposed during the period which are now reclassified to retained earnings in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 as relates to equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(e) Contingency reserve

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
At 1 January	14,564,278	11,755,475	14,564,278	11,755,475
Transfer from retained earnings	3,605,941	2,808,803	3,605,941	2,808,803
Balance as at 31 December	18,170,219	14,564,278	18,170,219	14,564,278

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 period or 20% of the net profits in accordance with Section 21(2) of Insurance Act, 2003.

(f) Retained earnings

The movement in retained earnings can be analysed as follows:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
As at 1 January	30,042,454	19,696,690	27,103,750	16,717,939
Transfer from statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	22,583,199	15,194,711	21,878,084	15,156,329
Transfer from/(to) contingency reserve	(3,605,941)	(2,808,803)	(3,605,941)	(2,808,803)
Transfer from fair value reserve	30,963	(209,880)	-	(131,452)
Dividend paid to ordinary shareholders	(2,562,370)	(1,830,264)	(2,562,370)	(1,830,264)
Balance as at 31 December	46,488,305	30,042,454	42,813,524	27,103,750

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19 Insurance Result

19 (a) Insurance Revenue

In thousands of naira	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Expected incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses	32,687,984	24,606,016	32,687,984	24,606,016
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk	750,058	566,187	750,058	566,187
Amount of CSM recognised in profit or loss	8,192,512	6,469,414	8,192,512	6,469,414
Acquisition Expenses Recovered from Premiums	8,174,961	6,209,333	8,174,961	6,209,333
PAA Premium Reserve Release	87,222,746	70,503,877	85,207,047	69,182,336
Total - Insurance revenue	137,028,260	108,354,827	135,012,562	107,033,286

(a) i Insurance Revenue - Group

The following tables present an analysis of the Group insurance revenue recognised in the period. Insurance revenue comprises of the expected cash outflows, risk adjustment expired, allocation of acquisition cash flows and allocation of the CSM to profit or loss.

December-25	Reporting Groups			Total
	Life	Non-Life	AIICO Multishield	
Contracts not measured under the PAA				
<i>Amounts relating to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage</i>				
Expected incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses	32,687,984	-	-	32,687,984
Change in risk adjustment for non- financial risk for risk expired	750,058	-	-	750,058
CSM recognised for services provided	8,192,512	-	-	8,192,512
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flow	8,174,961	-	-	8,174,961
Contracts measured under the PAA Total insurance revenue	19,779,971	65,427,076	2,015,698	87,222,746
Total Insurance revenue	69,585,486	65,427,076	2,015,698	137,028,260

December-24	Reporting Groups			Total
	Life	Non-Life	AIICO Multishield	
Contracts not measured under the PAA				
<i>Amounts relating to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage</i>				
Expected incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses	24,606,016	-	-	24,606,016
Change in risk adjustment for non- financial risk for risk expired	566,187	-	-	566,187
CSM recognised for services provided	6,469,414	-	-	6,469,414
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flow	6,209,333	-	-	6,209,333
Contracts measured under the PAA Total insurance revenue	14,031,643	55,150,693	1,321,541	70,503,877
Total Insurance revenue	51,882,593	55,150,693	1,321,541	108,354,827

(a) ii Insurance Revenue - Company

The following tables present an analysis of AIICO's insurance revenue recognised in the period. Insurance revenue comprises of the expected cash outflows, risk adjustment expired, allocation of acquisition cash flows and allocation of the CSM to profit or loss.

December 2025	Reporting Segments				Total
	Ordinary Life	Regulated Annuity	Group Life	Non-Life	
Contracts not measured under the PAA					
<i>Amounts relating to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage</i>					
Expected incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses	12,416,051	20,271,933	-	-	32,687,984
Change in risk adjustment for non- financial risk for risk expired	344,218	405,840	-	-	750,058
CSM recognised for services provided	7,700,836	491,675	-	-	8,192,512
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flow	7,574,878	600,083	-	-	8,174,961
Contracts measured under the PAA	-	-	19,779,971	65,427,076	85,207,047
Total Insurance revenue	28,035,983	21,769,532	19,779,971	65,427,076	135,012,562

December 2024	Reporting Segments				Total
	Ordinary Life	Regulated Annuity	Group Life	Non-Life	
Contracts not measured under the PAA					
<i>Amounts relating to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage</i>					
Expected incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses	7,991,563	16,614,453	-	-	24,606,016
Change in risk adjustment for non- financial risk for risk expired	233,228	332,959	-	-	566,187
CSM recognised for services provided	6,098,978	370,436	-	-	6,469,414
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flow	5,818,530	390,803	-	-	6,209,333
Contracts measured under the PAA	-	-	14,031,643	55,150,693	69,182,336
Total Insurance revenue	20,142,298	17,708,652	14,031,643	55,150,693	107,033,286

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19 (b) Insurance Service Expenses:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Incurring claims and other insurance service expenses incurred	56,773,270	51,179,243	55,792,390	50,457,632
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals of those losses	2,853,102	3,182,355	2,839,926	3,149,195
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	22,948,773	17,518,577	22,948,773	17,518,577
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	12,606,550	14,757,189	12,544,628	14,746,622
	95,181,695	86,637,364	94,125,717	85,872,026

(b) i Insurance Service Expenses - Group

The tables below show an analysis of insurance service expenses recognised by the group in the year

December 2025	Reporting Groups			Total
	Life	Non-Life	AIICO Multishield	
Incurring claims and other insurance service expenses incurred	43,304,441	12,487,948	980,881	56,773,270
Changes that relate to past service - adjustment to the LIC	(1,186,026)	13,730,655	61,921	12,606,550
Changes that relate to future service - losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversal of such losses	2,822,663	17,263	13,176	2,853,102
<i>Insurance acquisition cash flows</i>				
Amortisation	14,846,683	8,102,090	-	22,948,773
Total Insurance expenses	59,787,761	34,337,956	1,055,978	95,181,695

December 2024	Reporting Groups			Total
	Life	Non-Life	AIICO Multishield	
Incurring claims and other insurance service expenses incurred	34,079,087	16,378,545	721,611	51,179,243
Changes that relate to past service - adjustment to the LIC	782,176	13,964,447	10,567	14,757,189
Changes that relate to future service - losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversal of such losses	3,095,045	54,151	33,160	3,182,355
<i>Insurance acquisition cash flows</i>				
Amortisation	10,840,245	6,678,332	-	17,518,577
Total Insurance expenses	48,796,552	37,075,475	765,338	86,637,364

(b) ii Insurance Service Expense - Company

The tables below show an analysis of insurance service expenses recognised in the year

December 2025	Reporting Segments				Total
	Ordinary Life	Regulated Annuity	Group Life	Non-Life	
Incurring claims and other insurance service expenses incurred	11,071,731	20,995,428	11,237,282	12,487,948	55,792,390
Changes that relate to past service - adjustment to the LIC	34,645	-	(1,220,672)	13,730,655	12,544,628
Changes that relate to future service - losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversal of such losses	2,786,152	41,877	(5,366)	17,263	2,839,926
<i>Insurance acquisition cash flows</i>					
Amortisation	7,574,878	600,083	6,671,722	8,102,090	22,948,773
Total Insurance expenses	21,467,406	21,637,389	16,682,967	34,337,956	94,125,717

Insurance Service Expenses - Gross is further analysed below as of 31st December 2025:					
	Ordinary Life	Regulated Annuity	Group Life	Non-Life	Total
Actual claims incurred excl. investment component	9,535,635	20,199,968	5,113,605	10,598,803	45,448,012
Other insurance service expenses incurred	6,012,745	814,895	2,809,551	17,841,749	27,478,940
Increase in LIC excl. investment component	34,645	-	2,093,455	(2,221,949)	(93,849)
Increase in losses on onerous contracts	2,786,152	41,877	(5,366)	17,263	2,839,926
Reversal of losses on onerous groups of contracts	(4,476,650)	(19,435)	-	-	(4,496,085)
Release of deferred acquisition cost	7,574,878	600,083	6,671,722	8,102,090	22,948,773
	21,467,406	21,637,389	16,682,967	34,337,956	94,125,717

December 2024	Reporting Segments				Total
	Ordinary Life	Regulated Annuity	Group Life	Non-Life	
Incurring claims and other insurance service expenses incurred	9,315,487	17,154,049	7,609,551	16,378,545	50,457,632
Changes that relate to past service - adjustment to the LIC	877,991	-	(95,815)	13,964,447	14,746,622
Changes that relate to future service - losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversal of such losses	3,114,418	(26,216)	6,842	54,151	3,149,195
<i>Insurance acquisition cash flows</i>					
Amortisation	5,818,530	390,803	4,630,912	6,678,332	17,518,577
Total Insurance expenses	19,126,426	17,518,636	12,151,490	37,075,475	85,872,026

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Insurance Service Expenses - Gross is further analysed below as of 31st December 2024:

	Ordinary Life	Regulated Annuity	Group Life	Non-Life	Total
Actual claims incurred excl. investment component	7,603,497	16,500,051	4,210,271	13,794,177	42,107,995
Other insurance service expenses incurred	6,287,725	679,527	2,057,869	14,785,853	23,810,974
Increase in LIC excl. investment component	877,991	-	1,245,596	1,762,962	3,886,549
Increase in losses on onerous contracts	3,114,418	(26,216)	6,842	54,151	3,149,195
Reversal of losses on onerous groups of contracts	(4,575,735)	(25,529)	-	-	(4,601,264)
Release of deferred acquisition cost	5,818,530	390,803	4,630,912	6,678,332	17,518,577
	19,126,425	17,518,636	12,151,490	37,075,475	85,872,026

Insurance claims and other expenses are represented by actual cash outflows on insured events that have occurred. Changes in the liability for remaining coverage due to incurred claims and other insurance service expenses are allocated between the loss component and the remainder of the liability for remaining coverage on a systematic basis.

Losses on onerous contracts are represented by a loss component that is recognised and reversed as the amounts move into the liability for incurred claims or are no longer required.

Changes to the liabilities for incurred claims show changes in expected cash flows for insured events that have occurred and release of the risk adjustment.

19 (c) Net Expense from Reinsurance Contracts Held

In thousands of naira	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Misc. reinsurance premiums adjustment	(36,118,158)	(33,273,518)	(36,118,158)	(33,273,518)
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(36,118,158)	(33,273,518)	(36,118,158)	(33,273,518)
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims	(9,019,204)	(7,439,061)	(9,019,204)	(7,439,061)
Other incurred insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-
Changes in amounts recoverable arising from changes in liability for incurred claims	2,258,257	(1,078,693)	2,258,257	(1,078,693)
Changes in fulfilment cash flows which relate to onerous underlying contracts	(8,711)	(33,078)	(8,711)	(33,078)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	(6,769,658)	(8,550,831)	(6,769,658)	(8,550,831)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	(29,348,499)	(24,722,687)	(29,348,500)	(24,722,687)

(c) i Net Income or Expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held - Group

An analysis of allocation of reinsurance premiums paid and amounts recovered from reinsurers, are presented in the tables below.

December-25	Reinsurance Contracts Held for:			Total
	Reporting Groups			
	Life	Non-Life	AllCO Multishield	
Contracts measured under the PAA	(4,685,512)	(31,432,646)	-	(36,118,158)
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(4,685,512)	(31,432,646)	-	(36,118,158)
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims	(3,717,369)	(5,301,835)	-	(9,019,204)
Other incurred insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-
Changes in amounts recoverable that relate to past service – adjustments to incurred claims	988,130	1,270,128	-	2,258,257
Recoveries of losses on onerous group of underlying contracts and reversal of such losses	1,342	(10,053)	-	(8,711)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	(2,727,898)	(4,041,760)	-	(6,769,658)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(1,957,614)	(27,390,885)	-	(29,348,500)

December-24	Reporting Group			Total
	Life	Non-Life	AllCO Multishield	
Contracts measured under the PAA	(3,046,833)	(30,226,685)	-	(33,273,518)
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(3,046,833)	(30,226,685)	-	(33,273,518)
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims	(2,133,973)	(5,305,088)	-	(7,439,061)
Other incurred insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-
Changes in amounts recoverable that relate to past service – adjustments to incurred claims	543,963	(1,622,656)	-	(1,078,693)
Recoveries of losses on onerous group of underlying contracts and reversal of such losses	(1,711)	(31,367)	-	(33,078)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	(1,591,721)	(6,959,111)	-	(8,550,831)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(1,455,112)	(23,267,574)	-	(24,722,687)

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(c) ii Net Income or Expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held - Company

An analysis of allocation of reinsurance premiums paid and amounts recovered from reinsurers, are presented in the tables below.

December 2025	Reinsurance contracts held for:				Total
	Reporting Segments				
	Ordinary Life	Regulated Annuity	Group Life	Non-Life	
Contracts measured under the PAA	(233,508)	-	(4,452,004)	(31,432,646)	(36,118,158)
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(233,508)	-	(4,452,004)	(31,432,646)	(36,118,158)
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims	(86,570)	-	(3,630,799)	(5,301,835)	(9,019,204)
Other incurred insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in amounts recoverable that relate to past service – adjustments to incurred claims	-	-	988,130	1,270,128	2,258,257
Recoveries of losses on onerous group of underlying contracts and reversal of such losses	-	-	1,342	(10,053)	(8,711)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	(86,570)	-	(2,641,327)	(4,041,760)	(6,769,658)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(146,937)	-	(1,810,677)	(27,390,885)	(29,348,500)

December 2024	Reporting Segments				Total
	Ordinary Life	Regulated Annuity	Group Life	Non-Life	
Contracts measured under the PAA	(125,176)	-	(2,921,657)	(30,226,685)	(33,273,518)
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(125,176)	-	(2,921,657)	(30,226,685)	(33,273,518)
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims	(39,502)	-	(2,094,471)	(5,305,088)	(7,439,061)
Other incurred insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in amounts recoverable that relate to past service – adjustments to incurred claims	-	-	543,963	(1,622,656)	(1,078,693)
Recoveries of losses on onerous group of underlying contracts and reversal of such losses	-	-	(1,711)	(31,367)	(33,078)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	(39,502)	-	(1,552,219)	(6,959,111)	(8,550,831)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(85,674)	-	(1,369,438)	(23,267,574)	(24,722,687)

Notes

- Expected recovery for insurance service expenses incurred in the period comprise recovery for claims and other expenses which the Company expects to receive from reinsurers on insured events occurred during the period.
- Change in risk adjustment shows amount of risk which expired during the period.
- Net cost/gain recognised in profit or loss during the coverage period of the corresponding group of reinsurance contracts held based on coverage units.

20 (a) Investment income

In thousands of naira	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Interest income	60,483,246	41,070,645	46,131,854	34,350,996
Dividend income	739,248	902,082	501,108	785,322
	61,222,494	41,972,727	46,632,962	35,136,318

In thousands of naira	Group			Company		
	Dec-25			Dec-25		
	Accrued interest/dividend @31 Dec. 2025	Interest income/dividend income received in the year	Interest income/dividend income recognised in profit or loss	Accrued interest/dividend @31 Dec. 2025	Interest income/dividend income received in the year	Interest income/dividend income recognised in profit or loss
Cash and cash equivalents	16,187	6,282,527	6,298,714	100,633	1,630,553	1,731,186
Financial assets at AMC	5,322,579	13,070,029	18,392,608	3,623,001	5,432,466	9,055,467
Financial assets at FVOCI	730,062	1,627,472	2,357,534	674,742	1,236,067	1,910,810
Interest income using effective interest method	6,068,828	20,980,028	27,048,856	4,398,376	8,299,086	12,697,463
Financial assets at FVTPL	8,450,846	24,983,545	33,434,390	8,450,846	24,983,545	33,434,390
Total interest income	14,519,674	49,963,572	60,483,247	12,849,222	33,282,631	46,131,853
Dividend	68,061	671,187	739,247	68,061	433,048	501,108
Investment income	14,587,735	46,634,759	61,222,494	12,917,283	33,715,679	46,632,962

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20 (a) Investment income (continued)

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group			Company		
	Dec-24			Dec-24		
	Accrued interest/dividend @31 Dec. 2024	Interest income/dividend income received in the year	Interest income/dividend income recognised in profit or loss	Accrued interest/dividend @31 Dec. 2024	Interest income/dividend income received in the year	Interest income/dividend income recognised in profit or loss
Cash and cash equivalents	485,062	3,497,547	3,982,609	54,415	1,579,945	1,634,360
Financial assets at AMC	4,129,288	6,418,572	10,547,860	2,910,347	3,903,214	6,813,561
Financial assets at FVOCI	448,544	1,432,509	1,881,053	381,317	862,636	1,243,953
Other investment income (see (iv) below)	-	50,315	50,315	-	50,315	50,315
Interest income using effective interest method	5,062,894	11,398,943	16,461,837	3,346,079	6,396,110	9,742,189
Financial assets at FVTPL	6,083,125	18,525,682	24,608,807	6,083,125	18,525,682	24,608,807
Total interest income	11,146,019	29,924,625	41,070,645	9,429,204	24,921,792	34,350,996
Dividend	516,341	385,741	902,082	516,341	268,981	785,322
	11,662,360	30,310,366	41,972,727	9,945,545	25,190,773	35,136,318

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Policyholders' funds (see note (i) below)	26,390,231	19,961,562	26,390,231	19,961,562
Annuity funds (see note (ii) below)	20,069,636	15,089,879	20,069,636	15,089,879
Shareholders' funds (see note (iii) below)	14,762,626	6,921,285	173,095	84,876
	61,222,494	41,972,726	46,632,962	35,136,318

(i) Investment income attributable to policyholders' funds

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Interest income on financial assets	24,478,333	17,735,657	24,478,333	17,735,657
Interest income on cash and cash equivalents	1,071,816	1,186,263	1,071,816	1,186,263
Income on policy loan	339,103	254,486	339,103	254,486
Dividend income	500,979	785,156	500,979	785,156
	26,390,231	19,961,562	26,390,231	19,961,562

(ii) Investment income attributable to annuity funds

Interest income on financial assets	20,069,636	15,089,879	20,069,636	15,089,879
	20,069,636	15,089,879	20,069,636	15,089,879

(iii) Investment income attributable to shareholders' funds

Interest income on financial assets (see below)	9,311,466	4,442,821	170,269	66,178
Interest income on cash and cash equivalents	5,212,892	2,361,537	2,696	18,532
Dividend income	238,269	116,926	130	166
	14,762,626	6,921,285	173,095	84,876

Interest income on financial assets - shareholders' fund

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Income from statutory deposit	102,959	50,315	102,959	50,315
Interest on Bonds	30,398	15,863	30,398	15,863
Interest on CSR investments	36,912	-	36,912	-
	170,269	66,178	170,269	66,178

(b) Profit/(loss) on investment contracts

	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Profit on deposit administration (see (i) below)	219,136	111,964	219,136	111,964
Loss from other investment contracts (see (ii) below)	(608,453)	(14,882)	(608,453)	(14,882)
	(389,317)	97,082	(389,317)	97,082

(i) Profit on deposit administration

<i>Profits from deposit administration can be analysed as follows:</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Investment income on deposit	233,252	122,635	233,252	122,635
Guaranteed interest to policyholders [see note 14(d)(i)]	(12,800)	(9,782)	(12,800)	(9,782)
Acquisition expenses	(1,316)	(890)	(1,316)	(890)
	219,136	111,964	219,136	111,964

(ii) Loss on other investment contracts

<i>Loss from other investment contracts can be analysed as follows:</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Guaranteed interest to policyholders [see note 14(d)(ii)]	(608,453)	(334,003)	(608,453)	(334,003)
Impact of actuarial valuation	-	319,121	-	319,121
	(608,453)	(14,882)	(608,453)	(14,882)

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21 (a)(i) Net realised gains/(loss)

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
<i>Net realised gains/(loss) are attributable to the following:</i>				
Investment property	52,812	2,500	52,812	2,500
Realised loss on Financial Instruments*	(92,899)	(696,668)	(636,676)	(467,948)
Net realised foreign exchange gain (see a(ii))	679,685	587,188	680,390	587,188
	639,599	(106,980)	96,527	121,740

Included in net realised loss on financial instruments (Company) is the recycled realised gain of N34.580m (Dec 2024: Nil) while for the Group, gain of N34.580m (Dec 2024:N252.404m) on sale of debt instruments at FVTOCI.

(a)(ii) Net realised foreign exchange gain can be analysed as follows:

Realised foreign exchange (loss)/gain on financial instruments	(14,620)	1,508,377	(13,915)	1,508,377
Realised foreign exchange gain on claim recovery	100,022	106,372	100,022	106,372
Realised foreign exchange gain/(loss) on bank balances	594,283	(1,027,562)	594,283	(1,027,562)
	679,685	587,188	680,390	587,188

21 (b) Net fair value gains/(losses)

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Financial assets	24,033,544	(8,297,510)	24,033,544	(8,297,510)
Investment properties [Note 10(a)]	-	440,000	-	440,000
	24,033,544	(7,857,510)	24,033,544	(7,857,510)

22 Net Impairment Loss

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Impairment loss/(reversal) on financial instruments and others	56,098	355,525	(27,375)	337,349
	56,098	355,525	(27,375)	337,349

(a) Impairment charge can be attributable to the following:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Impairment loss/(reversal) on financial instruments at amortized cost	1,880	199,474	(33,190)	267,654
Impairment loss on loans and advances	10,781	852	-	-
Impairment loss on financial instruments at FVTOCI	10,764	29,642	10,600	31,990
Impairment loss/(reversal) on debt instruments	23,424	229,968	(22,590)	299,644
Impairment loss on cash and cash equivalent	24,590	27,935	26,001	23,489
Impairment reversal on trade receivables	(17,395)	(482)	(30,786)	-
Impairment loss on other receivables	25,479	98,103	-	14,216
	56,098	355,525	(27,375)	337,349

23 Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Unrealised foreign exchange (loss)/gain - see (i) below	(2,806,532)	11,174,117	(2,649,903)	10,926,367
	(2,806,532)	11,174,117	(2,649,903)	10,926,367

(i) This amount is made up of foreign exchange gain or loss on translation of foreign currency denominated financial assets and cash and cash equivalent balances. See analysis below:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Unrealised exchange (loss)/gain on cash at bank	(267,256)	225,138	(267,256)	225,138
Unrealised exchange (loss)/gain on short term deposits	(1,007,901)	2,703,690	(963,104)	901,534
Unrealised exchange (loss)/gain on financial asset at amortized cost	(1,662,974)	11,334,444	(1,345,631)	9,469,915
Unrealised exchange (loss)/gain on financial asset at FVTOCI	(125,704)	395,418	(73,913)	329,779
Unrealised exchange gain/(loss) on fixed income liabilities	257,303	(3,484,574)	-	-
	(2,806,532)	11,174,117	(2,649,903)	10,926,367

The Group transacts in other currencies and is exposed to foreign exchange risk, primarily the US Dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the Group entity. There was foreign exchange (forex) loss due to the decrease in the US Dollar exchange rate from N1,538/\$ as at 31 December 2024 to N1,429/\$ as at 31 December 2025. The Group has also assessed its sensitivity to the currency risk, see note 39 (iii).

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24 Net Insurance finance expenses for insurance contracts issued

(a) Net Finance expenses from Insurance Contracts	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Interest accreted to insurance contracts	(43,442,338)	(32,523,374)	(43,429,546)	(32,505,658)
Effect of differences between current rates and locked-in rates when measuring changes in estimates	1,945,822	187,647,002	1,945,822	187,647,002
Due to changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(17,178,003)	(174,899,388)	(17,178,003)	(174,899,388)
Total Net Insurance Finance Expense (see a (i) - (iv) below)	(58,674,519)	(19,775,760)	(58,661,727)	(19,758,044)
Net Finance Expense to Profit or Loss	(58,674,519)	(19,775,760)	(58,661,727)	(19,758,044)

Insurance finance expenses comprises the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts arising from:

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

Insurance finance expenses in the table above includes amounts recognised in the profit or loss.

(b) Net Finance Income from Reinsurance Contracts held	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Interest accreted to reinsurance contracts	1,505,917	1,078,332	1,505,917	1,078,332
Due to changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	129,983	(372,401)	129,983	(372,401)
Total Net Reinsurance Finance Income (see b (i) - (iv) below)	1,635,900	705,931	1,635,900	705,931
Net Finance Expense to Profit or Loss	1,635,900	705,931	1,635,900	705,931

Reinsurance finance income comprises the change in the carrying amount of groups of reinsurance contracts held arising from:

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

Reinsurance finance income in the table above includes amounts recognised in both profit or loss and OCI.

(a) i Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued - Group

December-2025	Reporting Groups			
	Life	Non-Life	AllCO Multishield	Total
Interest accreted to insurance contracts	(40,111,505)	(3,318,041)	(12,792)	(43,442,338)
Effect of differences between current rates and locked-in rates when measuring changes in estimates	1,945,822	-	-	1,945,822
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(16,847,815)	(330,188)	-	(17,178,003)
Total finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(55,013,498)	(3,648,229)	(12,792)	(58,674,519)
(b) i Finance income from reinsurance contracts held - Group				
Interest accreted to reinsurance contracts	135,504	1,370,413	-	1,505,917
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	2,004	127,979	-	129,983
Total finance income from reinsurance contracts held	137,508	1,498,392	-	1,635,900
Net insurance finance expense	(54,875,989)	(2,149,837)	(12,792)	(57,038,619)

(a) ii Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued - Company

December-2025	Reporting Segments				
	Ordinary Life	Regulated Annuity	Group Life	Non-Life	Total
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued					
Interest accreted to insurance contracts	(20,086,816)	(19,389,086)	(635,602)	(3,318,041)	(43,429,546)
Effect of differences between current rates and locked-in rates when measuring changes in estimates	1,901,647	44,175	-	-	1,945,822
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumption	(9,366,656)	(7,458,025)	(23,134)	(330,188)	(17,178,003)
Total finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(27,551,826)	(26,802,936)	(658,736)	(3,648,229)	(58,661,727)
(b) ii Finance income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held- Company					
Interest accreted to reinsurance contracts	-	-	135,504	1,370,413	1,505,917
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumption	-	-	2,004	127,979	129,983
Total finance income from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	137,508	1,498,392	1,635,900
Net insurance finance expense	(27,551,826)	(26,802,936)	(521,228)	(2,149,837)	(57,025,827)

(a) iii Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued - Group

December-2024	Reporting Groups			
	Life	Non-Life	AllCO Multishield	Total
Interest accreted to insurance contracts	(30,731,343)	(1,774,315)	(17,716)	(32,523,374)
Effect of differences between current rates and locked-in rates when measuring changes in estimates	187,647,002	-	-	187,647,002
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumption	(175,725,486)	826,098	-	(174,899,388)
Total finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(18,809,827)	(948,217)	(17,716)	(19,775,760)

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(b) iii Finance income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held - Group

Interest accreted to reinsurance contracts	65,296	1,013,037	-	1,078,332
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumption	(7,699)	(364,702)	-	(372,401)
Total finance income from reinsurance contracts held	57,596	648,335	-	705,931

Net insurance finance income	(18,752,230)	(299,883)	(17,716)	(19,069,829)
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(a) iv Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued - Company

December-2024	Reporting Segments				Total
	Ordinary Life	Regulated Annuity	Group Life	Non-Life	
Finance income/expenses from insurance contracts issued					
Interest accreted to insurance contracts	(15,309,507)	(15,101,925)	(319,911)	(1,774,315)	(32,505,658)
Effect of differences between current rates and locked-in rates when measuring changes in estimates	84,780,011	102,866,991	-	-	187,647,002
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumption	(77,918,237)	(97,893,259)	86,010	826,098	(174,899,388)
Total finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(8,447,732)	(10,128,193)	(233,901)	(948,217)	(19,758,044)

(b) iv Finance income/expenses from reinsurance contracts held- Company

Interest accreted to reinsurance contracts	-	-	65,296	1,013,037	1,078,332
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumption	-	-	(7,699)	(364,702)	(372,401)
Total finance income from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	57,596	648,335	705,931
Net insurance finance expense	(8,447,732)	(10,128,193)	(176,305)	(299,883)	(19,052,113)

25 Other operating income

In thousands of naira	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Sundry income	3,658,862	2,079,421	2,735,455	1,873,088
	3,658,862	2,079,421	2,735,455	1,873,088

(a) Sundry income is analysed as follows:

In thousands of naira	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Administrative charges	32,290	36,445	32,290	36,445
Profit on disposal of property and equipment	13,790	8,882	13,790	8,882
Rental income	219,111	123,767	219,111	123,767
Interest on current account	5,991	2,661	5,991	2,661
Others (see (i) below)	3,387,680	1,907,666	2,464,273	1,701,333
	3,658,862	2,079,421	2,735,455	1,873,088

(i) Amount represents sundry income from charges on lost documents, management fees and service charges. Others also includes contract income from AIICO Capital Ltd (subsidiary).

26 Other Expenses

In thousands of naira	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Attributable expenses - see 24 (a) & (b) below	24,650,716	18,535,228	24,650,716	18,535,228
Non-attributable expenses - see (24 (c) & (d))	17,405,606	9,004,855	1,599,095	1,513,588
	42,056,322	27,540,083	26,249,811	20,048,816

26 (a) Other Expenses - Personnel expenses (attributable)

In thousands of naira	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Salaries of technical staff	7,035,970	3,666,407	7,035,970	3,666,407
Allowances and other benefits	3,815,378	3,193,808	3,815,378	3,193,808
	10,851,347	6,860,215	10,851,347	6,860,215

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26 (b) Other Expenses - Operating (attributable)

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Travel and representation	1,254,614	1,009,014	1,254,614	1,009,014
Marketing and administration	1,704,034	1,615,917	1,704,034	1,615,917
Advertising	1,149,442	69,355	1,149,442	69,355
Occupancy	1,464,484	1,295,170	1,464,484	1,295,170
Amortization of Right of Use Assets	142,388	112,903	142,388	112,903
Communication and postages	3,030,653	528,891	3,030,653	528,891
Office supply and stationery	226,782	178,651	226,782	178,651
Fees and assessments	623,151	2,643,968	623,151	2,643,968
NAICOM levy	1,897,057	1,581,606	1,897,057	1,581,606
Directors emolument	198,137	195,403	198,137	195,403
Regulatory fees & expenses (local licensing and filing)	143,698	438,977	143,698	438,977
Legal fees	69,150	190,284	69,150	190,284
Consulting fees (IT, contract staff related)	1,825,706	1,544,452	1,825,706	1,544,452
Auditor's fees (see note (i) below)	63,000	62,000	63,000	62,000
Write In/Write Off	5,223	-	5,223	-
Miscellaneous expenses (see note (ii) below)	1,847	208,422	1,847	208,422
	13,799,369	11,675,013	13,799,369	11,675,013

26 (c) Other Expenses - Personnel Expenses (non-attributable)

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Salaries (subsidiaries only)	619,792	471,740	-	-
Allowances and other benefits (subsidiaries only)	521,955	228,716	-	-
	1,141,747	700,457	-	-

26 (d) Other Expenses - Operating (non-attributable)

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Travel and representation	112,193	49,379	-	-
Marketing and administration	266,915	70,348	-	-
Occupancy	101,664	46,051	-	-
Communication and postages	73,996	49,823	-	-
Office supply and stationery	473,779	93,263	-	-
Auditor's fees	20,000	21,000	-	-
Dues and subscriptions	172,552	197,488	146,845	158,113
Depreciation and amortisation	1,238,498	928,078	1,075,908	789,714
Fees and assessments	377,154	491,208	376,250	565,475
Interest expense - fixed income liabilities	13,427,015	6,357,474	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses (see note (i) below) (Misc. local taxes)	92	286	92	286
	16,263,859	8,304,398	1,599,095	1,513,588

(i) This is non-attributable miscellaneous expenses relates to amounts paid to local tax authorities.

27 Earnings per share

(a) Earnings per share from continued operation

Basic earnings per share amounts is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at the reporting date.

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Net profit from operations	22,683,826	15,192,468	21,878,084	15,156,330
Less: NCI share of Net profit from operations	(100,627)	2,243	-	-
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	22,583,199	15,194,711	21,878,084	15,156,330
Number of shares in issue	36,605,276	36,605,276	36,605,276	36,605,276
Weighted average of ordinary shares in issue	36,605,276	36,605,276	36,605,276	36,605,276
Basic and diluted earnings per share (kobo)	62	42	60	41

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28	Cashflow notes	Notes	Group		Company	
			Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
	<i>In thousands of naira</i>					
(a)	Premiums received for insurance contracts					
	Life		119,587,975	96,721,017	119,587,975	96,721,017
	Non-Life		70,053,215	61,386,437	70,053,215	61,386,437
	AllCO Multishield		2,057,250	1,235,611	-	-
	Total premium received (Gross Written Premium)		191,698,440	159,343,065	189,641,190	158,107,454
	Less: Investment component (NPF)	15(e)(ii)	(432,405)	(798,045)	(432,405)	(798,045)
	Premium cashflow as per insurance contracts	15(a)i & (b)i	191,266,034	158,545,021	189,208,785	157,309,410
	Less:					
	Cash flows on premium received in advance	16(b)(iii)	(6,054,913)	(265,265)	(6,054,913)	(265,265)
	Cash flows from allocated premium	16(b)(ii)	(2,415,341)	(2,089,350)	(2,415,341)	(2,089,350)
			182,795,780	156,190,406	180,738,531	154,954,795
	<i>In thousands of naira</i>					
(b)	Proceeds from Sale of PPE					
	Cost of Asset Disposed	13	219,429	274,472	170,069	268,124
	Accumulated Depreciation of Asset Disposed	13	(195,324)	(271,234)	(146,341)	(265,995)
	Profit or loss on Disposal	25(a)	13,790	8,882	13,790	8,882
			37,895	12,120	37,518	11,011
	<i>In thousands of naira</i>					
(c)	Proceeds from sale of financial assets					
	Cost of Asset disposed - AMC	3(a)(iii)	70,201,686	18,411,138	30,899,456	7,770,869
	Cost of Asset disposed - FVOCI	3(b)(ii)	4,149,086	14,715,039	2,707,528	2,970,294
	Cost of Asset disposed - FVTPL	3(c)(i)	6,868,699	9,022,786	6,868,699	9,022,786
	Loss on Disposal	21(a)(i)	(92,899)	(696,668)	(636,676)	(467,948)
			81,126,572	41,452,296	39,839,007	19,296,002
	<i>In thousands of naira</i>					
(d)	Cash flows on non-attributable expenses					
	Total other non-attributable expenses	26(d)	16,263,859	8,304,398	1,599,095	1,513,588
	Less: Non-Cashflow items					
	Depreciation and amortisation	26(d)	(1,238,498)	(928,078)	(1,075,908)	(789,714)
	Less: items treated in separate cashflow					
	Interest expense - fixed income liabilities	26(d)	(13,427,015)	(6,357,474)	-	-
			1,598,346	1,018,846	523,187	723,874
	<i>In thousands of naira</i>					
(e)	Interest received on deposit administration					
	Interest earned in the year	20(b)(i)	233,252	122,635	233,252	122,635
	Accrued interest as at 31 December	15(e)(i)	12,800	9,782	12,800	9,782
	Interest received in the year	15(e)(i)	220,452	112,853	220,452	112,853
(f)	Reconciliation of cash flows for insurance and reinsurance claims and other expenses					
(i)	Reconciliation of insurance claims and other expenses					
	Total claims paid (excl. investment component)		68,358,932	66,780,791	67,302,954	66,015,453
	Investment component claims		21,854,942	23,907,458	21,854,942	23,907,458
	Claims including investment component		90,213,875	90,688,249	89,157,897	89,922,911
	Add: Total attributable expenses		56,680,042	46,017,652	56,680,042	46,017,652
	Less: Acquisition expenses		(29,201,101)	(22,206,678)	(29,201,101)	(22,206,678)
	Expenses excluding acquisition expenses		27,478,940	23,810,974	27,478,940	23,810,974
	Less: Investment component claims		(21,854,942)	(23,907,458)	(21,854,942)	(23,907,458)
			95,837,873	90,591,765	94,781,895	89,826,427
(ii)	Reconciliation of reinsurance claims					
	Total claims recovered	6(a)	6,174,647	10,358,445	6,174,647	10,358,445
			6,174,647	10,358,445	6,174,647	10,358,445

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29 Reclassification of Comparative Figures

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

(a) Nature of the reclassification

During the year, the company reclassified the following items to better reflect the nature of the underlying transactions and to align with new regulations.

- (i) Profit on disposal of property and equipment" previously presented within "Net Realised Gain" to "Other Income".
- (ii) Dividend income" previously presented within "Investment income from effective interest" to "Other investment income".
- (iii) Unquoted instruments" was previously presented within "Unquoted equities", now separated to stand alone under FVTOCI
- (iv) "Minimum tax" previously presented separately now merged to "Income tax expense".
- (v) CSR Investment" previously presented within "Other Receivables and Prepayment" to "Financial Asset at Amortized Cost".

(b) Amount of the reclassification

The reclassification had the following impact on the comparative figures:

Line Item	As previously reported (N'000)	Reclassification (N'000)	As Restated (N'000)
(i) Net realised gain/(loss)	130,622	(8,882)	121,740
Other Income	1,864,206	8,882	1,873,088
<i>Profit on disposal of property and equipment</i>			
(ii) Investment income from effective interest	35,136,319	(785,322)	34,350,996
Other investment income	-	785,322	785,322
<i>Dividend income</i>			
(iii) Unquoted equities	7,528,727	(1,318,442)	6,210,285
Unquoted instruments	-	1,318,442	1,318,442
<i>Financial assets classified at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>			
(iv) Minimum tax	(554,710)	554,710	-
Income tax expense	(121,568)	(554,710)	(676,278)
(v) Other receivables and prepayments	3,350,597	(237,034)	3,113,563
Financial Asset at Amortized Cost	102,125,935	237,034	102,362,969
<i>CSR Investment</i>			

There was no impact on total profit, total equity, or cash flows.

(c) Reason for the reclassifications

The reclassification was made to improve consistency with industry practice and enhance comparability with current year presentation.

30 Related party disclosures

(a) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party of the Group is AllCO Insurance Plc.

(b) Transactions with related parties and key management personnel

(b)(i) Loan to directors

In 2025, no loan was advanced to directors (2024: nil).

(b)(ii) Related party transactions and balances.

"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 period. 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."

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30	Related party disclosures (continued)						
	Company			Transaction values		Balance outstanding	
	Name of related party	Relationship	Nature of transaction	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
				('000)		('000)	
	AICO Multishield Limited	Subsidiary	Health Premium	72,705	65,495	-	-
			Insurance	4,612	3,043	-	-
			Premium	74,898	-	74,898	-
	AICO Capital Limited*	Subsidiary	Athuros payable	376,250	564,375	98,436	145,488
			Portfolio Management	15,880	7,171	-	-
			Insurance	22,169	22,169	-	-
			Premium				
			Rent				
	Magnartis Finance and Investment Limited**	Common Director	Stockbrokers	493,076	242,717	148,947	148,947
				1,059,590	904,970	322,281	294,435

AICO Insurance Plc employs the services of AICO Capital Limited to manage its financial assets. In return, AICO 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 period or prior period for bad or doubtful debts in respect of amounts owed by related parties. No guarantees have been given or received."

(b) (iii) Directors remuneration

Directors remuneration excluding pension contributions and certain benefits was provided as follows:

	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
Fees as Directors	4,716	4,263	2,116	1,663
Other allowances	313,957	255,353	198,137	195,403
Executive compensation	318,673	259,616	200,253	197,066
	539,419	411,497	363,483	305,512
	858,092	671,113	563,736	502,578
Chairman	47,595	33,294	47,595	33,294
Highest paid director	176,785	144,856	176,785	144,856

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

	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
1,000,001 - 2,000,000	-	1	-	-
2,000,001 and above	22	16	10	10
	22	17	10	10

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31 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. There were 40 outstanding cases at the end of year 2025 with a total claim of ca. N4bn. The Directors, having sought legal opinion, are of the view that the Company stands a good chance on those cases and hence do not foresee those cases having any material effect on the Company's results and financial position except for few cases which the Company has made provision of N221m for in the financial statements.

- (ii) AIICO Insurance Plc ("the Company" or "AIICO" or "the Claimant") filed a suit against Megamound Investment Limited and Indemnity Finance Limited ("the defendants") for the recovery of its outstanding loan plus interest of N1.4b. Although the defendant, via a letter dated 9 Nov 2007 allocated 1.5 hectares of land (1.089 hectare, if the portion allocated for common areas is considered) at Lekki County Estate to the Company, it never effected a transfer. The Claimant sought and obtained a judgement of the court in terms of the loan. The Court, via a judgement dated 30 May 2014, ordered that the defendants execute and deliver to the Claimant the property in respect of the 1.5 hectares of land at Lekki County Home Estate, excluding the area marked for provision of common services. The Court further ordered that possession should be granted to the Claimant of the 1.5 hectares of land at Lekki County homes Estate, excluding the areas marked for the provision of common services measuring 4,108.5 square metres. AIICO commenced execution of this judgment on 6 January 2022. However, when AIICO sought to take over the property, the management of Lekki County Estate obstructed AIICO from taking possession of the allocated land and also harassed and assaulted its staff. Consequently, AIICO has not recognized this land in its books but has hereby made disclosure of its existence while filing requisite actions including Contempt of Court proceedings against the management of Lekki County Estate. The Company has taken further steps required for the purposes of enforcement of the judgement.

- (iii) There was no court judgement against the company as at the year ended 31st December 2025

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

(b) Funds under management

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. 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	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
AIICO Money Market Fund (AMMF) (see note (i) below)	34,152,006	10,460,924	-	-
AIICO Balance Mutual Fund (ABF)	606,071	255,608	-	-
AIICO Eurobond Fund (AEF)	7,053,836	2,227,400	-	-
High Networth Individuals Fund (HNI)	7,209,945	7,633,169	-	-
Total funds	49,021,858	20,577,101	-	-

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

	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
<i>In thousands of naira</i>				
AMMF	309,206	94,671	-	-
ABF	6,006	3,623	-	-
AEF	67,426	12,803	-	-
HNI Fund	28,587	30,149	-	-
Total funds	411,225	141,246	-	-

(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 10 March 2014. It currently trades at N100 per unit as at 31 December 2025 (2024: N100)

(ii) AIICO Balanced Fund (ABF)

On 1 of June 2018, AIICO Capital Limited effectively took over an authorised collective investment scheme and renamed it AIICO Balanced Fund (ABF). AIICO Capital is the Fund Manager to this Fund and as at the reporting date, had 30% (2024: 51.53%) holding in the fund. The Fund was set up to invest in a balanced portfolio of equities, money market instruments and fixed-income securities. AIICO Capital earns 1.5% of the net asset value of the Fund, on a quarterly basis. AIICO Capital is also entitled to earn an incentive fee where the annual return on the Fund for any year ended 31 December, exceeds the benchmark index of the Fund's Net Asset Value. United Capital Trustees Limited is the trustee to the Fund while United Bank for Africa PLC (Global Investor Services) is the custodian to the Fund. The Fund has 31 December as its year end and is regulated by the Nigerian Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

(iii) AIICO Eurobond Fund (AEF)

This represents customers' investment in the AIICO Eurobond 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 20 December 2023. It currently trades at \$100 per unit as at 31 December 2025 (2024: \$100)

(iv) 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.

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(c) Unclaimed dividend

The Company has unclaimed dividend of N2.75 Billion as at 31 December 2025 (2024: N1.83 Billion). 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 were returned to AIICO insurance Plc and is domiciled with the custodian.

32 Contraventions and penalties

No fine was imposed on the company in 2025 (2024: N1.1m).

33 Personnel

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

Number	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Managerial	88	90	71	76
Senior staff	312	313	278	289
Junior staff	94	92	1	4
	494	495	350	369

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

In thousands of naira

Wages and salaries	25(a) & (c)	7,655,762	3,666,407	7,035,970	3,666,407
Other staff costs	25(a) & (c)	4,337,333	3,193,808	3,815,378	3,193,808
		11,993,094	6,860,215	10,851,347	6,860,215

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

Number	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
100,000 - 600,000	210	228	194	222
600,001 - 1,200,000	77	98	63	64
1,200,001 - 2,400,000	119	99	56	47
2,400,001 and above	88	70	37	36
	494	495	350	369

34 Securities trading policy

(a) 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.

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35 Hypothecation of assets

31-Dec-25	Policyholder's fund				Total Policyholders' fund	Shareholders' fund	Total
	Life Fund	Annuity	Investment Contract	Non-life Insurance Contract			
Cash and cash equivalents	10,081,392	5,620,309	-	9,415,357	25,117,058	12,203,132	37,320,190
Financial assets:							
Bonds and treasury bills	165,953,492	144,462,072	7,418,430	42,050,902	359,884,896	473,274	360,358,170
Quoted equities	5,564,773	-	-	3,593,674	9,158,447	-	9,158,447
Unquoted equities	4,184,742	-	-	2,944,479	7,129,221	139,000	7,268,221
Unquoted instruments	899,322	-	-	419,163	1,318,485	-	1,318,485
Policyholders loan	4,410,095	-	-	-	4,410,095	-	4,410,095
Loan to staff	-	-	-	-	-	1,975,921	1,975,921
Loan to agent	-	-	-	-	-	104,826	104,826
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	92,589	92,589
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	1,087,317	1,087,317
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	19,878,911	19,878,911
Statutory deposits	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
Other assets (See i below)	3,210,669	-	-	24,782,164	27,992,833	8,830,676	36,823,509
Total assets (a)	194,304,484	150,082,382	7,418,430	83,205,739	435,011,035	45,285,645	480,296,681
Policyholders liabilities (b)	169,652,229	133,497,582	5,623,326	41,425,486	350,198,623	130,098,057	480,296,680
Excess/ (shortfall) of assets over liabilities (a-b)	24,652,255	16,584,800	1,795,104	41,780,253	84,812,412	(84,812,412)	-
(i) Other Assets							
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	961,793	961,793
Reinsurance assets	3,210,669	-	-	24,782,164	27,992,833	-	27,992,833
Other receivables and prepayments	-	-	-	-	-	4,150,323	4,150,323
Goodwill and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	3,718,560	3,718,560
	3,210,669	-	-	24,782,164	27,992,833	8,830,676	36,823,509

31-Dec-24	Policyholder's fund				Total Policyholders' fund	Shareholders' fund	Total
	Life Fund	Annuity	Investment Contract	Non-life Insurance Contract			
Cash and cash equivalents	2,332,631	262,973	5,183,625	11,362,994	19,142,223	471,681	19,613,904
Financial assets:							
Bonds and treasury bills	117,713,093	115,269,071	3,339,066	13,746,357	250,067,588	33,872,177	283,939,765
Quoted equities	5,414	-	556,716	202,736	764,866	-	764,866
Unquoted equities	881,462	-	-	2,512,326	3,393,788	2,816,497	6,210,285
Unquoted instruments	875,772	-	-	442,671	1,318,442	-	1,318,442
Policyholders loan	3,806,359	-	-	-	3,806,359	-	3,806,359
Loan to staff	-	-	-	-	-	1,585,257	1,585,257
Loan to agent	-	-	-	-	-	42,231	42,231
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	87,667	87,667
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	1,087,317	1,087,317
Investment properties	540,000	-	-	540,000	1,080,000	-	1,080,000
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	8,986,436	8,986,436
Statutory deposits	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
Other assets (See i below)	1,928,395	-	-	20,393,581	22,321,976	5,000,857	27,322,833
Total assets (a)	128,083,126	115,532,044	9,079,408	49,200,664	301,895,242	54,450,120	356,345,362
Policyholders liabilities (b)	123,038,919	102,393,104	4,615,131	36,142,638	266,189,791	90,155,571	356,345,362
Excess/(shortfall) of assets over liabilities (a-b)	5,044,207	13,138,941	4,464,277	13,058,026	35,705,451	(35,705,451)	-
(i) Other Assets							
Trade receivables	-	-	-	1,224,509	1,224,509	-	1,224,509
Reinsurance assets	1,928,395	-	-	19,169,072	21,097,467	-	21,097,467
Other receivables and prepayments	-	-	-	-	-	3,197,517	3,197,517
Goodwill and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,803,340	1,803,340
	1,928,395	-	-	20,393,581	22,321,976	5,000,857	27,322,833

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

36 (a) PRA Regulated Annuity Fund

The Company had 24,476 PRA regulated annuity policies (2024: 22,486) as at 31 December 2025 with annual annuity payment of N21,669,673,242 (2024: N17,790,894,356). We have valued each annuity policy adopting IFRS 17 requirements in estimating the present value (at the review date) of the Company's future annuity payment obligations. Each annuity policy has been valued using a monthly discounted cash flow method and the reserves are set equal to the present value of future annuity payments and attending expenses. We have recognised the 10 year annuity guaranteed minimum payment period in our calculations.

The valuation interest rate is based on current risk free yields with adjustments. This is in line with the requirements of IFRS 17. The use of a risk free rate also implies that future investment margins in excess of the risk free return will not be capitalised upon, which satisfies the requirements of IFRS 17. Furthermore, the result is a 'fair value' liability calculation which aids the comparability of accounts between insurers.

We illustrate below the movement of the annuity portfolio in 2025:

	Number of annuity policies		Annual Annuity (N)	
	Dec-25		Dec-24	
Opening as at 1 January	22,486	17,790,894,356	20,034	13,786,785,763
- New Entrants	2,158	4,028,715,003	2,540	4,071,646,806
- Deaths	(166)	(147,367,046)	(88)	(67,538,213)
- Cancelled	(2)	(2,569,070)	-	-
As at end of the year	24,476	21,669,673,242	22,486	17,790,894,356

Mortality assumptions

We have assumed the following sample average expectation of life in line with the PA(90) UK published tables (as adjusted in line with the internal experience):

Age	Expectation of Life (in years)	
	Male	Female
50	29	35
60	21	26
70	14	17
80	8	10

PENCOM REGULATED ANNUITY

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank				391,756,491
Bonds				
Description	Maturity Date	Coupon Rate		Amortized Cost
12.4% FGN MAR 2036	18-Mar-36	12.4000%		4,779,971,837
13.00% FGN JAN 2042	21-Jan-42	13.0000%		1,078,467,891
13.98% FGN FEB 2028	23-Feb-28	13.9800%		854,560,913
14.80% FGN APR 2049	26-Apr-49	14.8000%		2,729,269,514
16.2499% APR 2037	18-Apr-37	16.2499%		4,513,980,386
9.8%FGNJUL2045	24-Jul-45	9.8000%		996,345,435
				14,952,595,977
Corporate Bonds				
Description	Maturity Date	Coupon Rate		Amortized Cost
8.5% FIDELITY 07 JAN 2031 (FID2031S1)	7-Jan-31	8.5000%		436,529,699
10.00% EMZOR PHARMA 20 JAN 2026	20-Jan-26	5.5000%		365,814,796
10%TSL SPVBOND2030	6-Oct-30	10.0000%		118,250,262
LFZC-S1	16-Sep-41	13.2500%		519,305,742
				1,439,900,498
Description	Maturity Date	Coupon Rate		Fair value
12.98% FGN MAR 2050	27-Mar-50	12.9800%		18,682,691,050
13.00% FGN JAN 2042	21-Jan-42	13.0000%		25,374,032,962
13.98% FGN FEB 2028	23-Feb-28	13.9800%		199,921,011
14.80% FGN APR 2049	26-Apr-49	14.8000%		29,929,340,908
15.70% FGN JUN 2053	21-Jun-53	15.7000%		35,690,582,782
16.2499% APR 2037	18-Apr-37	16.2499%		1,516,279,960
17.95% FGN JUN 2032	25-Jun-32	17.9500%		1,553,258,809
18.50% FGN FEB 2031	21-Feb-31	18.5000%		2,225,671,919
19% FGN FEB 2034	21-Feb-34	19.0000%		5,792,039,385
19.89% FGN MAY 2033	15-May-33	19.8900%		3,988,087,068
22.60% FGN JAN 2035	29-Jan-35	22.6000%		1,931,222,682
				126,883,128,537
Fixed Deposits				5,228,552,740
Treasury Bills				1,186,447,452
Total Annuity Assets				150,082,381,694
Liabilities - Annuity Reserves				133,497,581,888

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

36. (b) Life Fund Assets

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

For the year ended 31 December 2025

FGN Amortised Cost

Description	Maturity Date	Coupon Rate	Amortized Cost
12.1493% FGN JUL 34	18-Jul-34	12.1493	4,598,977,643
12.4% FGN MAR 2036	18-Mar-36	12.4	2,955,152,089
12.40% FGN MAR 2036	18-Mar-36	12.4	603,109,769
12.50% FGN MAR 2035	27-Mar-35	12.5	329,483,014
14.80% FGN APR 2049	26-Apr-49	14.8	3,653,345,799
16.2499% APR 2037	18-Apr-37	16.2499	7,267,223,506
			19,407,291,820

Eurobond Amortised Cost

10.375 DEC 9, 2034	09-Dec-34	10.375	3,167,615,242
8.25% NGERIA 2051	28-Sep-51	8.25	641,343,960
9.248 JAN 21, 2049	21-Jan-49	9.248	406,686,055
			4,215,645,257

Corporate Bond Amortised Cost

21% TSL SPV BOND 2035	30-Jun-35	21	200,230,769
			200,230,769

Total Amortised Cost Bonds

23,823,167,846

Impairment of Amortised Cost Bonds

(105,502,961)

Net Balance

23,717,664,885

FGN Bonds at Fair Value

Description	Maturity Date	Coupon Rate	Fair Value Amount
10.00% FGN JUL 2030	23-Jul-30	10	123,996,867
12.4% FGN MAR 2036	18-Mar-36	12.4	249,241,420
12.5% FGN JAN 2026	22-Jan-26	12.5	506,747,207
12.50% FGN APR 2032	27-Apr-32	12.5	1,440,930,407
12.98% FGN MAR 2050	27-Mar-50	12.98	29,164,536,661
13.00% FGN JAN 2042	21-Jan-42	13	5,668,666,937
13.98% FGN FEB 2028	23-Feb-28	13.98	1,999,210
14.55% FGN APR 2029	26-Apr-29	14.55	1,258,061,890
14.80% FGN APR 2049	26-Apr-49	14.8	33,088,199,584
15.70% FGN JUN 2053	21-Jun-53	15.7	22,181,776,045
16.2499% APR 2037	18-Apr-37	16.2499	5,522,858,807
17.95% FGN JUN 2032	25-Jun-32	17.95	517,752,936
18.50% FGN FEB 2031	21-Feb-31	18.5	8,902,687,670
19% FGN FEB 2034	21-Feb-34	19	17,283,445,521
19.30% FGN APR 2029	17-Apr-29	19.3	3,112,601,096
19.89% FGN MAY 2033	15-May-33	19.89	6,266,993,962
			135,290,496,220

Corporate Bond at Fair Value

ELEKTRON BOND 2040	07-Jul-40	22	94,045,109
			94,045,109

Total Fair Value Bonds

135,384,541,329

Treasury Bills

Description	Carrying Amount
Globus Bank	2,149,945,316
Stanbic Ibtc Bank	3,025,063,336
Sterling Bank Plc	908,978,089

6,083,986,741

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

36. (b) Life Fund Assets (continued)

Commercial Papers		Carrying Amount	
CHAMPION BREWERIES PLC			94,616,718
COLEMAN TECHNICAL INDUSTRIES LTD			142,434,447
DANGOTE CEMENT			259,754,064
FIDSON HEALTHCARE PLC			164,825,047
NEVEAH LIMITED			94,592,592
PROVIDUS BANK			115,919,323
			872,142,192
Total Treasury Bills and Commercial Papers			6,956,128,933
Impairment of Treasury Bills and Commercial Papers			(104,843,547)
Net Balance			6,851,285,386
Total bonds and treasury bills			165,953,491,600
Quoted equities			
Description	Units	Closing Price	Market Value
CADBURY	18,921	59.9	1,133,368
DUNLOP	12,130,179	0.2	2,426,036
INFRACREDIT	1,543,368,301	2.83	4,367,732,292
EKOCORP	445,025	5.8	2,581,145
AFLAND	436,125	18.11	7,898,224
FOODCON	347,942,016	3.4	1,183,002,854
			5,564,773,919
Unquoted equities			Carrying Amount
CAPE			763,670,461
ENIP			1,091,381,245
YATSAR			623,055,300
FSDH			1,575,718,787
NigerHealth			119,111,854
FRF			11,804,402
			4,184,742,049
Unquoted instruments			
AMMF			523,552,454
AEF			375,769,840
			899,322,294
Policyholders' loan			
Loans to policyholders			4,410,094,986
			4,410,094,986
Bank Placements			10,081,391,770
			10,081,391,770
Other Assets (see note 35(i))			3,210,669,000
			3,210,669,000
Total Life Fund Assets			194,304,485,616
Liabilities - Life Fund Reserves			169,652,228,985

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

37. Risk management framework

(a) Governance framework

The primary objective of the Group's risk and financial management framework is to protect the Group's shareholders from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of financial performance objectives, including failing to exploit opportunities.

Key management recognises the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place. The Group has established a risk management function with clear terms of reference from the Board of Directors, its committees and the associated executive management committees. This is supplemented with a clear organisational structure with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities from the Board of Directors to executive management committees and senior managers.

Lastly, a Group policy framework which sets out the risk profiles for the Group, risk management, control and business conduct standards for the Group's operations has been put in place. Each policy has a member of senior management charged with overseeing compliance with the policy throughout the Group.

The Board of directors approves the Group's risk management policies and meets regularly to approve any commercial, regulatory and organisational requirements of such policies. These policies define the Group's identification of risk, analysis and its interpretation, limit structure to ensure the appropriate quality and diversification of assets, align underwriting reinsurance strategy for appropriate Asset-Liability Management, to achieve the corporate goals, and specify reporting and regulatory requirements."

(b) Capital management objectives, policies and approach

The National Insurance Commission (NAICOM), sets and monitors capital requirements for Insurance Companies. The individual subsidiaries are directly supervised by other regulators, i.e., AllCO Capital Limited is regulated by the Nigerian Securities and Exchange Commission, AllCO Pensions Limited by the National Pension Commission while AllCO MULTISHIELD Limited is regulated by the National Health Insurance Scheme.

Management uses regulatory capital ratios to monitor its capital base. The allocation of capital between specific operations and activities is, to a large extent, driven by optimisation of the return achieved on the capital allocated. The amount of capital allocated to each operation or activity is based primarily on the regulatory capital, but in some cases the regulatory requirements do not fully reflect the varying degree of risk associated with different activities. In such cases, the capital requirements may be flexed to reflect differing risk profiles, subject to the overall level of capital to support a particular operation or activity not falling below the minimum required for regulatory purposes. The process of allocating capital to specific operations and activities is undertaken independently of those responsible for the operation by Group Risk and Group Credit, and is subject to review by the Group Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO), as appropriate. The Group ensures it maintains the minimum required capital at all times throughout the year. The Regulatory capital for the non-life business is determined as the solvency margin while that of the life business is determined as the net asset value. The table below summarises the minimum required capital across the Group and the regulatory capital held against each of them.

The Group has established the following capital management objectives, policies and approach to managing the risks that affect its capital position:

- (i) To maintain the required level of stability of the Group thereby providing a degree of security to policyholders and other stakeholders as required.
- (ii) To allocate capital efficiently and support the development of business by ensuring that returns on capital employed meet the requirements of its capital providers and of its shareholders.
- (iii) To retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity and access to a range of capital markets.
- (iv) To align the profile of assets and liabilities taking account of risks inherent in the business.
- (v) To maintain financial strength to support new business growth and to satisfy the requirements of the policyholders, regulators and stakeholders.
- (vi) To maintain strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business objectives and maximise shareholders value.

In reporting financial strength, capital and solvency are measured using the rules prescribed by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM). These regulatory capital tests are based upon required levels of solvency, capital and a series of prudent assumptions in respect of the type of business written. The Group's capital management policy for its insurance and non-insurance business is to hold sufficient capital to cover the statutory requirements based on the NAICOM directives, including any additional amounts required by the regulator.

(c) Approach to capital management

The Group seeks to optimise the structure and sources of capital to ensure that it consistently maximises returns to the shareholders and policyholders. The Group's approach to managing capital involves managing assets, liabilities and risks in a coordinated way, assessing shortfalls between reported and required capital levels on a regular basis and taking appropriate actions to influence the capital position of the Group in the light of changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics.

The primary source of capital used by the Group is equity shareholders' funds. The Group has had no significant changes in its policies and processes to its capital structure during the past year from previous years.

The table below shows the available capital resources as at 31 December:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	Dec-25	Dec-24	Dec-25	Dec-24
Total shareholders' funds	98,692,748	67,805,135	94,460,192	64,339,269
Regulatory required capital	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Excess capital reserve	93,692,748	62,805,135	89,460,192	59,339,269

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

38. Regulatory framework

The insurance industry regulator measures the financial strength of Insurance companies using a Solvency Margin model. NAICOM generally expects insurers to comply with this capital adequacy requirement. Section 24 of the Insurance Act 2003 defines the solvency margin of as the difference between the admissible assets and liabilities, and this shall not be less than 15% of the net premium income (gross income less reinsurance premium paid), or the minimum capital base (N5billion) whichever is higher. This test compares the insurer's capital against the risk profile. The regulator indicated that insurers should produce a minimum solvency margin of 100%. During the year, the Group has consistently exceeded this minimum. The regulator has the authority to request more extensive reporting and can place restrictions on the Group's operations if the Group falls below this requirement.

The solvency margin of the Company is as follows:

Solvency margin computation as at 31 December 2025

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	31-Dec 2025		31-Dec 2025		31-Dec 2024		31-Dec 2024	
	Total	Admissible	Admissible	Inadmissible	Total	Admissible	Admissible	Inadmissible
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	37,320,190	37,320,190	37,320,190	-	19,613,904	17,457,677	17,457,677	2,156,227
Treasury Bills	10,071,441	10,071,441	10,071,441	-	2,156,642	2,156,642	2,156,642	-
Placement with Financial Institutions	1,201,226	-	-	1,201,226	5,889,515	5,889,515	5,889,515	-
Government Bond	344,992,174	344,992,174	344,992,174	-	266,515,321	266,515,321	266,515,321	-
Corporate Bond & Debenture - Quoted	4,093,329	4,093,329	4,093,329	-	5,483,470	5,483,470	5,483,470	-
Quoted Shares	9,158,447	9,158,447	9,158,447	-	764,866	764,866	764,866	-
Unquoted Shares	7,268,221	5,322,682	5,322,682	1,945,539	9,868,068	9,825,906	9,825,906	42,162
Unquoted Instruments	1,318,485	-	-	1,318,485	1,318,442	-	-	1,318,442
Mortgage Loans	1,373,665	1,373,665	1,373,665	-	1,198,177	1,198,177	1,198,177	-
Loan to Policyholders	4,410,095	4,410,095	4,410,095	-	3,806,359	3,806,359	3,806,359	-
Loan to Staff	602,256	602,256	602,256	-	387,080	387,080	387,080	-
Loan to Agents	104,826	-	-	104,826	42,231	-	-	42,231
Other loans	92,589	-	-	92,589	87,667	-	-	87,667
Trade receivables	961,793	961,793	961,793	-	1,224,509	1,224,509	1,224,509	-
Other receivables and prepayments	4,089,529	-	-	4,089,529	3,113,563	-	-	3,113,563
Reinsurance assets	27,992,833	23,994,330	23,994,330	3,998,503	21,097,467	20,546,290	20,546,290	551,177
Investment in subsidiaries	1,087,317	587,317	587,317	500,000	1,087,317	587,317	587,317	500,000
Investment property	-	-	-	-	1,080,000	1,080,000	1,080,000	-
Property and equipment (Land and Building)	16,570,147	1,666,667	6,000,000	14,903,481	6,469,000	1,666,667	1,666,667	4,802,333
Property and equipment (excl. Land and Building)	3,308,763	3,308,763	3,308,763	-	2,517,436	2,517,436	2,517,436	-
Statutory deposits	500,000	500,000	500,000	-	500,000	500,000	500,000	-
Right of use asset	60,794	-	-	60,794	83,954	-	-	83,954
Goodwill	800,863	-	-	800,863	800,863	-	-	800,863
Other intangible assets	2,917,697	2,917,697	2,917,697	-	1,002,477	1,002,477	1,002,477	-
	480,296,681	451,280,846	455,614,179	29,015,835	356,108,328	342,609,708	342,609,708	13,498,620
Liabilities								
Insurance contract liabilities	344,575,297	344,575,297	344,575,297	-	261,574,660	261,574,660	261,574,660	-
Investment contract liabilities	5,623,326	5,623,326	5,623,326	-	4,615,131	4,615,131	4,615,131	-
Reinsurance contract liabilities	971,474	971,474	971,474	-	271,879	271,879	271,879	-
Other insurance contract liabilities	7,264,752	7,264,752	7,264,752	-	8,809,308	8,809,308	8,809,308	-
Trade payables	1,978,167	1,978,167	1,978,167	-	3,138,521	3,138,521	3,138,521	-
Other payables	20,190,268	20,190,268	20,190,268	-	12,224,114	12,224,114	12,224,114	-
Taxation payable	1,551,225	1,551,225	1,551,225	-	744,100	744,100	744,100	-
Deferred tax liability	3,681,978	-	-	3,681,978	628,380	-	-	628,380
Total admissible liabilities	385,836,488	382,154,510	382,154,510	3,681,978	292,006,093	291,377,713	291,377,713	628,380
Excess of total admissible assets over admissible liabilities	94,460,192	69,126,336	73,459,669	25,333,857	64,102,235	51,231,995	51,231,995	12,870,240
Higher of:								
Gross premium written		189,641,190	189,641,190			158,107,454	158,107,454	
Less: Reinsurance expense		(40,591,118)	(40,591,118)			(37,545,964)	(37,545,964)	
Net premium		149,050,072	149,050,072			120,561,490	120,561,490	
15% of net premium (annualised)		22,357,511	22,357,511			18,084,223	18,084,223	
Minimum paid up capital		5,000,000	18,000,000			5,000,000	18,000,000	
The higher thereof:		22,357,511	22,357,511			18,084,223	18,084,223	
Excess of solvency margin over minimum capital base		46,768,825	51,102,158			33,147,772	33,147,772	
Solvency margin ratio		309%	329%			283%	283%	

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

39. Financial instruments – fair values and risk management

(a) Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

GROUP	Carrying amount				Fair value				
	FVTPL	Amortized Cost	FVOCI	Other financial liabilities	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2025									
<i>In thousands of naira</i>									
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Debt Instruments ^{^^}	255,525,806	-	14,470,824	-	269,996,630	-	269,996,630	-	269,996,630
Unquoted instruments	4,367,732	-	3,367,415	-	3,367,415	-	3,367,415	-	3,367,415
Equities	-	-	12,585,432	-	16,953,184	9,684,963	-	7,268,221	16,953,184
	259,893,538	-	30,423,691	-	290,317,229	9,684,963	269,996,630	10,635,636	290,317,229
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
Cash and cash equivalents	-	74,378,708	-	-	74,378,708	-	74,378,708	-	74,378,708
Trade Receivables*	-	1,444,888	-	-	1,444,888	-	1,444,888	-	1,444,888
Loans and receivables*	-	6,857,377	-	-	6,857,377	-	6,857,377	-	6,857,377
Other receivables**	-	5,998,952	-	-	5,998,952	-	5,998,952	-	5,998,952
Debt Instruments ^{^^}	-	140,421,243	-	-	140,421,243	-	140,421,243	-	140,421,243
	-	229,101,169	-	-	229,101,169	-	229,101,169	-	229,101,169
Other payables and accruals**	-	-	-	20,190,268	20,190,268	-	20,190,268	-	20,190,268
Trade payables*	-	-	-	1,978,167	1,978,167	-	1,978,167	-	1,978,167
Other technical liabilities	-	-	-	7,264,752	7,264,752	-	7,264,752	-	7,264,752
Fixed income liabilities	-	97,454,037	-	-	97,454,037	-	97,454,037	-	97,454,037
Investment contract liabilities	-	5,623,326	-	-	5,623,326	-	5,623,326	-	5,623,326
	-	103,077,363	-	29,433,187	132,510,550	-	132,510,550	-	132,510,550
COMPANY									
31 December 2025									
<i>In thousands of naira</i>									
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Debt Instruments	255,525,806	-	12,262,002	-	267,787,808	-	267,787,808	-	267,787,808
Unquoted instruments	4,367,732	-	1,318,485	-	1,318,485	-	1,318,485	-	1,318,485
Equities	-	-	12,058,936	-	16,426,668	9,158,447	-	7,268,221	16,426,668
	259,893,538	-	25,639,423	-	285,532,961	9,158,447	267,787,808	8,586,706	285,532,961
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
Cash and cash equivalents	-	37,320,190	-	-	37,320,190	-	37,320,190	-	37,320,190
Trade receivables*	-	961,793	-	-	961,793	-	961,793	-	961,793
Loans and receivables*	-	6,857,377	-	-	6,857,377	-	6,857,377	-	6,857,377
Other receivables**	-	4,089,529	-	-	4,089,529	-	4,089,529	-	4,089,529
Debt Instruments ^{^^}	-	83,505,090	-	-	83,505,090	-	83,505,090	-	83,505,090
	-	132,733,979	-	-	132,733,979	-	132,733,979	-	132,733,979
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value									
Other payables and accruals**	-	-	-	20,190,268	20,190,268	-	20,190,268	-	20,190,268
Trade payables	-	-	-	1,978,167	1,978,167	-	1,978,167	-	1,978,167
Other technical liabilities	-	-	-	7,264,752	7,264,752	-	7,264,752	-	7,264,752
Investment contract liabilities	-	5,623,326	-	-	5,623,326	-	5,623,326	-	5,623,326
	-	5,623,326	-	29,433,187	35,056,513	-	35,056,513	-	35,056,513

At 31 December 2025, there was no transfer between level 1, level 2 and level 3 (2024: NIL)

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GROUP	Carrying amount					Fair value				
	Note	FVTPL	Amortized Cost	FVOCI	Other financial liabilities	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>In thousands of naira</i>										
Financial assets measured at fair value										
Debt instruments		178,406,331	-	9,644,108	-	188,050,439	-	184,392,656	3,657,783	188,050,439
Unquoted instruments		-	-	2,426,176	-	2,426,176	-	-	2,426,176	2,426,176
Equities		-	-	7,084,354	-	7,084,354	874,068	-	6,210,286	7,084,354
		178,406,331	-	19,154,638	-	197,560,969	874,068	184,392,656	12,294,245	197,560,969
Financial assets not measured at fair value										
Cash and cash equivalents		-	35,161,542	-	-	35,161,542	-	35,161,542	-	35,161,542
Trade Receivables*		-	1,573,894	-	-	1,573,894	-	1,573,894	-	1,573,894
Loans and receivables		-	5,777,666	-	-	5,777,666	-	5,777,666	-	5,777,666
Other receivables**		-	4,043,323	-	-	4,043,323	-	4,043,323	-	4,043,323
Debt Instruments^^		-	131,617,271	-	-	131,617,271	-	131,617,271	-	131,617,271
		-	178,173,695	-	-	178,173,695	-	178,173,695	-	178,173,695
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value										
Other payables and accruals		-	-	15,337,587	-	15,337,587	-	15,337,587	-	15,337,587
Trade payables		-	-	3,138,521	-	3,138,521	-	3,138,521	-	3,138,521
Other technical liabilities		-	-	8,809,308	-	8,809,308	-	8,809,308	-	8,809,308
Fixed income liabilities		-	53,040,546	-	-	53,040,546	-	53,040,546	-	53,040,546
Investment contract liabilities		-	357,536	-	-	357,536	-	357,536	-	357,536
		-	53,398,082	27,285,416	-	80,683,498	-	80,683,498	-	80,683,498

The Group has disclosed the fair value of each class of financial assets and liabilities in a way that permits the information to be compared with the carrying amounts. In addition, it has reconciled the assets and liabilities to the different categories of financial instruments as defined in IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

COMPANY	Carrying amount					Fair value				
	Note	FVTPL	Amortized Cost	FVOCI	Other financial liabilities	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>In thousands of naira</i>										
Financial assets measured at fair value										
Debt instruments		178,406,331	-	10,010,421	-	188,416,752	-	178,406,331	8,691,979	187,088,310
Unquoted instruments		-	-	1,318,442	-	1,318,442	-	-	1,318,442	1,318,442
Equities		-	-	6,975,151	-	6,975,151	764,866	-	6,210,285	6,975,151
		178,406,331	-	18,304,014	-	196,710,345	764,866	178,406,331	16,220,706	195,391,903
Financial assets not measured at fair value										
Cash and cash equivalents		-	19,613,904	-	-	19,613,904	-	19,613,904	-	19,613,904
Trade receivables*		-	1,224,509	-	-	1,224,509	-	1,224,509	-	1,224,509
Loans and receivables		-	5,758,548	-	-	5,758,548	-	5,758,548	-	5,758,548
Other receivables**		-	3,113,563	-	-	3,113,563	-	3,113,563	-	3,113,563
Debt Instruments^^		-	96,604,421	-	-	96,604,421	-	96,604,421	-	96,604,421
		-	126,314,945	-	-	126,314,945	-	126,314,945	-	126,314,945
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value										
Other payables*,***		-	-	12,224,114	-	12,224,114	-	12,224,114	-	12,224,114
Trade payables*		-	-	3,138,521	-	3,138,521	-	3,138,521	-	3,138,521
Other technical liabilities		-	-	8,809,308	-	8,809,308	-	8,809,308	-	8,809,308
Investment contract liabilities		-	3,138,521	-	-	3,138,521	-	3,138,521	-	3,138,521
		-	3,138,521	24,171,943	-	27,310,464	-	27,310,464	-	27,310,464

The Group has disclosed the fair value of each class of financial assets and liabilities in a way that permits the information to be compared with the carrying amounts. In addition, it has reconciled the assets and liabilities to the different categories of financial instruments as defined in IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

(b) Measurement of fair values

(i) Transfer between Levels 1 and 2

The Company has disclosed the fair value of each class of financial assets and liabilities in a way that permits the information to be compared with the carrying amounts. In addition, it has reconciled the assets and liabilities to the different categories of financial instruments as defined in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

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(c) Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment of oversight of the Group's enterprise risk management systems. The Board of directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management framework and activities. The committee reports regularly to the Board of directors for on its activities.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls (through the risk appetite), and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and Group activities. The group, through its training and management standards and procedures, maintains and will continuously heighten a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Group audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Group Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the result of which are reported to the audit committee.

(d) Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments

Credit risk
Liquidity risk
Market risk

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and investment in debt securities.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure

In addition to credit risks arising out of investments and transactions with clients, AIICO actively assumes credit risk through the writing of insurance business and the approval and issuance of loans. credit risk can arise when a client defaults on loan payments or settlement of premium payments and can also arise when its own repayment capability decreases (as reflected in a rating downgrade).

AIICO's strategy as an Insurance Group does not entail the elimination of credit risk but rather to take on credit risk in a well-controlled, planned and targeted manner pursuant to its business objectives. Its approach to measuring credit risk is therefore designed to ensure that it is assessed accurately in all its forms, and that relevant, timely and accurate credit risk information is available to the relevant decision makers at an operational and strategic level at all times.

At a strategic level, AIICO manages its credit risk profile within the constraints of its overall Risk Appetite and structures its portfolio so that it provides optimal returns for the level of risk taken. Operationally, the Insurance Group Credit Risk Management is governed by the overall risk appetite framework and aims to ensure that the risk inherent to individual exposures or certain business portfolios are appropriately managed through the economic cycle.

The Group is committed to:

- Create, monitor and manage credit risk in a manner that complies with all applicable laws and regulations;
- Identify credit risk in each investment, loan or other activity of the Insurance Group;
- Utilize appropriate, accurate and timely tools to measure credit risk;
- Set acceptable risk parameters;
- Maintain acceptable levels of credit risk for existing individual credit exposures;
- Maintain acceptable levels of overall credit risk for AIICO's Portfolio; and
- Coordinate Credit Risk Management with the management of other risks inherent in AIICO's business activities.

Unsecured exposures to high risk obligors, transactions with speculative cash flows, loans in which the Insurance Group will hold an inferior or subordinate position are some of the credit exposures that are considered undesirable by the organization.

(a) Credit quality analysis

An asset will migrate down the ECL stages as asset quality deteriorates by comparing the credit risk rating of the asset at reporting date with its credit risk rating at origination using the Company's internal credit rating system. The trigger to move down an ECL stage is based on a pre-determined ratings downgrade shift that determines whether significant deterioration has occurred. Conversely, assets will migrate up an ECL stage as asset quality improves.

(l) Credit portfolio neither past due nor impaired

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of debt instruments measured at amortised cost, debt instruments measured at FVOCI. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts.

the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts.

As at 31 December 2025	Group				Company			
	FGN Bonds	Eurobonds	Corporate bonds	Total	FGN Bonds	Eurobonds	Corporate bonds	Total
<i>In thousands of naira</i>								
Performing	93,519,383	19,346,837	5,787,788	118,654,008	72,971,713	16,671,160	3,999,284	93,642,157
Underperforming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	93,519,383	19,346,837	5,787,788	118,654,008	72,971,713	16,671,160	3,999,284	93,642,157
Loss allowance	(242,502)	-	-	(242,502)	(176,505)	-	-	(176,505)
Carrying amount	93,276,881	19,346,837	5,787,788	118,411,506	72,795,208	16,671,160	3,999,284	93,465,652
At 31 December 2024	Group				Company			
<i>In thousands of naira</i>	FGN Bonds	Eurobonds	Corporate bonds	Total	FGN Bonds	Eurobonds	Corporate bonds	Total
Performing	96,169,536	25,226,739	4,093,624	125,489,899	73,551,672	21,077,727	2,837,773	97,467,172
Underperforming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	96,169,536	25,226,739	4,093,624	125,489,899	73,551,672	21,077,727	2,837,773	97,467,172
Loss allowance	(245,816)	-	-	(245,816)	(216,929)	-	-	(216,929)
Carrying amount	95,923,720	25,226,739	4,093,624	125,244,083	73,334,743	21,077,727	2,837,773	97,250,243

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(i) Credit portfolio neither past due nor impaired (continued)

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of loans measured at amortised cost:

As at 31 December 2025

In thousands of naira	Group				Company			
	Commercial papers & Other financial assets	Loans and receivables	Trade receivables	Total	Commercial papers & Other financial assets	Loans and receivables	Trade receivables	Total
Performing	36,598,929	6,857,377	1,582,167	45,038,473	2,419,517	6,857,377	961,793	10,238,687
Underperforming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance	(118,077)	(291)	(137,279)	(255,646)	(118,077)	-	-	(118,077)
Carrying amount	36,480,852	6,857,086	1,444,888	44,782,827	2,301,440	6,857,377	961,793	10,120,610

In thousands of naira	Group				Company			
	Commercial papers & Other financial assets	Loans and receivables	Trade receivables	Total	Commercial papers & Other financial assets	Loans and receivables	Trade receivables	Total
Performing	16,130,469	5,777,666	1,728,568	23,636,703	6,791,728	5,758,548	1,255,295	13,805,571
Underperforming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance	(110,843)	(2,331)	(154,674)	(267,848)	(110,843)	-	-	(110,843)
Carrying amount	16,019,626	5,775,335	1,573,894	23,368,855	6,680,885	5,758,548	1,255,295	13,694,728

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of loans measured at amortised cost:

As at 31 December 2025

In thousands of naira	Group				Company			
	Policyholders loan	Sta ffloan	Agent loan	Other loans/financial assets	Policyholders loan	Sta ffloan	Agent loan	Other loans/financial assets
Performing	4,410,095	1,975,921	104,826	92,589	4,410,095	1,975,921	104,826	92,589
Underperforming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance	-	-	-	(291)	-	-	-	(13,753)
Carrying amount	4,410,095	1,975,921	104,826	92,298	4,410,095	1,975,921	104,826	78,836

In thousands of naira	Group				Company			
	Policyholders loan	Sta ffloan	Agent loan	Other loans/financial assets	Policyholders loan	Sta ffloan	Agent loan	Other loans/financial assets
Performing	3,806,359	1,585,875	42,231	106,167	3,806,359	1,585,257	42,231	87,667
Underperforming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance	-	-	-	(2,331)	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	3,806,359	1,585,875	42,231	103,836	3,806,359	1,585,257	42,231	87,667

(ii)

Loss allowance

Measurement basis under IFRS 9

The following table shows reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instrument. Explanation of the terms: 12-month ECL (stage 1), lifetime ECL (stage 2) and credit-impaired (stage 3) are included in Note 3.4.4 (Impairment of financial assets) in the accounting policies.

Group	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost 2025					2024
	12-month ECL Individual	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased or originated credit-impaired	Total	
Balance at 1 January	358,990	-	-	-	358,990	794,760
Impairment charge/(reversal)	1,880	-	-	-	1,880	199,474
Impairment transfer to assets	-	-	-	-	-	(470,981)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	(164,263)
Closing balance	360,870	-	-	-	360,870	358,990
Gross amount	158,250,565	-	-	-	158,250,565	144,429,046

Company	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost 2025					2024
	12-month ECL Individual	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased or originated credit-impaired	Total	
Balance at 1 January	327,772	-	-	-	327,772	60,118
Impairment charge	(33,190)	-	-	-	(33,190)	267,654
Closing balance	294,582	-	-	-	294,582	327,772
Gross amount	99,354,330	-	-	-	99,354,330	102,690,741

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(ii) Loss allowance (continued)

Group	Debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI					2024
	2025					
<i>In thousands of naira</i>	12-month ECL Individual	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased or originated credit-impaired	Total	Total
Balance at 1 January	50,742	-	-	-	50,742	21,100
Impairment charge	10,764	-	-	-	10,764	29,642
Closing balance	61,506	-	-	-	61,506	50,742
Gross amount	30,423,691	-	-	-	30,423,691	19,154,638

Company	Debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI					2024
	2025					
<i>In thousands of naira</i>	12-month ECL Individual	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased or originated credit-impaired	Total	Total
Balance at 1 January	51,437	-	-	-	51,437	19,447
Impairment charge	10,600	-	-	-	10,600	31,990
Closing balance	62,037	-	-	-	62,037	51,437
Gross amount	25,639,423	-	-	-	25,639,423	16,985,572

Group	Loans to Policyholders, Agents, Staff					2024
	2025					
<i>In thousands of naira</i>	12-month ECL Individual	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased or originated credit-impaired	Total	Total
Balance at 1 January	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross amount	6,857,377	-	-	-	6,857,377	6,808,102

Company	Loans to Policyholders, Agents, Staff					2024
	2025					
<i>In thousands of naira</i>	12-month ECL Individual	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Purchased or originated credit-impaired	Total	Total
Balance at 1 January	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement of ECL on loan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross amount	6,808,102	-	-	-	6,808,102	11,661,816

(iii) Collateral held and other credit enhancements

A key mitigation step employed by the Group in its credit risk management process includes the use of collateral securities to secure its loans as an alternative source of repayment during adverse conditions.

All loans granted to policyholders, Agents and Staff are collateralized by the cash value of the policies, the Agent pension fund balance which is managed by the Group and gratuity due to various staff together with the provided guarantors respectively.

(b) Geographical sectors

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by investing only in liquid debt securities and only with counterparties that have a very high credit rating.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for debt securities at the reporting date per geo-political region was as follows:

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
North*	379,003,101	300,174,246	353,865,960	268,097,522
South South	295,954	281,954	295,954	295,954
South West	56,416,463	34,090,472	18,465,904	20,830,769
	435,715,517	334,546,672	372,627,818	290,779,721

* The North's figures includes Federal Government of Nigeria issued debt securities such as bonds and treasury bills as the FCT is in the North
The Group did not have any debt securities that were past due but not impaired at 31 December 2025 (2024:Nil)

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(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. The Group uses activity-based costing to cost its products and services, which assists it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimising its cash return on investments."

The Group aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents and other highly marketable debt investments at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities over the next 60 days. The Group also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade and other receivables together with expected cash outflows on trade and other payables."

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements"

Maturity analysis

The table below summarises the expected utilisation or settlement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December:

Group 31 December 2025	Contractual cash flows						
	Carrying amount	Gross nominal cashflow	3 months or less	3 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years
<i>In thousands of naira</i>							
Trade receivables	1,444,888	1,582,167	949,300	474,650	158,217	-	-
Other receivables	5,998,952	5,056,049	3,033,629	1,516,815	505,605	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets	27,992,833	27,992,833	11,197,133	15,396,058	1,399,642	-	-
Financial Assets	448,300,969	493,528,023	74,029,203	98,705,605	123,382,006	49,352,802	148,058,407
Loans and advances	1,343,111	1,354,744	541,897	812,846	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	74,378,708	75,181,485	75,181,485	-	-	-	-
	559,459,462	604,695,301	164,932,649	116,905,974	125,445,469	49,352,802	148,058,407
Investment contract liabilities	5,623,326	6,747,991	-	-	6,747,991	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities	345,149,698	240,922,324	9,636,893	24,092,232	36,138,349	48,184,465	122,870,385
Reinsurance contract liabilities	971,474	971,474	388,590	485,737	97,147	-	-
Other technical liabilities	7,264,752	7,264,752	2,905,901	3,632,376	726,475	-	-
Fixed income liabilities	97,454,037	105,250,360	21,050,072	31,575,108	52,625,180	-	-
Trade payables	1,978,167	1,978,167	1,285,809	692,358	-	-	-
Other payables and accruals	21,472,928	13,269,290	8,625,039	4,644,252	-	-	-
	479,914,381	376,404,358	43,892,303	65,122,063	96,335,142	48,184,465	122,870,385
Liquidity gap	79,545,081	228,290,943	121,040,346	51,783,911	29,110,327	1,168,337	25,188,022

Company 31 December 2025	Contractual cash flows						
	Carrying amount	Gross nominal cashflow	3 months or less	3 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years
<i>In thousands of naira</i>							
Trade receivables	961,793	961,793	961,793	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	4,089,529	2,875,033	1,725,020	862,510	287,503	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets	27,992,833	27,992,833	11,197,133	15,396,058	1,399,642	-	-
Financial Assets	384,686,754	423,479,470	105,869,867	84,695,894	63,521,920	42,347,947	127,043,841
Cash and cash equivalent	37,320,190	37,745,250	37,745,250	-	-	-	-
	455,051,099	493,054,379	157,499,064	100,954,462	65,209,065	42,347,947	127,043,841
Investment contract liabilities	5,623,326	6,747,991	-	-	6,747,991	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities	344,575,297	240,922,324	9,636,893	24,092,232	36,138,349	48,184,465	122,870,385
Reinsurance contract liabilities	971,474	971,474	388,590	485,737	97,147	-	-
Other technical liabilities	7,264,752	7,264,752	2,905,901	3,632,376	726,475	-	-
Trade payables	1,978,167	1,978,167	1,285,809	692,358	-	-	-
Other payables and accruals	20,190,268	11,991,888	7,794,727	4,197,161	-	-	-
	380,603,284	269,876,597	22,011,919	33,099,865	43,709,962	48,184,465	122,870,385
Liquidity gap	74,447,815	223,177,783	135,487,145	67,854,597	21,499,103	(5,836,518)	4,173,456

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Maturity analysis (continued)

Group

31 December 2024

In thousands of naira	Carrying amount	Gross nominal cashflow	Contractual cash flows				
			3 months or less	3 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Trade receivables	1,573,894	1,728,568	1,037,141	518,570	172,857	-	-
Other receivables	4,043,323	2,453,280	1,471,968	735,984	245,328	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets	21,097,467	21,097,467	8,438,987	11,603,607	1,054,873	-	-
Financial Assets	341,631,025	369,349,216	55,402,382	73,869,843	92,337,304	36,934,922	110,804,765
Loans and advances	78,963	81,411	32,565	48,847	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	35,161,542	35,547,310	35,547,310	-	-	-	-
	403,586,214	430,257,253	101,930,353	86,776,851	93,810,362	36,934,922	110,804,765
Investment contract liabilities	4,615,131	4,615,131	-	-	4,615,131	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities	262,019,620	262,019,620	65,504,905	52,403,924	39,302,943	26,201,962	78,605,886
Reinsurance contract liabilities	271,879	271,879	-	271,879.00	-	-	-
Other technical liabilities	8,809,308	8,809,308	3,523,723	4,404,654	880,931	-	-
Fixed income liabilities	53,040,546	57,283,790	11,456,758	17,185,137	28,641,895	-	-
Trade payables	3,138,521	3,138,521	2,040,039	1,098,482	-	-	-
Other payables and accruals	15,337,587	11,647,865	7,571,112	4,076,753	-	-	-
	331,895,005	347,786,114	82,525,425	75,364,076	73,440,899	26,201,962	78,605,886
Liquidity gap	71,691,209	82,471,139	19,404,928	11,412,775	20,369,463	10,732,960	32,198,879

Company

31 December 2024

In thousands of naira	Carrying amount	Gross nominal cashflow	Contractual cash flows				
			3 months or less	3 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Trade receivables	1,224,509	1,255,295	1,255,295	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	3,113,563	2,173,660	1,304,196	652,098	217,366	-	-
Reinsurance contract assets	21,097,467	21,097,467	8,438,987	11,603,607	1,054,873	-	-
Financial Assets	297,754,872	327,890,909	81,972,727	65,578,182	49,183,636	32,789,091	98,367,273
Cash and cash equivalents	19,613,904	19,639,248	19,639,248	-	-	-	-
	342,804,315	372,056,578	112,610,453	77,833,887	50,455,876	32,789,091	98,367,273
Investment contract liabilities	4,615,131	4,615,131	-	-	4,615,131	-	-
Insurance contract liabilities	261,574,660	261,574,660	65,393,665	52,314,932	39,236,199	26,157,466	78,472,398
Reinsurance contract liabilities	271,879	271,879	108,752	135,940	27,188	-	-
Other technical liabilities	8,809,308	8,809,308	3,523,723	4,404,654	880,931	-	-
Trade payables	6,461,628	6,461,618	4,200,052	2,261,566	-	-	-
Other payables and accruals	12,224,114	8,571,657	5,571,577	3,000,080	-	-	-
	293,956,720	290,304,252	73,226,191	59,117,092	44,759,448	26,157,466	78,472,398
Liquidity gap	48,847,595	81,752,326	39,384,261	18,716,795	5,696,427	6,631,625	19,894,875

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Maturity analysis (continued)

Group	2025			2024		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
<i>In thousands of naira</i>						
Cash and cash equivalents	74,378,708	-	74,378,708	35,161,542	-	35,161,542
Financial assets	127,507,755	320,793,215	448,300,969	101,554,035	240,076,991	341,631,025
Trade receivable	1,444,888	-	1,444,888	1,573,894	-	1,573,894
Reinsurance assets	27,992,833	-	27,992,833	21,097,467	-	21,097,467
Other receivables and prepayments	5,998,952	-	5,998,952	4,043,323	-	4,043,323
Deferred tax asset	-	115,325	115,325	-	115,325	115,325
Investment in associate	-	-	-	705,629	-	705,629
Investment property	-	-	-	-	1,080,000	1,080,000
Goodwill and other intangible assets	-	3,770,552	3,770,552	-	1,858,656	1,858,656
Property and equipment	-	20,081,075	20,081,075	-	9,207,173	9,207,173
Statutory deposit	-	500,000	500,000	-	500,000	500,000
Right of use assets	-	92,275	92,275	-	142,211	142,211
Total assets	237,323,136	345,352,442	582,675,578	164,135,889	252,980,355	417,116,244
Insurance contract liabilities	69,029,940	276,119,758	345,149,698	111,724,832	150,294,788	262,019,620
Investment contract liabilities	64,531	5,558,795	5,623,326	53,145	4,561,985	4,615,131
Reinsurance contract liabilities	971,474	-	971,474	271,879	-	271,879
Other insurance contract liabilities	7,264,752	-	7,264,752	8,809,308	-	8,809,308
Trade payables	1,978,167	-	1,978,167	3,138,521	-	3,138,521
Other payables and accruals	21,472,928	-	21,472,928	15,337,587	-	15,337,587
Fixed income liability	97,454,037	-	97,454,037	53,040,546	-	53,040,546
Current tax payable	1,720,549	-	1,720,549	814,439	-	814,439
Total liabilities	203,647,387	281,678,554	485,325,941	193,190,257	155,494,186	348,684,443
Company						
<i>In thousands of naira</i>						
Cash and cash equivalents	37,320,190	-	37,320,190	19,613,904	-	19,613,904
Financial assets	151,773,046	232,913,708	384,686,754	117,414,872	180,340,000	297,754,872
Trade receivable	961,793	-	961,793	1,224,509	-	1,224,509
Reinsurance assets	27,992,833	-	27,992,833	21,097,467	-	21,097,467
Other receivables and prepayments	4,089,529	-	4,089,529	3,113,563	-	3,113,563
Investment in subsidiaries	-	1,087,317	1,087,317	-	1,087,317	1,087,317
Investment property	-	-	-	-	1,080,000	1,080,000
Goodwill and other intangible assets	-	19,878,911	19,878,911	-	1,803,340	1,803,340
Property and equipment	-	500,000	500,000	-	8,986,436	8,986,436
Statutory deposit	-	60,794	60,794	-	500,000	500,000
Right of use assets	-	3,718,560	3,718,560	-	83,954	83,954
Total assets	222,137,391	258,159,289	480,296,681	162,464,315	193,881,047	356,345,362
Insurance contract liabilities	125,472,821	219,102,476	344,575,297	111,279,872	150,294,788	261,574,660
Investment contract liabilities	64,531	5,558,795	5,623,326	53,145	4,561,985	4,615,131
Reinsurance contract liabilities	971,474	-	971,474	271,879	-	271,879
Other insurance contract liabilities	7,264,752	-	7,264,752	8,809,308	-	8,809,308
Trade payables	1,978,167	-	1,978,167	3,138,521	-	3,138,521
Other payables and accruals	20,190,268	-	20,190,268	12,224,114	-	12,224,114
Current tax payable	1,551,225	-	1,551,225	744,100	-	744,100
Total liabilities	157,493,238	224,661,272	382,154,510	136,520,940	154,856,773	291,377,713

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which premium, claims and borrowings are denominated and the respective functional currencies of Group companies. The functional currency of Group companies is the Nigerian naira.

The currencies in which these transactions are primarily denominated are the Nigerian naira. However, the Group receives some premium in foreign currencies and also pays some claims in foreign currencies. The foreign currencies the Group transacts in include euro, british pounds and united states dollars.

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Group's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Group is as follows:

GROUP

In thousands of	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Carrying Value	EUR	USD	GBP	Carrying value	EUR	USD	GBP
Cash and cash equivalents	631,804	50,666	472,599	108,539	4,692,769	16,857	4,630,699	45,213
Financial assets	16,671,160	-	16,671,160	-	25,226,739	-	25,226,739	-
Net statement of financial position exposure	17,302,964	50,666	17,143,759	108,539	29,919,508	16,857	29,857,438	45,213

COMPANY

In thousands of	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Carrying Value	EUR	USD	GBP	Carrying value	EUR	USD	GBP
Cash and cash equivalents	631,804	50,666	472,599	108,539	4,692,769	16,857	4,630,699	45,213
Financial assets	16,671,160	-	16,671,160	-	21,077,727	-	21,077,727	-
Net statement of financial position exposure	17,302,964	50,666	17,143,759	108,539	25,770,496	16,857	25,708,426	45,213

The following significant exchange rates have been applied.

Naira	Period-end spot rate	
	2025	2024
USD 1	1,429.00	1,538.25
GBP 1	1,997.32	1,924.82
EUR 1	1,742.00	1,594.88

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Euro, US Dollar, Pound Sterling or Swiss Franc against all other currencies at 31 December would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

Effects in thousands of naira	Group				Company			
	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax		Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
31 December 2025								
EUR (20% movement)	10,133	(10,133)	7,093	(7,093)	10,133	(10,133)	7,093	(7,093)
USD (20% movement)	3,428,752	(3,428,752)	2,400,126	(2,400,126)	3,428,752	(3,428,752)	2,400,126	(2,400,126)
GBP (20% movement)	21,708	(21,708)	15,196	(15,196)	21,708	(21,708)	15,196	(15,196)
31 December 2024								
EUR (20% movement)	3,371	(3,371)	2,360	(2,360)	3,371	(3,371)	2,360	(2,360)
USD (20% movement)	5,971,488	(5,971,488)	4,180,041	(4,180,041)	5,141,685	(5,141,685)	3,599,180	(3,599,180)
GBP (20% movement)	9,043	(9,043)	6,330	(6,330)	9,043	(9,043)	6,330	(6,330)

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

40. Financial instruments - fair values and risk management (continued)

(c)(v) Interest rate risk

The Group adopts a policy of ensuring that all its interest rate risk exposure is at a fixed rate. This eliminates the variability in the risks and returns on the Group's interest bearing assets and liabilities.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows.

In thousands of naira	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Fixed-rate instruments				
Money market placements	61,102,834	24,635,327	25,168,401	9,840,029
Debt securities	415,240,520	318,996,263	355,119,437	276,761,963
Loans	4,607,510	4,985,193	5,537,330	9,839,525
	480,950,864	348,616,783	385,825,168	296,441,517

In thousands of naira	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Fixed-rate liabilities				
Fixed income liabilities	97,454,037	53,040,546	-	-
	97,454,037	53,040,546	-	-

Cashflow sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

Effect in thousands of naira	Group				Company			
	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax		Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	300bp increase	300bp decrease	300bp increase	300bp decrease	300bp increase	300bp decrease	300bp increase	300bp decrease
31 December 2025								
Financial assets	14,428,526	(14,428,526)	14,428,526	(14,428,526)	11,574,755	(11,574,755)	11,574,755	(11,574,755)
	14,428,526	(14,428,526)	14,428,526	(14,428,526)	11,574,755	(11,574,755)	11,574,755	(11,574,755)
31 December 2024								
Financial assets	10,458,503	(10,458,503)	10,458,503	(10,458,503)	8,893,246	(8,893,246)	8,893,246	(8,893,246)
	10,458,503	(10,458,503)	10,458,503	(10,458,503)	8,893,246	(8,893,246)	8,893,246	(8,893,246)

Cashflow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

There are no variable rate instruments

Other market price risk

The Group is exposed to equity price risk, which arises from financial asset designated at other comprehensive income held for partially meeting the claims and benefits obligations. The Group monitors the proportion of equity securities in its investment portfolio, based on market indices. Material investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the Risk Management Committee.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

41. Insurance Risk

The principal risk the Group faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid and subsequent development of long-term claims. Therefore, the objective of the Group is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities. The risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts and geographical areas. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy guidelines, as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements.

The Group purchases reinsurance as part of its risks mitigation programme. Reinsurance ceded is placed on both a proportional and non-proportional basis. The majority of proportional reinsurance is quota-share reinsurance which is taken out to reduce the overall exposure of the Group to certain classes of business. Non-proportional reinsurance is primarily excess-of-loss reinsurance designed to mitigate the Group's net exposure to catastrophe losses. Retention limits for the excess-of-loss reinsurance vary by product line and territory.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and are in accordance with the reinsurance contracts. Although the Group has reinsurance arrangements, it is not relieved of its direct obligations to its policyholders and thus a credit exposure exists with respect to ceded insurance, to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance agreements. The Group's placement of reinsurance is diversified such that it is neither dependent on a single reinsurer nor are the operations of the Group substantially dependent upon any single reinsurance contract.

(a) Life insurance contracts (including investment contracts)

Life insurance contracts offered by the Group include: whole life, term assurance and deposit administration. Whole life and term assurance are conventional regular premium products when lump sum benefits are payable on death or permanent disability. Deposit administration is an investment product which accepts deposit from clients and other businesses of savings nature, by agreeing to pay interest on those deposits for an agreed period. For contracts for which death or disability is the insured risk, the significant factors that could increase the overall frequency of claims are epidemics, widespread changes in lifestyle and natural disasters, resulting in earlier or more claims than expected. For annuity contracts, the most significant factor is continued improvement in medical science and social conditions that would increase longevity. For contracts with DPf, the participating nature of these contracts results in a significant portion of the insurance risk being shared with the insured party.

The Group's underwriting strategy is designed to ensure that risks are well diversified in terms of type of risk and level of insured benefits. This is largely achieved through diversification across industry sectors and geography, the use of medical screening in order to ensure that pricing takes account of current health conditions and family medical history, regular review of actual claims experience and product pricing, as well as detailed claims' handling procedures. Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria. Insurance contracts also entitle the Group to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs. The Group further enforces a policy of actively managing and promptly pursuing claims, in order to reduce its exposure to unpredictable future developments that can negatively impact the Group.

Key assumptions

Material judgement is required in determining the liabilities and in the choice of assumptions. Assumptions in use are based on past experience, current internal data, external market indices and benchmarks which reflect current observable market prices and other published information. Assumptions and prudent estimates are determined at the date of valuation and no credit is taken for possible beneficial effects of voluntary withdrawals. Assumptions are further evaluated on a continuous basis in order to ensure realistic and reasonable valuations. The key assumptions are as follows:

Valuation basis	2025	2024
a. Economic assumptions		
i. Net valuation interest rate for the long term risk business	NAS-YC	17.41%
ii. Annuity valuation rate	NAS-YC	17.91%
iii. Tax adjustment (on projected returns)		
iv. Inflation rate	14.50%	15.50%
b. Non - Economic assumptions		
i. Acquisition expense to maintenance expense	60:40	60:40
ii. Per policy expense assumption (per annum)		

Retail Life Product (Ordinary Life and Annuity)	2025 (in NGN)	2026 (in NGN)	2027 (in NGN)	2028 (in NGN)	2029 (in NGN)	2030 (in NGN)	2024YE Renewal EPP (in NGN)
Term Life	1,400 pp	1,400 pp	1,200 pp	1,000 pp	900 pp	800 pp	1,400 pp
PRA, LCP, EEP, NCSP, CSP and SPSP	2,700 pp	2,700 pp	2,300 pp	2,000 pp	1,800 pp	1,500 pp	1,400 pp
DEF (Other Cohorts)	21,500 pp	21,500 pp	19,300 pp	26,600 pp	21,900 pp	18,100 pp	1,400 pp
DEF (2021_Cohort)	2,000 pp	2,000 pp	1,700 pp	1,500 pp	1,300 pp	1,200 pp	1,400 pp
OTHERS	21,500 pp	21,500 pp	19,300 pp	26,600 pp	21,900 pp	18,100 pp	1,400 pp

iii. Mortality assumption (based on assured lifetable)	Non Annuities: 65% of A67/70 UK Annuities: UK PA90(-1) adjusted based on experience	Non Annuities: 65% of A67/70 UK Annuities: UK PA90(-1) adjusted based on experience
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Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(a) Life insurance contracts (including investment contracts) - continued Sensitivities

The analysis which follows is performed for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on gross and net liabilities, profit before tax and equity. The correlation of assumptions will have significant effect in determining the ultimate claims liabilities, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in assumptions, assumptions had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are non-linear. Sensitivity information will also vary according to the current economic assumptions, mainly due to the impact of changes to both the intrinsic cost and time value of options and guarantees. When options and guarantees exist, they are the main reason for the asymmetry of sensitivities.

Sensitivity of liability to changes in long term valuation assumptions 31 December 2025 actuarial valuation

N'000	Base	VIR +1%	VIR -1%	Expenses +10%	Expenses -10%	Expense Inflation +2%	Expense Inflation -2%	Mortality +5%	Mortality -5%
Individual Risk Reserve (Excluding Annuity)	85,748,982	82,136,063	89,696,828	86,553,461	84,944,504	86,161,437	85,371,188	86,049,964	85,446,940
Annuity (PRA)	133,845,122	127,688,566	140,720,428	133,922,466	133,767,777	134,047,046	133,700,566	134,589,592	133,124,032
Annuity (Others)	61,422,767	57,025,249	66,594,131	61,752,561	61,092,974	62,739,806	60,592,376	61,456,648	61,390,954
Investment Linked Products	5,191,643	5,191,643	5,191,643	5,191,643	5,191,643	5,191,643	5,191,643	5,191,643	5,191,643
Group DA	431,683	431,683	431,683	431,683	431,683	431,683	431,683	431,683	431,683
Group Credit Life	34,633	34,633	34,633	34,633	34,633	34,633	34,633	34,633	34,633
Group Life - UPR	4,367,978	4,367,978	4,367,978	4,367,978	4,367,978	4,367,978	4,367,978	4,367,978	4,367,978
Group Life - DAC	(1,477,604)	(1,477,604)	(1,477,604)	(1,625,364)	(1,329,843)	(1,477,604)	(1,477,604)	(1,477,604)	(1,477,604)
Group Life - Onerous Liability	604	-	5,897	55,287	-	604	604	44,929	-
Group Life - IBNR	5,894,494	5,831,098	5,959,607	5,894,494	5,894,494	5,894,494	5,894,494	6,245,932	5,543,056
Group Life - OCR	3,207,859	3,207,859	3,207,859	3,207,859	3,207,859	3,207,859	3,207,859	3,207,859	3,207,859
Additional Reserves	12,614,754	12,614,754	12,614,754	12,614,754	12,614,754	12,614,754	12,614,754	12,614,754	12,614,754
Reinsurance	(3,289,358)	(3,272,412)	(3,307,931)	(3,303,029)	(3,289,207)	(3,289,358)	(3,289,358)	(3,388,222)	(3,201,423)
Net Liability	307,993,557	293,779,510	324,039,905	309,098,427	306,929,248	309,924,975	306,640,816	309,369,787	306,674,504
% change in Net Liability		-4.6%	5.2%	0.4%	-0.3%	0.6%	-0.4%	0.4%	-0.4%
Summary	Base	Interest rate +1%	Interest rate -1%	Expenses +10%	Expenses -10%	Expense Inflation +2%	Expense Inflation -2%	Mortality +5%	Mortality -5%
Individual	298,823,269	284,656,275	314,817,783	300,034,886	297,611,651	300,754,687	297,470,527	299,902,600	297,768,323
Group	9,170,289	9,123,235	9,222,122	9,063,541	9,317,597	9,170,289	9,170,289	9,467,187	8,906,182
Net Liability	307,993,557	293,779,510	324,039,905	309,098,427	306,929,248	309,924,975	306,640,816	309,369,787	306,674,504
% change in Liability		-4.6%	5.2%	0.4%	-0.3%	0.6%	-0.4%	0.4%	-0.4%

All stresses were applied independently

Stresses not applied to individual reinsurance asset due to immateriality

The mortality stress has been applied in the opposite direction for annuities.

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(b) Non-Life Insurance Contracts

The Group principally issues the following types of general insurance contracts: fire, motor, casualty, workmen compensation, personal accident, marine, and oil and gas. Risks under non-life insurance policies usually cover twelve months duration. For general insurance contracts, the most significant risks arise from climate changes, natural disasters, and terrorist activities. For longer-tail claims that take some years to settle, there is also inflation risk.

The above risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts and geographical areas. The variability of risks is improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategies, which are designed to ensure that risks are diversified in terms of type of risk and level of insured benefits. This is largely achieved through diversification across industry sectors and geography.

Furthermore, strict claim review policies and procedures exist to assess all new and ongoing claims. Regular detailed review of claims handling procedures and frequent investigation of possible fraudulent claims are all policies and procedures put in place to reduce the risk exposure of the Group. The Group further enforces a policy of actively managing and promptly pursuing claims, in order to reduce its exposure to unpredictable future developments that can negatively impact the business.

Inflation risk is mitigated by taking expected inflation into account when estimating insurance contract liabilities. The Group has also limited its exposure by imposing maximum claim amounts on certain contracts, as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements in order to limit exposure to catastrophic events (e.g., hurricanes, earthquakes, and flood damage).

The purpose of these underwriting and reinsurance strategies is to limit exposure to catastrophes based on the Group's risk appetite as decided by management. The Board may decide to increase or decrease the maximum tolerances based on market conditions and other factors.

Key assumptions

The principal assumption underlying the liability estimates is that the Group's future claims development will follow a similar pattern to past claims development experience. This includes assumptions in respect of average claim costs, claim handling costs, claim inflation factors, and claim numbers for each accident year.

Additional qualitative judgments are used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future, for example: one-off occurrence, changes in market factors such as public attitude to claims, economic conditions, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy conditions, and claims handling procedures. Judgment is further used to assess the extent to which external factors such as judicial decisions and government legislation affect the estimates. Other key circumstances affecting the reliability of assumptions include variation in interest rates, delays in settlement, and changes in foreign currency rates.

Sensitivities

The non-life insurance claim liabilities are sensitive to the key assumptions that follow. It has not been possible to quantify the sensitivity of certain assumptions such as legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process.

Claims development table

The following tables show the estimates of cumulative incurred claims, including both claims notified and IBNR for each successive underwriting year at each reporting date, together with cumulative payments to date. The Group has taken transitional rules under IFRS 17 that allow aggregation of claims at underwriting year level and to be disclosed upon adoption of IFRS 17.

In experience, claims ultimate with associated uncertainty, in general, in an underwriting year is greatest when the underwriting year is at an early stage of development and the margin necessary to provide the necessary confidence in the provisions adequacy is relatively at its highest. As claims develop, and the ultimate cost of claims becomes more certain, the relative level of margin maintained should decrease. However, due to the uncertainty inherited in the estimation process, the actual overall claim provision may not always be in surplus.

Claims data

The claims data has eight risk groups – Marine, Motor, Casualty, Fire, Personal Accident, Oil and Gas, Agriculture and Workmen Compensation. The combined claims data for all lines of business between 2015 and 2025 are summarized in the table below:

Incremental chain ladder - yearly projections

Underwriting Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Claims paid till date (N'000)
2015	724,694	1,723,009	1,934,026	2,071,918	2,108,011	2,117,389	2,143,413	2,159,759	2,159,759	2,167,229	2,168,356	21,477,563
2016	780,342	2,013,298	2,426,797	2,843,366	2,879,487	2,996,189	2,999,052	3,187,107	3,201,590	3,209,271	-	26,536,499
2017	868,698	2,048,114	2,610,459	3,006,125	3,297,985	3,298,368	3,323,760	3,324,621	3,325,842	-	-	25,103,972
2018	1,049,383	2,621,843	3,110,167	3,185,721	3,208,939	3,260,039	3,269,171	3,316,230	-	-	-	23,021,493
2019	945,398	2,345,265	3,232,149	3,341,521	3,354,227	3,496,929	3,526,857	-	-	-	-	20,242,346
2020	932,380	2,829,352	3,301,115	3,448,931	3,484,448	3,496,113	-	-	-	-	-	17,492,339
2021	976,577	2,573,235	3,023,261	3,238,511	3,360,776	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,172,360
2022	701,848	2,311,813	3,438,371	3,519,609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,971,641
2023	699,225	2,350,631	3,037,428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,087,284
2024	1,208,809	2,860,941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,069,750
2025	610,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	610,882

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(b) Non-Life Insurance Contracts (continued)

Premium data

For consistency the total gross and reinsurance premium amounts received by line of business have been compared with the amounts recorded in financial accounts as shown below:

Class of business	Gross premium data (N'000)	Gross premium revenue (N'000)	Ceded premium (Data) (N'000)	Ceded premium (Financial) (N'000)
Auto	8,469,834	8,469,834	637,497	637,497
Fire	14,081,837	14,081,837	8,072,029	8,072,029
Casualty	8,059,764	8,059,764	3,561,964	3,561,964
Marine	6,505,724	6,505,724	1,220,184	1,220,184
Special Oil	27,680,017	27,680,017	18,368,212	18,368,212
Personal accident	4,813,558	4,813,558	428,113	428,113
Workmen compensation	432,800	432,800	4,407	4,407
Agriculture	9,680	9,680	8,028	8,028
Total	70,053,215	70,053,215	32,291,620	32,291,620

Gross claim reserving

The claims paid are allocated to claim development years. In the Motor line for example, of the claims that arose in 2015, N404.8million was paid in 2015 (development year 1), N308million in 2016 (development year 2) etc.

The tables shown are the step by step output of the Inflation Adjusted Basic Chain Ladder (IABCL) Method in estimating Gross Claims Reserve.

Basic chain ladder method - Gross Motor claims

Incremental Chain ladder (Table of Attritional claims paid)

Underwriting Year	Cumulative Yearly Projections (N'000)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2015	404,796	713,046	748,117	752,049	752,204	752,204	752,204	752,204	752,204	752,204	752,672
2016	379,500	719,040	734,415	737,584	741,590	741,921	741,921	741,921	741,921	741,921	-
2017	427,816	871,056	884,768	893,640	897,831	897,831	900,452	900,452	900,452	-	-
2018	422,133	896,903	921,864	923,637	923,700	923,710	923,710	924,661	-	-	-
2019	345,894	738,918	767,437	777,204	777,366	777,366	777,366	-	-	-	-
2020	321,964	864,229	935,050	955,874	957,413	957,413	-	-	-	-	-
2021	406,323	932,323	1,071,039	1,082,533	1,090,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	304,991	820,761	922,229	958,736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	242,564	700,897	727,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	411,497	904,321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	469,769	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Basic chain ladder method - Gross Fire claims

Incremental Chain ladder (Table of Attritional claims paid)

Underwriting Year	Cumulative Yearly Projections (N'000)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2015	109,142	380,129	473,346	503,165	524,175	525,721	545,668	545,668	545,668	553,064	553,064
2016	160,471	586,104	709,884	787,335	792,812	871,511	871,897	871,897	871,916	871,916	-
2017	148,047	355,628	555,924	651,886	753,827	753,827	753,857	754,180	754,180	-	-
2018	261,239	785,742	906,000	912,729	912,816	912,816	917,258	918,213	-	-	-
2019	250,734	591,038	726,611	752,614	756,513	756,513	761,351	-	-	-	-
2020	220,207	766,225	944,895	1,009,535	1,030,483	1,034,539	-	-	-	-	-
2021	215,823	714,246	776,629	797,748	797,953	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	173,916	624,086	795,443	804,472	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	91,514	486,906	589,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	270,581	852,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	152,786	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(b)

Non-Life Insurance Contracts (continued)

Basic chain ladder method - casualty

Basic chain ladder method - Gross Casualty claims

Incremental Chain ladder (Table of Attritional claims paid)

Underwriting Year	Cumulative Yearly Projections (N'000)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2015	167,548	452,173	484,459	498,597	507,823	508,837	509,028	522,108	522,108	522,182	522,182
2016	210,856	558,720	640,827	678,559	688,882	703,659	703,659	703,661	718,041	724,213	-
2017	250,584	639,176	771,365	799,752	807,136	807,225	828,457	828,619	829,840	-	-
2018	311,658	749,202	861,201	889,843	892,911	899,381	901,500	901,890	-	-	-
2019	293,877	826,983	989,284	1,042,549	1,049,436	1,055,898	1,056,253	-	-	-	-
2020	245,035	780,249	963,576	1,012,008	1,018,523	1,028,252	-	-	-	-	-
2021	288,061	739,069	905,909	988,750	1,051,243	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	173,174	599,958	740,266	764,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	290,836	710,493	797,855	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	387,538	964,204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	349,434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Basic chain ladder method - Marine

Incremental Chain ladder (Table of Attritional claims paid)

Underwriting Year	Cumulative Yearly Projections (N'000)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2015	30,902	119,500	146,198	156,489	160,788	162,266	168,152	168,152	168,152	168,152	168,418
2016	17,693	87,009	123,668	149,883	152,087	159,481	161,959	161,959	161,959	163,321	-
2017	28,177	115,654	125,887	130,916	131,152	131,446	132,733	132,733	132,733	-	-
2018	37,626	84,057	117,480	148,986	163,213	164,103	166,027	166,675	-	-	-
2019	33,554	91,617	101,500	107,770	108,074	123,557	123,557	-	-	-	-
2020	13,398	125,394	154,235	157,012	157,529	157,597	-	-	-	-	-
2021	25,308	97,019	140,630	163,887	189,281	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	25,474	203,258	223,157	269,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	54,564	171,525	196,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	126,876	294,851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	116,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Basic chain ladder method - Personal Accident

Incremental Chain ladder (Table of Attritional claims paid)

Underwriting Year	Cumulative Yearly Projections (N'000)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2015	1,192	23,545	26,050	28,360	29,395	29,395	29,395	29,395	29,395	29,395	29,395
2016	2,788	17,653	19,853	21,682	21,682	21,682	21,682	21,682	21,682	21,682	-
2017	2,803	9,886	10,029	11,371	11,694	11,694	11,694	11,694	11,694	-	-
2018	4,905	15,281	15,963	22,004	22,004	22,004	22,004	22,004	-	-	-
2019	5,556	28,127	29,560	29,653	30,633	30,633	30,633	-	-	-	-
2020	5,227	27,751	28,605	30,727	30,761	30,929	-	-	-	-	-
2021	21,701	36,259	37,670	39,528	39,528	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	19,201	28,923	31,846	32,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	11,929	20,945	23,431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	11,094	27,491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	17,816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

(b)

Non-Life Insurance Contracts (continued)

Basic chain ladder method - Workmen's Compensation Incremental Chain Ladder (Table of Attritional Claims paid)

Underwriting Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2015	11,113	34,615	47,644	47,644	48,012	53,352	53,352	56,618	56,618	56,618	57,276
2016	9,032	32,827	43,229	44,197	44,197	44,552	44,552	44,552	44,552	44,700	-
2017	11,271	30,265	36,556	39,350	39,508	39,508	39,730	40,105	40,105	-	-
2018	11,008	31,268	34,329	35,192	37,544	39,130	39,777	42,513	-	-	-
2019	15,771	41,141	51,792	55,341	55,814	57,862	59,561	-	-	-	-
2020	6,682	39,740	50,364	55,463	56,337	56,415	-	-	-	-	-
2021	11,608	29,680	49,475	54,659	65,613	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	5,100	30,155	37,010	46,984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	7,649	47,460	58,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	8,389	43,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	10,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Basic chain ladder method - Special Oil

Incremental Chain Ladder (Table of Claims paid)

Underwriting Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2015	-	-	8,212	85,614	85,614	85,614	85,614	85,614	85,614	85,614	85,614
2016	-	11,945	154,922	424,127	438,236	453,382	453,382	641,435	641,519	641,519	-
2017	-	26,449	225,930	479,210	656,837	656,837	656,837	656,837	656,837	-	-
2018	814	57,132	235,716	235,716	239,136	418,357	418,357	597,958	-	-	-
2019	12	5,401	541,732	552,157	552,157	768,427	895,895	-	-	-	-
2020	5,277	10,547	10,673	14,596	19,685	19,685	-	-	-	-	-
2021	169	4,011	7,906	67,920	67,920	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	334	684,083	684,083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	169	372,764	1,001,296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Basic chain ladder method - Agriculture

Incremental Chain Ladder (Table of Claims paid)

Underwriting Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	2,257	18,116	18,116	18,116	18,116	18,116	18,116	-	-	-
2019	-	22,040	24,232	24,232	24,232	24,232	24,232	24,232	-	-	-
2020	114,591	215,217	215,217	215,217	215,217	215,217	215,217	-	-	-	-
2021	8,241	22,316	35,113	35,113	35,113	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	4,615	4,615	4,615	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

41. Insurance Risk (continued)

(c) Credit Risk

Credit Risk is the risk to earnings or capital from the possibility that a borrower or counterparty will fail to perform on an obligation applicable to:

- i) Inability of policyholders to pay premium as at when due.
- ii) Investment related.
- iii) Transaction with other clients.

Policyholders do not get cover until premium is paid, in conformity with the "NO PREMIUM NO COVER" policy. As a result, no credit risk exposure relating to inability of policyholders to pay premium as at when due.

AllCO has low appetite for credit risk as it has no upside, but we do recognise that it is unavoidable in the pursuit of strategic/business objectives, and it is not outside our risk management expertise

AllCO is exposed to credit risk on several fronts, which include investments held by issuing authorities other than the Federal and/or Local State Governments of Nigeria, deposits held with banking institutions, and exposure from co-insurers and exposure from reinsurance contracts. All these require that AllCO engages with a counterparty, which is required to fulfil its obligations to the contract.

To manage this exposure, the organization has put in place some measures like the under listed:

- i) Assessments of credit rating of borrower, issuers of investment securities and/or other counterparties before entering contractual obligations.
- ii) Counterparty limits under asset allocation to avoid significant exposure to any one issuer and monitoring the implementation of the same.
- iii) Requiring provision of collateral transactions.
- iv) Regular rebalancing of investment and reinsurance portfolios.
- v) Reporting defaulters with credit reference bureau for blacklisting.
- vi) Diversification of banking institutions in which deposits are held.
- vii) Securing credit insurance to mitigate severity of defaults should they materialise.
- viii) Prompt processing and follow up of reinsurance and third-party recoveries to ensure they are received on time to avoid/reduce risk of default.

Non-Life business has significant exposure to credit risk from its coinsurance and reinsurance counterparties. Reinsurance asset (recoverable from paid claims, outstanding claims reserves, reinsurance share of incurred-but-not-reported reserves, unearned premium reserves, etc.) grew by 28% from 2024YE to 2025YE however maintaining its proportion of 6% of total assets as of December 2023 and 2024 respectively; this proportion has remained stable at 6% as at December 2025.

This is however not a material risk as a key management approach to this risk is engaging reinsurers with a global footprint, excellent reputation and in good financial standing. Additionally, regular interaction with key contacts at reinsurers for technical support and to obtain updates on the health/status of the reinsurer.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk stemming from the lack of marketability of an investment that cannot be bought or sold quickly enough to prevent or minimise a loss or the risk of deviation in the actual cashflow requirements from the expected cashflow requirements. This risk could have a significant impact on the ability of the Company to honour its commitments towards clients and creditors.

The key components of liquidity risk are:

- i) Funding risk the risk that the actual cash flow requirements deviate from the expected cash flow requirements.
- ii) Marketable Assets risk the risk that assets cannot be realised at reasonable prices because of unfortunate timing and/or stressed market conditions.
- iii) Intra-Group risk the risk that the Company may be exposed to calls on its own liquid resources from other entities in the AllCO Group.

AllCO has no explicitly stated risk appetite for Liquidity Risk. However, the risk appetite is interpreted to be low-to-moderate for the Non-Life business and moderate-to-high for the Life business due to the short-term and long-term nature of the contracts under Life.

AllCO is exposed to funding risk in the sense that actual cash flows requirements quickly change from expectations for the following reasons:

- i) Large/catastrophe claims under short-term insurance contracts under Non-Life business and Group Life SBU of the Life business that create significant demands to liquid resources before reinsurance recoveries are received.
- ii) Significant and sustained increase in attrition claims under the same contract under (i) above.
- iii) Significant and sustained increase in surrenders and lapses that create significant demands to liquid resources and/or require disinvestments.

AllCO is exposed to marketable asset risk when the change in the actual cash flows requirements due to the above require liquidation of assets at short notice to meet the obligations and/or in a distressed market circumstances even in the absence of such liquidity demands.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

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Technique for estimation of future cash flows

In estimating fulfilment cash flows included in the contract boundary, AIICO considers the range of all possible outcomes in an unbiased way specifying the amount of cash flows, timing and probability of each scenario reflecting conditions existing at the measurement date, using a probability-weighted average expectation. The probability weighted average represents the probability-weighted mean of all possible scenarios. In determining possible scenarios, AIICO uses all the reasonable and supportable information available to them without undue cost and effort, which includes information about past events, current conditions and future forecasts.

Cash flow estimates include both market variables directly observed in the market or derived directly from markets and non-market variables such as mortality rates, accident rates, average claim costs, probabilities of severe claims, policy surrender rates. AIICO maximises the use of observable inputs for market variables and utilises internally generated AIICO-specific data. For life insurance contracts, AIICO uses national statistical data for estimating the mortality rates as the national statistical data is more current than internal mortality statistics.

In measuring investment-linked life insurance contracts' cash flows or a portion of those cash flows, AIICO uses a fair value of a 'replicating asset' or a 'replicating portfolio of assets' where cash flows exactly match the cash flows (or some of the cash flows) of a AIICO of insurance contracts in all scenarios in terms of timing, amount and uncertainty. The fair value of the asset reflects both the expected present value of the cash flows and their associated risk, and this matches the characteristics of AIICO of insurance contracts in all scenarios.

Method of estimating discount rates

In determining discount rates for different products, AIICO uses the bottom-up approach for all products under the Company's business units. In applying the bottom-up approach, AIICO has considered assets in the market with similar characteristics as the insurance liabilities of AIICO. The FGN bonds issued in the Nigerian market represent assets that would most closely match the liabilities of AIICO in terms of timing and currency. The discount rate adopted by AIICO is derived by referencing the full yield curve based on the FGN bonds backing the liabilities of the life fund. More than 95% of the fair valued bonds of the life fund of AIICO are spread across seven FGN bonds maturities (FGN2031, 2034, 2037,2042, 2049, 2050 and 2053). This portfolio of bonds has been carefully structured across the yield curve to match the liabilities of AIICO in terms of amount and timing of cashflows. The discount rate is set as a full yield curve as produced by the Nigeria Actuarial Society (NAS), capturing the appropriate liquid points from the Nigerian secondary bond market. The illiquidity adjustment is set at zero (0).

Estimation of allocation rate for insurance finance income or expenses

AIICO policy on the presentation of insurance finance expenses is to have the full expenses presented in Profit and Loss. There is therefore no allocation of finance income and expenses to other income.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation AIICO requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows arising from insurance risk and other non-financial risks such as lapse risk and expense risk. It measures the degree of variability of expected future cash flows and AIICO-specific price for bearing that risk and reflects the degree of AIICO's risk aversion. In estimating the risk adjustment, AIICO uses the cost of capital method. The method looks at estimating the additional amount of capital required for the amount of uncertainty, and then estimating the expected cost of that capital over the period of the risk. The expected cost of capital is determined at 6% per annum applied to the present value amount of projected capital relating to non-financial risk, which is calculated at 99.5% confidence level. The resulting risk adjustment corresponds to a confidence level of 75%-80%.

AIICO determines the risk adjustment for non-financial risk separately for the life and non-life business unit. This allows for the benefit of risk diversification across the products within each business unit. The risk adjustment is then expressed as a rate derived as the ratio of the total risk adjustment to the total present value of all outgo or best estimate liabilities. To allocate the total risk adjustment to the various groups of insurance contracts, the risk adjustment rate is applied to each of the groups' respective liabilities. The size of the liabilities under each group of insurance contracts is a reasonable measure of the level of risk associated with the group of contracts. This effectively results in an allocation of the risk adjustment which is consistent with the level of associated risk. The risk adjustment rate was estimated to 2.01% and 2.01% for the life business in 2024 and 2025 respectively. For the Non-Life business the rate was determined as 8.5% and 8.2% in 2024 and 2025 respectively.

Allocation of asset for insurance acquisition cash flows to current and future AIICO's contracts

AIICO does not have any acquisition expenses paid for future contracts.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Underwriting risk Underwriting risk management

Underwriting risk consists of insurance risk, persistency risk and expense risk.

Insurance risk is the risk of the loss event occurrence, or the timing and amount of the loss being different from expectation. AIICO's main income generating activity is the issuance of insurance contracts and therefore insurance risk is a principal risk.

AIICO is exposed to different elements of insurance risks:

- For life insurance policies:
 - Mortality risk: the risk of losses arising from death of life insurance policyholders being earlier than expected
 - Morbidity risk: the risk of losses from medical claims occurring higher than expected
 - Longevity risks: the risk of losses arising from longer life of policyholders than expected
- Non-Life policies:
 - Catastrophe risk: the risk of incurring significant losses as a result of catastrophic events
- All policies:
 - Premium risk: the risk that premiums charged to policyholders are less than claims cost on business written
 - Reserve risk: the risk that the claims reserves are insufficient to cover all claims

For life insurance policies where death or disability is the insured risk, the most significant factors that could increase the amount and frequency of claims are epidemics or widespread changes in lifestyle, resulting in earlier or more claims than expected.

For annuity contracts where longevity is the main insurance risk, the most significant factor which could increase the amount and frequency of claims is improvement in medical science.

For Non-life insurance policies, the most significant factor which could increase the amount and frequency of claims is a catastrophic event such as a hurricane, flooding or earthquake.

AIICO is exposed to reserve risk and premium risk arising on all insurance contracts issued.

AIICO mitigates its exposure by applying its underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted and the level of insured benefit.

AIICO also mitigates these risks by purchasing excess of loss reinsurance programmes against large individual claims and catastrophe losses and quota-share reinsurance arrangements to reduce the overall exposure for certain classes of business. AIICO has a variety of approved reinsurers to mitigate reinsurance risk, the risk of placement of ineffective reinsurance arrangements.

AIICO is exposed to longevity risk on its immediate annuity contracts issued and deferred annuity contracts issued.

AIICO is exposed to mortality and morbidity risk on its term and endowment life assurance contracts issued as well as deposit based endowment assurances.

Concentration of risk

AIICO monitors insurance risk per class of business. An analysis of AIICO's insurance risk concentration (both before and after reinsurance) per class of business is provided in the following tables.

Concentration by class of business	2025		2024		Net
	₹	₹	Insurance contracts issued	Reinsurance contracts held	
Non-Life Insurance		16,643,322	36,142,638	19,169,072	16,973,566
Group Life		7,472,801	6,329,546	1,928,395	4,401,151
Ordinary Life		158,968,759	116,709,373	-	116,709,373
Annuity		133,497,582	102,393,103	-	102,393,103
Total		316,582,464	261,574,660	21,097,467	240,477,193

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

42. Capital Requirement

In line with the provisions of the Nigerian Insurance Industry Reform Act (NIIRA) 2025 and the Circular on Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) referenced NAICOM/CFI/DCT/NIIRA2025-RECAP/001 dated 12th August 2025, National Insurance Commission ("NAICOM" or "the Commission") issued the Guidelines on Minimum Capital Requirement on 8 September 2025, for Insurance and Reinsurance Companies in Nigeria.

The MCR as prescribed in the NIIRA 2025 is higher of:

- (i) Life Insurance - ₦10 billion of Risk-Based Capital
- (ii) Non-Life Insurance - ₦15 billion of Risk-Based Capital
- (iii) Reinsurance - ₦35 billion of Risk-Based Capital

(a) in the case of existing company, the MCR as prescribed in Section 15(5) of the NIIRA 2025 is:

- (i) the excess of admissible assets over liabilities, less the amount of own shares held by the company,
- (ii) subordinated liabilities subject to the approval of the Commission.

For this purpose, Admissible Assets shall consist of:

- (i) Cash and Bank balances
- (ii) Tenored Deposits with Financial Institutions
- (iii) Government Bonds
- (iv) Treasury Bills
- (v) Corporate Bonds (Quoted)
- (vi) Commercial Papers
- (vii) Quoted equities
- (viii) Loans to Policyholders
- (ix) Reinsurance Assets
- (x) Premium Receivables (certified as received by External Auditors)
- (xi) Investment Properties (at lower of cost or fair value and not more than 25% of MCR)
- (xii) Statutory Deposit

While all liabilities shall be admissible except subordinated liabilities.

We have complied with requirements of NIIRA and MCR guidelines as relates to submission recapitalization plan and recapitalization progress reports; these include:

- (i) Determination of MCR status as at 2024 Audited Financial Statements and 2nd Quarter Returns as at 30th June 2025 using the Template for the computation of the MCR.
- (ii) The submission of Recapitalization Progress Report shall be on monthly basis and not later than ten (10) working days after the end of each month.

As an existing company, our computed Minimum Capital Requirement (based on NIIRA and MCR Guidelines) is as shown below:

Minimum Capital Requirements (MCR) computation for the year ended 31 December 2025

In thousands of naira	Life			Non-Life			Composite		
	Total	Admissible	Inadmissible	Total	Admissible	Inadmissible	Total	Admissible	Inadmissible
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	21,718,247	21,718,247	-	15,601,942	15,601,942	-	37,320,189	37,320,189	-
Treasury Bills	8,038,057	8,038,057	-	2,033,384	2,033,384	-	10,071,441	10,071,441	-
Placement with Financial Institutions	166,001	-	166,001	1,035,225	-	1,035,225	-	-	1,201,226
Government Bond	308,261,413	308,261,413	-	36,730,762	36,730,762	-	344,992,175	344,992,175	-
Corporate Bond & Debenture - Quoted	1,734,176	1,734,176	-	2,359,153	2,359,153	-	4,093,329	4,093,329	-
Quoted Shares	5,564,773	5,564,773	-	3,593,673	3,593,673	-	9,158,446	9,158,446	-
Unquoted Shares	4,184,742	-	4,184,742	3,083,479	-	3,083,479	7,268,221	-	7,268,221
Unquoted Instruments	899,322	-	899,322	419,163	-	419,163	1,318,485	-	1,318,485
Mortgage Loans	714,566	-	714,566	659,099	-	659,099	1,373,665	-	1,373,665
Loan to Policyholders	4,410,095	4,328,413	81,682	-	-	-	4,410,095	4,328,413	81,682
Loan to Staff	275,971	-	275,971	326,285	-	326,285	602,256	-	602,256
Loan to Agents	104,826	-	104,826	-	-	-	104,826	-	104,826
Other loans	80,568	-	80,568	12,022	-	12,022	92,590	-	92,590
Trade receivables	-	-	-	961,794	961,794	-	961,794	961,794	-
Reinsurance assets	3,210,669	3,174,568	36,101	24,782,165	21,874,315	2,907,850	27,992,834	25,048,883	2,943,951
Investment in subsidiaries	837,317	-	837,317	250,000	-	250,000	1,087,317	-	1,087,317
Investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property and equipment (Land and Building)	12,035,931	-	12,035,931	4,534,219	-	4,534,219	16,570,150	-	16,570,150
Property and equipment (Excl. Land and Building)	2,092,648	-	2,092,648	1,216,115	-	1,216,115	3,308,763	-	3,308,763
Other receivables and prepayments	5,718,156	-	5,718,156	1,531,445	-	1,531,445	4,089,529	-	4,089,529
Right of use asset	39,850	-	39,850	20,944	-	20,944	60,794	-	60,794
Statutory deposits	200,000	200,000	-	300,000	300,000	-	500,000	500,000	-
Other intangible assets	2,085,451	-	2,085,451	832,245	-	832,245	2,917,696	-	2,917,696
Goodwill	-	-	-	800,863	-	800,863	800,863	-	800,863
	382,372,779	353,019,648	29,353,131	101,083,977	83,455,023	17,628,954	480,296,684	436,474,671	43,822,013
Liabilities									
Insurance contract liabilities	303,149,810	303,149,810	-	41,425,487	41,425,487	-	344,575,297	344,575,297	-
Investment contract liabilities	5,623,326	5,623,326	-	-	-	-	5,623,326	5,623,326	-
Reinsurance contract liabilities	9,510	9,510	-	961,963	961,963	-	971,473	971,473	-
Other technical liabilities	3,107,458	3,107,458	-	4,157,294	4,157,294	-	7,264,752	7,264,752	-
Trade payables	1,044,262	1,044,262	-	933,905	933,905	-	1,978,167	1,978,167	-
Other payables	10,076,381	10,076,381	-	13,273,976	13,273,976	-	20,190,268	20,190,268	-
Income tax payable	-	-	-	1,551,227	1,551,227	-	1,551,227	1,551,227	-
Deferred tax liability	2,855,581	2,855,581	-	826,397	826,397	-	3,681,978	3,681,978	-
Total admissible liabilities	325,866,328	325,866,328	-	63,130,249	63,130,249	-	385,836,488	385,836,488	-
Excess of total admissible assets over admissible liabilities	56,506,451	27,153,319	29,353,131	37,953,728	20,324,774	17,628,954	94,460,196	50,638,183	43,822,013
Minimum capital requirement		10,000,000			15,000,000			25,000,000	
The higher thereof:		10,000,000			15,000,000			25,000,000	
Solvency margin ratio		272%			135%			203%	

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Value Added Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2025

In thousands of Naira	Group				Company			
	2025		2024		2025		2024	
		%		%		%		%
Gross Premium Written:								
Local	155,003,903		122,776,009		152,988,204		121,454,468	
Foreign	36,652,986		36,652,986		36,652,986		36,652,986	
Investment and other income	82,643,689		44,923,911		67,751,187		38,086,648	
	274,300,577		204,352,906		257,392,377		196,194,102	
Impairment (charge)/reversal on financial assets	(56,098)		(355,525)		27,375		(337,349)	
	274,356,676		204,708,431		257,365,002		195,856,753	
Bought in materials and services:								
Local	(226,510,837)		(171,490,039)		(211,753,052)		(162,089,585)	
Foreign	(10,284,630)		(10,284,630)		(10,284,630)		(10,284,630)	
Value Added	37,561,208	100%	22,933,762	100%	35,327,320	100%	23,482,538	100%
Distribution								
Employees								
Salaries and other employees benefits	11,993,094	32%	7,560,672	33%	10,851,347	31%	6,860,215	29%
Government								
Income tax	1,672,565	4%	(730,956)	-3%	1,521,981	4%	676,278	3%
Retained in the Group								
Replacement of property and equipment	976,310	3%	823,463	4%	867,336	2%	725,459	3%
Replacement of intangible assets	235,413	1%	88,115	0%	208,572	1%	64,256	0%
Contingency reserve	3,605,941	10%	2,808,803	12%	3,605,941	10%	2,808,803	12%
To Non controlling interest	100,627	0%	(2,243)	0%	-	-	-	-
To pay proposed dividend	-	0%	2,562,370	11%	-	0%	2,562,370	11%
Retained profits for the year	18,977,258	51%	9,823,539	43%	18,272,143	52%	9,785,157	42%
Value Added	37,561,208	100%	22,933,762	100%	35,327,320	100%	23,482,538	100%

Five-year Financial Summary - Group

For the year ended 31 December 2025

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	2025**	2024**	2023**	2022** (restated)	2021** (restated)
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	74,378,708	35,161,542	18,423,224	15,915,376	25,490,105
Financial assets					
- Debt instruments at amortised cost	157,889,695	144,070,056	105,049,949	83,886,798	73,304,067
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	30,423,691	19,154,638	20,244,350	16,339,689	16,031,736
- Fair value through profit or loss	259,987,583	178,406,331	141,438,060	125,233,425	83,165,217
Loans and advances	1,343,111	78,963	-	-	-
Trade receivables	1,444,888	1,573,894	980,753	866,977	728,518
Reinsurance assets	27,992,833	21,097,467	17,116,370	10,690,993	9,758,925
Other receivables and prepayments	5,998,952	4,043,323	3,663,448	4,608,478	2,396,483
Deferred tax assets	115,325	115,325	122,472	21,501	1,252
Investment in associate	-	-	-	-	705,629
Investment property	-	1,080,000	707,500	760,000	806,000
Property and equipment	20,081,075	9,207,173	8,311,086	8,359,520	7,068,787
Statutory deposits	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Right of use asset	92,275	142,211	132,512	60,055	105,855
Goodwill and other intangible assets	3,770,552	1,858,656	1,510,600	928,672	934,748
Total Assets	584,018,689	416,489,578	318,200,323	268,171,484	220,997,322
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	345,149,698	262,019,620	218,022,200	188,108,267	142,302,057
Investment contract liabilities	5,623,326	4,615,131	3,855,324	3,212,895	2,836,752
Reinsurance contract liabilities	971,474	271,879	930,616	1,301,734	1,039,575
Other insurance contract liabilities	7,264,752	8,809,308	2,423,168	3,103,704	1,618,193
Trade payables	1,978,167	3,138,521	1,612,909	2,010,298	1,121,281
Fixed income liabilities	21,472,928	53,040,546	8,335,957	7,764,833	3,148,171
Other payables and accruals	97,454,037	15,337,587	828,952	669,543	407,282
Current income tax payable	1,720,549	814,439	30,241,800	22,781,598	33,506,178
Deferred tax liabilities	-	637,412	9,671	7,666	7,666
Total Liabilities	485,325,941	348,684,443	266,260,597	228,960,537	185,987,155
Net assets	98,692,748	67,805,135	51,939,726	39,210,947	35,010,166
Equity					
Issued share capital	18,302,638	18,302,638	18,302,638	18,302,638	18,302,638
Share premium	64,745	64,745	64,745	64,745	64,745
Revaluation reserves	9,840,942	2,764,016	2,764,016	2,764,016	1,812,707
Fair value reserve	5,154,733	1,489,465	(1,107,650)	(2,796,624)	(1,683,038)
Foreign exchange gains reserve	-	-	-	-	175,600
Contingency reserve	18,170,219	14,564,278	11,755,475	9,710,046	8,304,604
Retained earnings	46,488,305	30,042,454	19,696,690	10,743,724	7,687,606
Shareholders' Fund	98,021,582	67,227,596	51,475,913	38,788,545	34,664,863
Non-controlling interests	671,166	577,540	463,813	422,402	345,303
Total Equity	98,692,748	67,805,135	51,939,726	39,210,947	35,010,166

Five-year Financial Summary - Group

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025**	2024**	2023**	2022** (restated)	2021*
<i>In thousands of naira</i>					
Gross premium written	-	-	-	-	71,625,943
Gross premium income	-	-	-	-	70,655,049
Net premium income	-	-	-	-	58,521,828
Other (expenses)/revenue	-	-	-	-	(13,995,285)
Total revenue	-	-	-	-	44,526,543
Net benefits and claims	-	-	-	-	(39,914,664)
Underwriting income/(expenses)	-	-	-	-	9,155,941
Operating expenses	-	-	-	-	(10,960,820)
Profit before income tax expense	-	-	-	-	2,807,000
Income tax	-	-	-	-	(257,905)
Profit after tax	-	-	-	-	2,549,095
Profit from discontinued operation	-	-	-	-	2,366,914
Other comprehensive loss net of tax	-	-	-	-	(1,332,802)
Total comprehensive income, for the year	-	-	-	-	3,583,207
Basic earnings per share (kobo)	-	-	-	-	19
Diluted earnings per share (kobo)	-	-	-	-	19
	2025**	2024**	2023**	2022** (restated)	2021*
<i>In thousands of naira</i>					
Insurance revenue	137,028,260	108,354,827	72,761,162	54,817,897	-
Insurance service expense	(95,181,695)	(86,637,364)	(65,620,679)	(43,799,903)	-
Net Expenses from reinsurance contracts	(29,348,500)	(24,722,687)	(8,753,832)	(10,793,212)	-
Insurance service result	12,498,065	(3,005,224)	(1,613,349)	224,782	-
Net investment income before fair value changes	61,805,994	41,865,747	27,390,874	22,827,291	-
Net fair value loss	24,033,544	(7,857,510)	(10,772,433)	(6,036,060)	-
(Loss)/profit from investment contracts	(389,317)	97,082	(557,705)	(167,556)	-
Net impairment loss	(56,098)	(355,525)	(165,784)	(170,440)	-
Net foreign exchange income/(expense)	(2,806,532)	11,174,117	11,020,963	(676,219)	-
Net insurance/reinsurance finance expenses	(57,038,619)	(19,069,829)	(8,722,355)	(7,823,345)	-
Net insurance and investment result	38,047,037	22,848,858	16,580,213	8,178,454	-
Other Income	3,658,862	2,079,421	2,737,231	951,040	-
Other Expenses	(17,405,606)	(9,004,855)	(6,791,038)	(6,431,059)	-
Profit before tax	24,300,293	15,923,424	12,526,405	2,698,436	-
Income tax	(1,672,565)	(730,956)	(390,609)	(405,006)	-
Discontinued operations	-	-	-	2,872,686	-
Profit for the year	22,627,728	15,192,468	12,135,796	5,166,115	-
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)	10,766,156	2,503,205	3,579,348	(186,978)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	33,393,884	17,695,673	15,715,144	4,979,137	-
Basic earnings per share (kobo)	62	42	14	14	-
Diluted earnings per share (kobo)	62	42	14	14	-

Five-year Financial Summary - Company

For the year ended 31 December 2025

<i>In thousands of naira</i>	2025**	2024**	2023**	2022** (restated)	2021*
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	37,320,190	19,613,904	7,921,257	6,521,942	9,062,962
Financial assets					
- Debt instruments at amortised cost	99,059,748	102,362,969	88,136,208	74,069,969	63,972,911
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	25,639,423	16,985,572	14,112,335	9,118,059	5,580,095
- Fair value through profit or loss	259,987,583	178,406,331	141,438,060	125,233,425	83,165,217
Trade receivables	961,793	1,224,509	909,559	852,113	689,375
Reinsurance assets	27,992,833	21,097,467	17,116,370	10,690,993	9,758,925
Other receivables and prepayments	4,089,529	3,113,563	2,838,438	4,064,879	2,125,173
Investment in subsidiaries	1,087,317	1,087,317	1,087,317	1,087,317	1,087,317
Investment in associate	-	-	-	-	705,691
Investment property	-	1,080,000	707,500	760,000	806,000
Property and equipment	19,878,911	8,986,436	8,105,428	8,064,528	6,847,439
Statutory deposits	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Right of use asset	60,794	83,954	132,512	60,055	105,855
Goodwill and other intangible assets	3,718,560	1,803,340	1,443,525	846,825	838,252
Total Assets	480,296,681	356,345,362	284,448,508	241,870,104	185,245,211
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	344,575,297	261,574,660	217,701,608	187,778,079	142,081,841
Investment contract liabilities	5,623,326	4,615,131	3,855,324	3,212,895	2,836,752
Reinsurance contract liabilities	971,474	271,879	930,616	1,301,734	1,039,575
Other insurance contract liabilities	7,264,752	8,809,308	2,423,168	3,103,704	1,618,193
Trade payables	1,978,167	3,138,521	1,612,909	2,010,297	1,090,366
Other payables and accruals	20,190,269	12,224,114	7,570,587	6,730,616	2,842,499
Current income tax payable	1,551,225	744,100	763,026	422,562	307,392
Deferred tax liabilities	3,681,978	628,380	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	385,836,489	292,006,093	234,857,238	204,559,886	151,816,618
Net Assets	94,460,192	64,339,269	49,591,269	37,310,218	33,428,593
Equity					
Issued share capital	18,302,638	18,302,638	18,302,638	18,302,638	18,302,638
Share premium	64,745	64,745	64,745	64,745	64,745
Revaluation reserves	9,840,942	2,764,016	2,764,016	2,764,016	1,812,707
Fair value reserve	5,268,125	1,539,842	(13,544)	(1,821,697)	(1,016,727)
Foreign exchange gains reserve	-	-	-	-	175,600
Contingency reserve	18,170,219	14,564,278	11,755,475	9,710,046	8,304,604
Retained earnings	42,813,524	27,103,750	16,717,939	8,290,471	5,785,026
Shareholders' Fund	94,460,192	64,339,269	49,591,269	37,310,218	33,428,593

Five-year Financial Summary - Company

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025**	2024**	2023**	2022** (restated)	2021*
In thousands of naira					
Gross premium written		-	-		71,001,519
Gross premium income		-	-		70,009,673
Net premium income		-	-		57,876,452
Other revenue		-	-		(15,834,927)
Total revenue		-	-		42,041,525
Net benefits and claims		-	-		(39,397,775)
Underwriting expenses		-	-		9,207,262
Operating expenses		-	-		(9,769,234)
Profit before tax from continuing operations		-	-		2,081,778
Company income tax		-	-		(120,548)
Profit after income tax from continuing operations		-	-		1,961,230
Profit after tax from discontinued operation		-	-		3,007,434
Other comprehensive loss net of tax		-	-		(663,750)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-		4,304,914
In thousands of naira					
	2025**	2024**	2023**	2022** (restated)	2021*
Insurance revenue	135,012,562	107,033,286	71,628,478	53,209,597	-
Insurance service expense	(94,125,717)	(85,872,026)	(64,847,043)	(42,944,342)	-
Net Expenses from reinsurance contracts	(29,348,500)	(24,722,687)	(8,753,832)	(10,793,212)	-
Insurance service result	11,538,345	(3,561,427)	(1,972,397)	(527,956)	-
Net investment income before fair value changes	46,756,864	34,920,710	23,374,720	17,337,655	-
Net fair value gain/(loss) on assets at fair value	24,033,544	(7,857,510)	(10,772,433)	(6,203,616)	-
(Loss)/gain from investment contracts	(389,317)	97,082	38,115	(71,916)	-
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain	(2,649,903)	10,926,367	8,994,697	(690,207)	-
Net insurance/reinsurance finance expenses	(57,025,827)	(19,052,113)	(8,702,172)	(7,817,083)	-
Net insurance and investment result	22,263,705	15,473,108	10,960,530	2,026,877	-
Other Income	2,735,455	1,873,088	2,602,716	861,045	-
Other Expenses	(1,599,095)	(1,513,588)	(1,532,079)	(1,094,846)	-
Profit before tax from continuing operations	23,400,065	15,832,608	12,031,167	1,793,076	-
Company income tax	(1,521,981)	(676,278)	(460,112)	(198,370)	-
Discontinued operations	-	-	-	2,872,686	-
Profit for the year	21,878,084	15,156,330	11,571,055	4,467,391	-
Total other comprehensive income	10,805,209	1,421,934	1,808,153	146,339	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	32,683,293	16,578,264	13,379,208	4,613,730	-

** years presented in compliance with IFRS 17

* years presented in compliance with IFRS 4

Revenue Account - Life Business

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	ORDINARY LIFE N'000	ANNUITY N'000	GROUP LIFE N'000	31-Dec-25 N'000
For the year ended 31 December 2025				
Gross Premium Written	70,183,857	27,202,494	22,201,624	119,587,975
Insurance Contract Revenue	28,035,983	21,769,532	19,779,971	69,585,486
Insurance Service Expense	(21,467,406)	(21,637,389)	(16,682,966)	(59,787,761)
Insurance Service Result	6,568,577	132,143	3,097,005	9,797,725
Net Expenses from Reinsurance Contracts	(146,936)	-	(1,810,678)	(1,957,614)
Net Insurance Service Result	6,421,641	132,143	1,286,327	7,840,111
Net Investment Income	29,858,375	30,546,737	2,670,991	63,076,103
Net unrealized foreign exchange loss	(114,215)	-	(587,730)	(701,944)
Insurance Finance Expense	(27,551,826)	(26,802,936)	(658,736)	(55,013,498)
Reinsurance Finance Income	-	-	137,508	137,508
Net Investment Result	2,192,334	3,743,801	1,562,034	7,498,169
Other Income	402,942	73,262	256,418	732,622
Other Expenses	(624,178)	(208,855)	(189,695)	(1,022,728)
Profit Before Tax	8,392,739	3,740,352	2,915,083	15,048,174
	ORDINARY LIFE N'000	ANNUITY N'000	GROUP LIFE N'000	31-Dec-24 N'000
For the year ended 31 December 2024				
Gross Premium Written	54,675,263	27,592,229	14,453,524	96,721,017
Insurance Contract Revenue	20,142,298	17,708,652	14,031,643	51,882,593
Insurance Service Expense	(19,126,426)	(17,518,636)	(12,151,490)	(48,796,552)
Insurance Service Result	1,015,872	190,016	1,880,153	3,086,041
Net Expenses from Reinsurance Contracts	(85,674)	-	(1,369,438)	(1,455,112)
Net Insurance Service Result	930,198	190,016	510,715	1,630,929
Net Investment Income	10,140,499	11,549,290	1,449,714	23,139,503
Net unrealized foreign exchange loss	389,815	-	2,076,883	2,466,698
Insurance Finance Income or Expense	(8,447,732)	(10,128,193)	(233,901)	(18,809,826)
Reinsurance Finance Income	-	-	57,596	57,596
Net Investment Result	2,082,582	1,421,097	3,350,292	6,853,971
Other Income	293,352	53,337	186,678	533,366
Other Expenses	(581,601)	(261,471)	(176,601)	(1,019,673)
Profit Before Tax	2,724,530	1,402,979	3,871,084	7,998,593

Revenue Account - General Business

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Agric N'000	Casualty N'000	Fire N'000	Marine N'000	Motor N'000	Personal Accident N'000	Special Oil N'000	Worksmen Compensation N'000	31-Dec-25 N'000
For the year ended 31 December 2025									
Gross Premium Written	9,680	8,059,764	14,081,837	6,505,724	8,469,834	4,813,558	27,680,017	432,800	70,053,215
Insurance Contract Revenue	8,536	7,471,486	12,600,302	6,406,080	7,560,091	4,699,359	26,285,429	395,793	65,427,076
Insurance Service Expense	4,597	(7,624,758)	(6,618,205)	(6,192,445)	(5,754,153)	(2,465,309)	(4,920,170)	(767,511)	(34,337,954)
Insurance Service Result	13,133	(153,271)	5,982,097	213,635	1,805,938	2,234,050	21,365,259	(371,718)	31,089,122
Net Expenses from Reinsurance Contracts	(10,204)	(1,138,470)	(4,762,915)	(770,726)	(338,499)	(341,151)	(20,143,185)	114,265	(27,390,885)
Net Insurance Service Result	2,928	(1,291,741)	1,219,182	(557,092)	1,467,439	1,892,898	1,222,074	(257,453)	3,698,236
Net Investment Income	-	821,869	1,712,227	1,027,336	2,328,629	342,445	342,445	273,956	6,848,908
Net realised foreign exchange gain	-	-	-	95,216	-	-	380,863	-	476,078
Net unrealised foreign exchange loss	-	-	-	(389,592)	-	-	(1,558,368)	-	(1,947,960)
Insurance Finance Expense	(1,593)	(440,484)	(720,819)	(469,476)	(164,291)	(46,924)	(1,780,835)	(23,807)	(3,648,229)
Reinsurance Finance Income	967	252,866	556,865	272,357	16,880	7,197	379,433	11,826	1,498,392
Net Investment Result	(626)	634,250	1,548,273	535,842	2,181,218	302,719	(2,236,461)	261,975	3,227,190
Other Income	-	240,340	500,708	300,425	680,963	100,142	100,142	80,113	2,002,833
Other Expenses	-	(115,273)	(97,982)	(86,455)	(126,801)	(28,818)	(103,746)	(17,291)	(576,367)
Profit Before Tax	2,302	(532,425)	3,170,181	192,720	4,202,820	2,266,940	(1,017,992)	67,344	8,351,892
For the year ended 31 December 2024									
Gross Premium Written	10,291	6,516,678	10,422,991	5,877,267	6,447,214	3,691,391	28,125,988	294,618	61,386,437
Insurance Contract Revenue	12,750	5,641,140	9,274,032	5,417,586	6,374,762	3,645,208	24,513,103	272,113	55,150,693
Insurance Service Expense	1,428	(6,060,344)	(6,569,565)	(6,292,523)	(4,879,893)	(2,070,386)	(10,572,574)	(631,618)	(37,075,475)
Insurance Service Result	14,178	(419,203)	2,704,467	(874,937)	1,494,869	1,574,822	13,940,529	(359,506)	18,075,218
Net Expenses from Reinsurance Contracts	(13,634)	(1,023,533)	(3,121,197)	(528,183)	(44,869)	(227,481)	(18,327,088)	18,411	(23,267,574)
Net Insurance Service Result	545	(1,442,736)	(416,731)	(1,403,120)	1,449,999	1,347,341	(4,386,559)	(341,095)	(5,192,356)
Net Investment Income	-	594,102	1,237,712	742,627	1,683,289	247,542	247,542	198,034	4,950,849
Net realised foreign exchange gain	-	-	-	1,507,696	-	-	6,030,784	-	7,538,480
Insurance Finance Expense	(957)	(105,841)	(851,109)	(35,520)	(62,674)	(8,117)	124,950	(8,950)	(948,217)
Reinsurance Finance Income	755	42,413	682,681	(914)	3,158	812	(84,626)	4,055	648,335
Net Investment Result	(202)	530,674	1,069,285	2,213,889	1,623,773	240,238	6,318,651	193,140	12,189,446
Other Income	-	266,168	226,243	199,626	292,784	66,542	239,551	39,925	1,330,838
Other Expenses	-	(98,783)	(83,965)	(74,087)	(108,661)	(24,696)	(88,905)	(14,817)	(493,915)
Profit Before Tax	342	(744,678)	794,831	936,308	3,257,895	1,629,425	2,082,738	(122,848)	7,834,015

Electronic Delivery Mandate Form

For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

Dear Sir/Madam

To enable you receive your Annual Report promptly, our company wishes to introduce electronic delivery of Annual Report and Accounts, Proxy Form and other statutory documents to shareholders.

With this service, instead of receiving the hard copy of our Annual Report and other corporate documents in the future, you can elect to receive a soft copy of the Annual Report, Proxy Form, etc, through the electronic link to be forwarded to your email address.

Please complete this self addressed form to capture your preference and return the completed form to:

The Managing Director
Coronation Registrars Limited
Plot 009, Amodu Ojikutu Street
Off Bishop Oluwole Street
Victoria Island
Lagos

Or any of their branch offices nationwide

DONALD KANU, PhD
Company Secretary

I,.....

OF.....

HEREBY AGREE TO THE ELECTRONIC DELIVERY OF ANNUAL REPORT, PROXY FORM, PROSPECTUS, NEWSLETTER AND STATUTORY DOCUMENTS OF AIICO INSURANCE PLC TO ME THROUGH:

I WILL DOWNLOAD FROM THE WEB ADDRESS FORWARDED TO MY EMAIL ADDRESS STATED BELOW.

MY EMAIL ADDRESS:.....

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE

By enrolling in electronic delivery service, you have agreed to receive future announcements/shareholder communication materials stated above by Email/Internet Address (URL). These materials can be made available to you electronically either semi annual or annually. Annual Report, Proxy Form, Prospectus and Newsletter are examples of shareholder communication that can be made available to you electronically. The subscription enrolment will be effective for all your holdings in AIICO INSURANCE PLC on an ongoing basis unless you change or cancel your enrolment.

This initiative is in line with our determination to help protect and sustain our planet's environment and the consolidated SEC Rule 128 (6) of September 2011 which states that A Registrar of a public company may dispatch Annual Reports and Notices of General Meetings to shareholders by electronic means.

.....
Name (Surname First)

.....
Signature and Date

Affix N50.00
Poster Stamp
Here

The Managing Director
Coronation Registrars Limited
Plot 009, Amodu Ojikutu Street,
Off Bishop Oluwole Street,
Victoria Island,
Lagos.

Complaints Management Process

For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

Coronation Registrars Limited

In a bid to meet the expectations of our customers, Coronation Registrars Limited has a standardized Complaints Management Framework to cater for prompt resolution of complaints.

Our aim of satisfying and delighting our stakeholders is critical to our business model where we view complaints as an opportunity to improve on our service delivery.

To this end, it is of utmost importance that our customers know how to communicate their complaints for prompt and satisfactory resolution.

BENEFITS OF COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT PROCESS

- Achieve operational efficiency to identify trends and causes of complaints
- Resolve more complaints by adopting a more customer-focused approach
- Monitor and continually improve our complaints handling process

For complaints resolution relating to AIICO Insurance Plc shares, the under-listed channels may be explored.

Website: www.coronationregistrars.com
To view our Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

E-Mail: info@coronationregistrars.com

Phone No: +234 (1) 271 4566, +234 (1) 271 4567

Visit our Office: Plot 009, Amodu Ojikutu Street,
Off Saka Tinubu Street, Victoria Island
Lagos.

Coronation Registrars Limited is assuring our esteemed customers of a valued experience as Shareholders in AIICO Insurance Plc.

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Application Form For E-bonus and E-dividend

Dear Shareholder(s)

Shareholder's Data Update

In our quest to update shareholders data with the current technology in the capital market (i.e. e-bouns and e-dividend), we request you to complete this form with the following information:

Name Of Shareholder/corporate Shareholder
And Current Address

REGISTRARS' USE

NAME OF COMPANY IN WHICH YOU HAVE SHARES
AIICO Insurance Plc.

Please notify our Registrars, Coronation Registrars Limited of any change in telephone, address and bank whenever it occurs.

Yours faithfully,
AIICO INSURANCE Plc

DONALD KANU, PhD
Company Secretary

SIGNATURE/RIGHT THUMBPRINT OF SHAREHOLDER

In case of Corporate Shareholder, use Company seal

Note: **Please be informed that by filling and sending this to our Registrars, Coronation Registrars Limited, for processing, you have applied for the e-dividend and e-bonus; Thereby, authorizing AIICO Insurance Plc to credit your account (in respect of dividends and bonuses electronically.)

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN TO:
Coronation Registrars Limited
Plot 009, Amodu Ojikutu Street, Off Bishop OLuwole Street
Victoria Island, Lagos.

Affix N50.00
Poster Stamp
Here

The Managing Director
Coronation Registrars Limited
Plot 009, Amodu Ojikutu Street,
Off Bishop Oluwole Street,
Victoria Island,
Lagos.

Proxy Form

The 56th Annual General Meeting ("Meeting") of AIICO Insurance Plc (the "Company") will be held at 11am on Friday June 5, 2026, at SHELL HALL of Muson Centre 8/9, Marina Road, Onikan, Lagos, Nigeria.

I/We.....

Being a member of AIICO Insurance Plc hereby appoint*

.....

Or failing him the Chairman of the Company as my/our proxy to act and vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on the Friday June 5, **2026**, and at any adjournment thereof.

Dated this.....Day of.....2026

Shareholder's Signature.....

*Delete as necessary

- i. A member (Shareholder) entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy in his stead. All proxy forms should be deposited at the Company Secretary's/Registrar's Office not later than 48 hours before the time of holding the meeting.
- ii. In the case of joint Shareholders, any of such may complete the form, but names of all joint Shareholders must be stated.
- iii. If the Shareholder is a corporation, this form must be under its common seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorized.
- iv. Provision has been made on this form for the Chairman of the Company to act as proxy, but if you wish, you may insert in the blank space on the form (marked**) the name of any person whether a Member of the Company or not, who will attend the meeting and vote on your behalf instead of the Chairman.
- v. The Stamp Duties Act, Cap 411, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1990 requires that any instrument of proxy to be used for the purpose of voting by any person entitled to vote at any meeting of Shareholders must bear a Stamp Duty of three (3) kobo.
- vi. The proxy must produce the Admission Slip sent with the Notice of Meeting to obtain entrance to the Meeting

.....ADMISSION SLIP.....

AIICO INSURANCE Plc

Please admit.....to the Annual General Meeting of AIICO Insurance Plc which will be held at SHELL HALL of 8/9, Marina Road, Onikan, Lagos, Nigeria on Friday June 5, 2026 by 11.00am. The Admission Slip must be produced by the Shareholder or his proxy in order to obtain entrance to the Annual General Meeting.

Donald Kanu, PhD
Company Secretary

Name & Address of Shareholder.....

Number of Shareholders

.....

	Ordinary Resolutions	For	Against
1.	That the Report of the Directors and the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2025 now submitted be and are hereby received and approved."		
2.	To declare a dividend		
3.	To elect director/re-elect directors retiring by rotation		
	✓ Raimund Snyders		
	✓ Kemi Adewole		
4.	To appoint new directors		
	✓ Sadiq Mohammed		
	✓ Rolake Akinkugbe-Filani		
	✓ Tunde Mabawonku		
5.	To authorize the directors to fix the remuneration of the auditors		
6.	To disclose the remuneration of Managers.		
	Special Business		
7.	To Approve the remuneration of Directors.		

Please mark the appropriate box with an "X" to indicate how you wish your votes to be cast on the resolutions set above. Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy will vote or abstain from voting at his/her/its discretion.

Affix N50.00
Poster Stamp
Here

The Managing Director
Coronation Registrars Limited
Plot 009, Amodu Ojikutu Street,
Off Bishop Oluwole Street,
Victoria Island,
Lagos.

Unclaimed Dividends And Share Certificates

For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

AllCO had declared the following dividends and made public issues including bonuses since it became a public company in July 1989

DIVIDEND No.	DATE
01	November 15, 1990
02	November 20, 1991
03	August 23, 1993
04	October 17, 1994
05	May 29, 1995
06	October 5, 1998
07	September 20, 2001
08	August 18, 2003
09	September 8, 2004
10	October 25, 2010
11	July 27, 2011
12	July 2, 2012
13	September 18, 2013
14	May 06, 2016
15	May 19, 2017
16	May 25, 2018
17	May 20, 2019
18	May 30, 2022
19	June 10, 2023
20	July 26, 2024
21	May 27, 2025

ISSUES

Allotment '90
 Rights '93
 Bonus '95
 Bonus '96
 Bonus '97
 Bonus 2001
 Bonus 2003
 Rights 2003
 Bonus 2005
 Public offer 2005
 Rights 2005
 Bonus 2006
 Public offer 2007
 Bonus 2008
 Private placement 2020
 Right Issue 2020
 Bonus 2021

According to our record, some unpaid dividend warrants have not been returned to the company for revalidation and subsequent payment.

Affected AllCO shareholders are hereby requested to contact the following address for collection of their dividend warrants or/and certificates yet unclaimed.

For dividend warrants and share certificates, please contact:

The Registrar
 Coronation Registrars Limited
 Plot 009, Amodu Ojikutu Street
 Off Bishop Oluwole Street
 Victoria Island
 Lagos.

Share Capital History

For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

DATE	AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL		PAID UP SHARE CAPITAL		OUTSTANDING SHARES	PRIVATE PLACEMENT	BONUS ISSUE		RIGHTS ISSUE	SCHEME SHARES	FREE FLOAT POSITION	CANCELLATION OF SHARES
	N	VOLUME	Paid up share capital issued, subscribed and paid up by shareholders in monetary terms (VOLUME)	Paid up share capital issued, subscribed and paid up by shareholders in monetary terms (N)			Bonus issue from date of listing	Bonus issue from date of listing				
1970	100,000	200,000	114,608	57,304	114,608				1993 RIGHTS ISSUE			
1976	300,000	600,000	903,032	451,516	2,400,000						N/A	
1977	1,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000							
1987	1,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	8,000,000							
1989	5,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	4,000,000	20,000,000							
1993	12,500,000	25,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	40,000,000							
1994	50,000,000	100,000,000	60,000,000	30,000,000	60,000,000							
1995	50,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	50,000,000	100,000,000							
1996	50,000,000	100,000,000	200,000,000	100,000,000	200,000,000							
1997	100,000,000	200,000,000	300,000,000	150,000,000	300,000,000							
2002	250,000,000	500,000,000	700,000,000	350,000,000	700,000,000							
2003	250,000,000	500,000,000	700,000,000	350,000,000	700,000,000							
2004	500,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,400,000,000	700,000,000	1,400,000,000							
2005	1,250,000,000	2,500,000,000	2,315,531,103	1,157,765,688	2,315,531,103							
2006	1,250,000,000	2,500,000,000	2,665,531,376	1,332,765,688	2,665,531,376							
2006	1,250,000,000	2,500,000,000	2,665,531,103	1,651,629,688	2,665,531,103							
2007	2,500,000,000	5,000,000,000	3,280,843,005	1,873,757,688	3,280,843,005							
2007	2,500,000,000	5,000,000,000	6,504,004,730	3,485,337,688	6,504,004,730							
2008	5,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	7,040,163,584	3,520,082,480.00	7,040,163,584							
2009	5,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	8,800,204,480	4,400,102,240	8,800,204,480							
2010	5,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	8,800,204,480	4,400,102,240	8,800,204,480							
2011	5,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	6,930,204,480	3,465,102,240	6,930,204,480							
2012	5,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	6,930,204,480	3,465,102,240	6,930,204,480							
2013	5,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	6,930,204,480	3,465,102,240	6,930,204,480							
2014	5,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	6,930,204,480	3,465,102,240	6,930,204,480							
2015	7,500,000,000	15,000,000,000	6,930,204,480	3,465,102,240	6,930,204,480							
2016	7,500,000,000	15,000,000,000	6,930,204,480	3,465,102,240	6,930,204,480							
2017	7,500,000,000	15,000,000,000	6,930,204,480	3,465,102,240	6,930,204,480							
2018	7,500,000,000	15,000,000,000	6,930,204,480	3,465,102,240	6,930,204,480							
2019	18,000,000,000	36,000,000,000	11,330,204,480	5,665,102,240	11,330,204,480							
2020	18,000,000,000	36,000,000,000	15,687,975,434	7,843,987,717	15,687,975,434							
2020	18,800,000,000	37,600,000,000	36,605,276,013	18,302,638,007	36,605,276,013							
2021	18,800,000,000	37,600,000,000	36,605,276,013	18,302,638,007	36,605,276,013							
2022	18,302,638,007	36,605,276,013	36,605,276,013	18,302,638,007	36,605,276,013							
2023	18,302,638,007	36,605,276,013	36,605,276,013	18,302,638,007	36,605,276,013							
2024	18,302,638,007	36,605,276,013	36,605,276,013	18,302,638,007	36,605,276,013							
2025	18,302,638,007	36,605,276,013	36,605,276,013	18,302,638,007	36,605,276,013							CANCELLATION OF 994,723,987 UNISSUED SHARES

Share Price History

For The Year Ended 31 December 2025

Date	Closing Price	Date	Closing Price	Date	Closing Price	Date	Closing Price
1/2/2025	1.57	4/25/2025	1.60	8/19/2025	4.30	12/8/2025	3.55
1/3/2025	1.72	4/28/2025	1.61	8/20/2025	3.94	12/9/2025	3.51
1/6/2025	1.89	4/29/2025	1.66	8/21/2025	3.92	12/10/2025	3.42
1/7/2025	1.71	4/30/2025	1.68	8/22/2025	4.18	12/11/2025	3.51
1/8/2025	1.88	5/2/2025	1.59	8/25/2025	4.47	12/12/2025	3.45
1/9/2025	1.93	5/5/2025	1.68	8/26/2025	4.43	12/15/2025	3.79
1/10/2025	1.90	5/6/2025	1.67	8/27/2025	4.18	12/16/2025	3.90
1/13/2025	1.89	5/7/2025	1.67	8/28/2025	4.11	12/17/2025	3.99
1/14/2025	1.84	5/8/2025	1.67	8/29/2025	4.04	12/18/2025	3.91
1/15/2025	1.70	5/9/2025	1.67	9/1/2025	3.80	12/19/2025	3.90
1/16/2025	1.68	5/12/2025	1.60	9/2/2025	3.42	12/22/2025	3.93
1/17/2025	1.70	5/13/2025	1.65	9/3/2025	3.18	12/23/2025	3.93
1/20/2025	1.61	5/14/2025	1.66	9/4/2025	3.49	12/24/2025	3.78
1/21/2025	1.71	5/15/2025	1.60	9/8/2025	3.83	12/29/2025	3.70
1/22/2025	1.77	5/16/2025	1.60	9/9/2025	4.00	12/30/2025	3.62
1/23/2025	1.79	5/19/2025	1.65	9/10/2025	4.20	12/31/2025	3.79
1/24/2025	1.80	5/20/2025	1.66	9/11/2025	4.28		
1/27/2025	1.80	5/21/2025	1.68	9/12/2025	4.17		
1/28/2025	1.82	5/22/2025	1.64	9/15/2025	4.10		
1/29/2025	1.80	5/23/2025	1.61	9/16/2025	4.01		
1/30/2025	1.77	5/26/2025	1.59	9/17/2025	4.05		
1/31/2025	1.62	5/27/2025	1.60	9/18/2025	4.01		
2/3/2025	1.68	5/28/2025	1.64	9/19/2025	3.95		
2/4/2025	1.68	5/29/2025	1.60	9/22/2025	4.00		
2/5/2025	1.71	5/30/2025	1.61	9/23/2025	3.98		
2/6/2025	1.69	6/2/2025	1.60	9/24/2025	3.92		
2/7/2025	1.69	6/3/2025	1.58	9/25/2025	3.82		
2/10/2025	1.72	6/4/2025	1.63	9/26/2025	3.80		
2/11/2025	1.78	6/5/2025	1.64	9/29/2025	3.65		
2/12/2025	1.74	6/10/2025	1.63	9/30/2025	3.50		
2/13/2025	1.75	6/11/2025	1.65	10/2/2025	3.69		
2/14/2025	1.70	6/13/2025	1.60	10/3/2025	4.03		
2/17/2025	1.72	6/16/2025	1.58	10/6/2025	4.00		
2/18/2025	1.72	6/17/2025	1.64	10/7/2025	3.90		
2/19/2025	1.72	6/18/2025	1.59	10/8/2025	3.94		
2/20/2025	1.75	6/19/2025	1.59	10/9/2025	3.98		
2/21/2025	1.72	6/20/2025	1.60	10/10/2025	4.00		
2/24/2025	1.72	6/23/2025	1.59	10/13/2025	3.93		
2/25/2025	1.65	6/24/2025	1.62	10/14/2025	4.00		
2/26/2025	1.62	6/25/2025	1.62	10/15/2025	3.97		
2/27/2025	1.61	6/26/2025	1.60	10/16/2025	3.98		
2/28/2025	1.70	6/27/2025	1.61	10/17/2025	3.96		
3/3/2025	1.69	6/30/2025	1.58	10/20/2025	3.96		
3/4/2025	1.60	7/1/2025	1.61	10/21/2025	3.89		
3/5/2025	1.48	7/2/2025	1.59	10/22/2025	3.90		
3/6/2025	1.51	7/3/2025	1.63	10/23/2025	3.82		
3/7/2025	1.60	7/4/2025	1.60	10/24/2025	3.84		
3/10/2025	1.64	7/7/2025	1.65	10/27/2025	3.75		
3/11/2025	1.65	7/8/2025	1.81	10/28/2025	3.98		
3/12/2025	1.60	7/9/2025	1.91	10/29/2025	3.80		
3/13/2025	1.60	7/10/2025	2.10	10/30/2025	4.00		
3/14/2025	1.60	7/11/2025	2.27	10/31/2025	3.91		
3/17/2025	1.59	7/14/2025	2.30	11/3/2025	3.80		
3/18/2025	1.60	7/16/2025	2.30	11/4/2025	3.56		
3/19/2025	1.57	7/17/2025	2.20	11/5/2025	3.55		
3/20/2025	1.50	7/18/2025	2.27	11/6/2025	3.74		
3/21/2025	1.54	7/21/2025	2.11	11/7/2025	3.74		
3/24/2025	1.50	7/22/2025	2.15	11/10/2025	3.37		
3/25/2025	1.58	7/23/2025	2.20	11/11/2025	3.04		
3/26/2025	1.60	7/24/2025	2.18	11/12/2025	3.34		
3/27/2025	1.60	7/25/2025	2.22	11/13/2025	3.67		
3/28/2025	1.60	7/28/2025	2.29	11/14/2025	3.65		
4/2/2025	1.55	7/29/2025	2.27	11/17/2025	3.50		
4/3/2025	1.57	7/30/2025	2.21	11/18/2025	3.49		
4/4/2025	1.52	7/31/2025	2.11	11/19/2025	3.42		
4/7/2025	1.40	8/1/2025	2.19	11/20/2025	3.25		
4/8/2025	1.30	8/4/2025	2.40	11/21/2025	3.15		
4/9/2025	1.36	8/5/2025	2.64	11/24/2025	3.20		
4/10/2025	1.43	8/6/2025	2.90	11/25/2025	3.20		
4/11/2025	1.55	8/7/2025	3.19	11/26/2025	3.52		
4/14/2025	1.56	8/8/2025	3.50	11/27/2025	3.52		
4/15/2025	1.60	8/11/2025	3.85	11/28/2025	3.31		
4/16/2025	1.60	8/12/2025	4.23	12/1/2025	3.52		
4/17/2025	1.56	8/13/2025	4.65	12/2/2025	3.59		
4/22/2025	1.64	8/14/2025	4.19	12/3/2025	3.58		
4/23/2025	1.60	8/15/2025	3.80	12/4/2025	3.56		
4/24/2025	1.55	8/18/2025	4.18	12/5/2025	3.51		

