2024 ANNUAL REPORT

Innovation and Growth

Contents

Notice of Annual General Meeting
For the year ended 31 December 2024

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 43rd Annual General Meeting (AGM) of FIN Insurance Company Limited "the Company" will be held Virtually (**at 11th Floor, Alliance Place, Plot 33A, Alfred Rewane Road, Ikoyi, Lagos)** Including via Teleconference on **Thursday, 21st August 2025 at 1:00 pm** to transact the following businesses:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To lay before Members the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2024, together with the Reports of the Directors, Auditor and Audit Committee thereon.
2. To elect and re-elect Directors.
3. To authorize the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditor.
4. To disclose the remuneration of Managers.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

5. To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following resolution as an ordinary resolution:

5.1. To approve the remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors.

NOTES

1. PROXY
   A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting is also entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his/her stead, and a proxy need not be a member of the Company. To be valid, a proxy form must be completed and duly stamped by the Commissioner of Stamp Duties and returned to either the Company Secretary, PAC Solicitors, via the following email address: olutolamakinde@pacsolicitors.com and onyinyechiibemere@pacsolicitors.com or the Registrars, Cardinalstone Registrars Limited, 358, Herbert Macauly Way, Yaba, or send the proxy form to the office of the Company Secretary at 10, Canaanland Street, Off Whitesands Avenue, Lekki, Lagos, Nigeria, not later than 48 hours before the date of the AGM, to enable the Company to stamp the proxy form and lodge same with the Registrars. All instruments of Proxy shall be at the Company's instance in line with the Corporate Affairs Commission's guidelines.

2. **ELECTION AND RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS**
   i. To elect Mr. Kolawole Olayinka Adekoya, who was appointed as Executive Director/ Technical Operation by the Board since the last Annual General Meeting. His profile is contained in the Annual Report and is also available on the Company's website www.finsurance.com.ng
   ii. Pursuant to Section 285 (1) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the Directors to retire by rotation are Mr. Bashir Binji and Mr. Abdulkareem M. Sani. They have indicated their willingness to stay in office and offer themselves for re-election. Their profiles are contained in the Annual Report and are also available on the Company's website www.finsurance.com.ng.

3. **LIVE STREAMING OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**
   The AGM will be streamed live via the Company's website. This will enable Members and other Stakeholders who will not attend the meeting physically to observe the proceedings. Please log on to www.finsurance.com.ng for the live streaming.

4. **WEBSITE**
   A copy of this Notice and other information relating to the AGM can be accessed via the Company's website www.finsurance.com.ng.

5. **E-ANNUAL REPORT**
   To improve the efficiency and delivery of the Annual Report, an electronic copy is available for download on the Company's website, www.finsurance.com.ng. To receive a copy via email, kindly send an email to finlegal@finsurance.com.ng

Dated this 7th day of July 2025

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Isaiah Oreweme
PAC SOLICITORS (Company Secretary)
FRC/2014/PRO/NBA/ 00000006267
10, Canaanland Street, Off Whitesands Avenue, Lekki, Lagos.
Tel: 09099298887, 08063480070
Website: www.pacsolicitors.com

Corporate Information

Directors	
Mr. Paul Kokoricha	Chairman
Mr. Bashir Binji	Managing Director/CEO
Mr. Abdulkareem Mohammed Sani	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr. Martins Uwuilekhue	Non-Executive Director
Mrs. Amaka Andy-Azike	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mrs. Funke Agbor SAN	Non-Executive Director
Mrs. Evi Ifekwe	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Kolawole Adekoya	Executive Director, Technical Operations
Registered Office	34 Gana street Maitama District, Abuja Telephone:092913712 Website: www.finsurance.com.ng
Corporate Head Office	Okoi Arikpo House 5, Idowu Taylor Street, Victoria Island, Lagos
Company Secretary	PAC Solicitors 10, Canaanland Street, Off Whitesands Avenue, Lekki, Lagos, Nigeria FRC No. FRC/2015/NBA/00000006026
Chief Legal Adviser	Divine Onosen Alegbe 34 Gana street, Abuja, FCT FRC No. FRC/2019/NBA/00000019783
Auditor	KPMG Professional Services Bishop Aboyade Cole Street, Victoria Island, Lagos
Bankers	Union Bank of Nigeria Plc ▪Ecobank Nigeria Limited ▪Wema Bank Plc ▪Unity Bank Plc ▪Fidelity Bank Plc ▪United Bank for Africa ▪First Bank of Nigeria Limited ▪Guaranty Trust Bank Limited ▪Platinum Mortgage Bank Limited ▪First City Monument Bank Limited ▪Keystone Bank Limited ▪Access Bank Plc ▪FSDH Merchant Bank Limited ▪Polaris Bank Limited ▪Zenith Bank Plc
Reinsurers	African Reinsurance Corporation Continental Reinsurance Plc WAICA Reinsurance Corporation Plc FBS Reinsurance Limited
Consulting Actuary	Becoda Consulting 7, Ibiyinka Olorunbe Close, Victoria Island Lagos FRC No: FRC/2021/00000013819
Estate Surveyor and Valuer	John Odiba & Partners Suite 29, Majia Plaza, Opposite Al-Ansar Center for Comprehensive Education Sahara Estate, Gwarimpa, Abuja FRC No: FRC/2022/PRO/NIESV/004/455450
Registrars	Cardinal Stone Registrars 358, Herbert Macaulay way Yaba, Lagos
CAC Registration	Number RC 38815
NAICOM Number	RIC- 047
Tax Identification Number	02149757-0001

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Distinguished shareholders, esteemed representatives of regulatory bodies, invited guests, ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of the Board of Directors, it is my honor to welcome you to the 43rd Annual General Meeting of FIN Insurance Company Limited ("FIN" or "the Company"). It is with great pleasure and a deep sense of responsibility that I present the Chairman's Statement for the financial year ended 2024.

The year under review was marked by transformation, resilience, and growth for the company. Despite a challenging macroeconomic environment both globally and locally, we remained committed to delivering value to our policyholders, strengthening our financial foundation, and advancing our long-term strategic objectives. Through prudent management, strategic investments, and the unwavering dedication of our team, we achieved notable improvements across key performance indicators.

PAUL KOKORICHA
CHAIRMAN

THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

The global economy in 2024 remained fragile, grappling with the prolonged effects of geopolitical conflicts, tight monetary policies, supply chain disruptions, and heightened energy costs. Inflationary pressures persisted across major economies, prompting central banks to maintain high interest rates to curb demand-side inflation. While this strategy succeeded in tempering inflation in some regions, it also slowed economic recovery and heightened the risk of recession in several advanced markets.

Emerging markets, particularly in Africa and Latin America, faced compounded challenges, including volatile capital flows, rising debt service costs, and local currency depreciation. Global trade volumes remained subdued as businesses navigated protectionist tendencies and rising operational costs. Nonetheless, global economic resilience was supported by the technology sector, the energy transition movement, and renewed infrastructure investments in some regions.

Domestically, Nigeria faced its own macroeconomic pressures. Inflation remained elevated, averaging over 27%, driven by high food prices, fuel subsidy removal, and currency devaluation. The naira's volatility created operational uncertainty for businesses, while high interest rates curtailed access to credit. Crude oil production fluctuated below budget benchmarks, although higher global prices provided some fiscal relief. These factors collectively created a tough economic climate for many sectors.

However, the insurance sector remained relatively resilient. Increased awareness of risk, regulatory reforms, and a growing middle class have contributed to steady demand for insurance products. The environment, though challenging, has also encouraged firms to adopt innovation, digitization, and more robust risk management practices to ensure sustainability.

MACROECONOMIC REVIEW

In 2024, the Nigerian economy experienced several disruptions, most notably due to the sharp increase in the price of Premium Motor Spirit (PMS). This development significantly raised operating costs for businesses and put additional pressure on household incomes and corporate profits. Despite these challenges, the economy showed strong resilience. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 3.4% in 2024, up from 2.71% in 2023. Quarterly GDP growth stood at 2.98% in Q1, 3.19% in Q2, 3.46% in Q3, and 3.84% in Q4, with the non-oil sector being the primary driver of this performance.

Despite the positive GDP growth, inflation remained a major concern throughout the year. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose to 34.80% by December 2024, up from 28.92% in December 2023. The average inflation rate for the year stood at 33.18%, largely driven by rising food prices, naira depreciation, and higher logistics costs—especially due to increased PMS and diesel (AGO) prices.

To combat inflation, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), through its Monetary Policy Committee (MPC), raised the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) by a total of 875 basis points during the year, ending at a record 27.5%. The MPC also revised the asymmetric corridor to +500/-100 basis points around the MPR (from the previous +100/-300) and maintained the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) at 50%, while the Liquidity Ratio (LR) stayed at 30%.

On the global front, oil prices declined for the second consecutive year—dropping over 2% in 2024—as the post-pandemic demand recovery lost momentum. Weak demand from China and increased crude production from the United States and other non-OPEC countries led to oversupply, which pushed prices downward. Brent crude averaged $79.86 per barrel, while US West Texas Intermediate (WTI) fell by $1.84 per barrel, ending the year at $75.76.

The Nigerian naira depreciated sharply in 2024, falling by 62.75% to close at ₦1,549 per US dollar on the Nigerian Autonomous Foreign Exchange Rate Fixing (NAFEX), compared to ₦951.79 per US dollar in December 2023. This occurred despite several intervention measures by the CBN aimed at restoring confidence and stabilizing the foreign exchange market. The CBN undertook key reforms, including clearing the backlog of validated FX obligations, unifying exchange rates, and enhancing transparency through better communication. These efforts helped restore investor interest, evidenced by increased foreign portfolio investments and the oversubscription of Nigeria's first $900 million domestic dollar bond—receiving over 180% subscription.

Nigeria's foreign reserves also improved significantly in 2024, closing the year at $40.88 billion, an increase of $7.52 billion (22%) from $33.35 billion in January. This growth was driven by inflows from domestic dollar bonds, strong remittances from the diaspora, multilateral loans, and increased foreign portfolio investment.

THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY

In 2024, the Nigerian insurance industry continued to grow and improve, supported by new government rules, better public awareness, and a stronger need for protection against financial risks in many parts of the economy. Even though the country faced economic challenges like high inflation, unstable exchange rates, and reduced consumer spending, the industry showed strength and steady progress.

According to Agusto & Co., the industry grew by 32.27% in gross premium income, reaching over ₦1.1 trillion for the first time. This growth was not just because of inflation, but also because more people and businesses are now using insurance, thanks to better education about its benefits and easier access through improved distribution channels. Both life and non-life insurance areas performed well, helped by new products and digital services.

In 2024, the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) continued to push important reforms. One of the major changes was the introduction of the Risk-Based Capital (RBC) system. This new system makes insurance companies hold capital that matches the type and level of risks they take, instead of using the same requirement for all companies. This move is meant to make the industry more stable and transparent in the long run.

To improve customer service and ensure companies follow good business practices, NAICOM also introduced updated guidelines on how insurance companies should treat their customers. These changes are expected to build more trust in the industry and help it grow further.

Another major development was the passage of the Insurance Industry Consolidated Bill by the National Assembly. This bill, which is now awaiting the President's approval, proposes new capital requirements: ₦10 billion for life insurers, ₦15 billion for non-life insurers, and ₦35 billion for reinsurers. If signed into law, it will help strengthen the financial base of insurance companies and make the industry more competitive globally.

COMPANY FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

In 2024, FIN Insurance Company Limited delivered strong financial results, showing that we stayed focused, made smart decisions, and adapted well despite economic challenges.

Our Insurance Revenue grew by 30.6%, increasing from ₦5.36 billion in 2023 to ₦7.0 billion in 2024. This growth came from our focus on key business areas, keeping our customers satisfied, and expanding into new markets. The largest contributors to our General Business Insurance revenue were Motor (₦1.08 billion), Oil & Gas (₦2.85 billion), Fire (N1.39 billion), and Aviation (₦0.83 billion). These areas remain very important to our business, backed by our strong ability to manage risks and write quality policies.

In addition to growing our revenue, we also saw a major improvement in bottom-line. Our Profit Before Tax (PBT) rose to ₦10.77 billion in 2024 from ₦6.51 billion the year before. This increase was due to higher returns from our investments, better underwriting, and careful control of our expenses.

We remained financially strong, with enough capital and liquidity to meet our obligations. These results show that we are on the right path and remain committed to building long-term value for everyone connected to our business.

LOOKING AHEAD

As we look ahead, we remain optimistic about the future of FIN Insurance Company and the opportunities within the Nigerian insurance industry. Although the business environment may continue to present challenges, we are well-positioned to adapt and grow.

In 2025, we will continue to focus on digital innovation to improve our service delivery and make insurance more accessible and efficient for our customers. We also plan to grow our presence in the retail market by creating simple, flexible, and affordable insurance products designed to meet the needs of individuals, small businesses, and underserved communities.

A key part of our growth strategy is strengthening partnerships with insurance brokers and financial institutions. By working more closely with these partners, we aim to widen our distribution network, improve product visibility, and better serve clients across various sectors. These partnerships will help us reach more customers and enhance our ability to respond to diverse insurance needs.

In addition, we will continue to invest in our people, improve risk management, and maintain financial discipline to ensure the long-term sustainability of our business. With a clear direction, dedicated leadership, and the support of our stakeholders, we are confident in our ability to deliver another successful year.

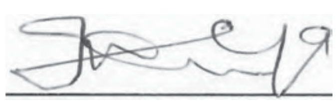
APPRECIATION.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to our shareholders for their continued trust and support. I also appreciate the dedication and hard work of our management team and staff, whose commitment made our achievements in 2024 possible.

We thank our clients and business partners, especially our brokers and financial institutions, for their confidence in FIN Insurance. We are also grateful to our regulators, particularly the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM), for their guidance and oversight.

As we move forward, we remain committed to delivering value, maintaining strong governance, and contributing to the growth of Nigeria's insurance industry.

Thank you.



Mr. Paul Kokoricha
Chairman, Board of Directors

PAUL KOKORICHA
CHAIRMAN

Mr. Paul Kokoricha holds a Bachelor of Science degree, Second Class Upper Division in Economics and won the Departmental Prize for the Best Graduating Student in Economics in 1982 from the University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

He is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria. Kokoricha worked for ten years in Arthur Andersen & Co. [previously a leading global accounting and consulting firm] providing accounting, consulting and audit services to varied clients in financial services, oil and gas, trading and manufacturing.

He gained extensive experience in accounting and audit turnarounds, business reorganizations and systems consulting. Prior to joining African Capital Alliance, he worked for Liberty Bank plc for eight years as Group Head of Operations with responsibility for trade finance products and customer service.

He joined African Capital Alliance in 2002 as the Chief Financial Officer before making a transition to fund manager role in 2004. He is currently the Managing Principal of Capital Alliance Private Equity I [CAPE I] and Capital Alliance Private Equity II [CAPE II] - a US$ 35 million and US$ 100 million private equity funds respectively. CAPE I and CAPE II have a number of international and Nigeria based investors, including leading international development finance institutions such as International Finance Corporation [IFC] - private sector arm of the World Bank; European Investment Bank; CDC Capital [formerly Commonwealth Development Corporation]; FMO [the Dutch Development Finance Corporation], as well as Nigeria-based institutions such as Citibank, Chevron Pension, Nigeria Breweries [Heineken]; UAC; Diamond Bank, etc. Most of these investors are represented in the Advisory Committee and Investment Committee; key governance organs of both funds.

In his role as Fund Manager, he champions all aspects of private equity investment management, including fundraising, deal origination, due diligence, deal structuring, investment and management of exits.

He is a director of several companies, including Johnnic Communications West Africa Limited, Compact Disc Technologies Nigeria Limited, Swift Networks Limit.

BASHIR BINJI

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Bashir Binji is a graduate of Usman Danfodio University, Sokoto with BSc in Management Studies. He is an Associate of Chartered Insurance Institute London and has an MBA from Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and a Diploma (Distinction) in Insurance from the famous West African Insurance Institute Banjul, The Gambia.

Binji started his Insurance career with Nigeria Reinsurance Corporation where he worked in Investment, Underwriting and Marketing departments. He then moved to pioneer Zenith Insurance Company a subsidiary of (Zenith Bank) as zonal Head/ Northern operations a position He held for 9 years.

Prior to joining FIN Insurance Company Limited as MD/CEO, Binji was appointed by the Federal Government as Executive Director, Operations and later Acted as MD/CEO of Nigeria Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC). He also served as member of the governing Council of Nigerian Insurers Association.

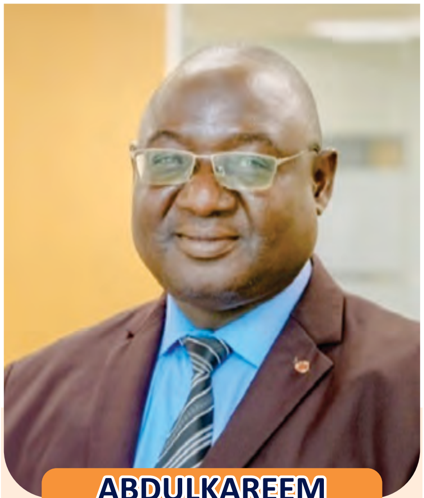
He has over 19 years' cognate experience in the industry. He has attended various courses in Insurance Risk Management and Marketing locally and internationally including 1 Year full time residential course at (WAII) Banjul, The Gambia

AMAKA ANDY-AZIKE

INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mrs Amaka is an accomplished professional and experienced Chief Executive Officer and Transformational Leader with three decades of work experience in the financial Service sector in Nigeria. She held Executive Management & Board positions in Pension Fund Management and Senior Leadership roles in Banking with proven track record of leading cross-functional teams and organizations through start-ups, change, turnaround, and growth.

She is versatile in Business Development, Financial Management, Fund Management, Credit & Risk Management and is personally credited with driving significant growth in revenues and profits responsibly, through strategic business and financial leadership.



ABDULKAREEM MOHAMMED SANI
INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. Abdulkareem Mohammed Sani holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Accountancy from the University of Maiduguri and a Master of Business Administration from the Ahamdu Bello University Zaria. He is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria. As well as a Fellow of the Institute.

He has over 2 decades of experience as a Chartered Accountant. His specialization includes Corporate Reporting, Financial Management, Taxation, Auditing, General Management, Mergers and acquisition.

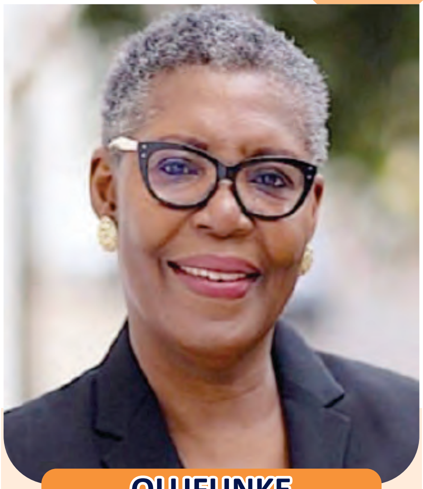
He worked with Yobe State Water Board, Adetona Isichie & Co and Quartz Technological Ventures Limited. Before joining NNDC Limited where he currently heads the Management Services Directorate.

Prior to joining the board of FIN Insurance Company Limited, He sat on the Board of many Companies. He is also a member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, United Kingdom.

MARTINS UWUILEKHUE
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. Martins Uwuilekhue has over 24 years' experience in the insurance segments such as Reinsurance, Underwriting, Risk Management, Oil & Gas, Bonds, Claims Management, Engineering, Corporate marketing, Business Development and Loss prevention. He was the GM, overseeing Technical and Risk Management Division of the Cornerstone group. Prior to that, he began his career as an underwriter at Franco-Nigeria Insurance Brokers.

Mr. Martins holds both a bachelor's and Master's degrees in Physiology from the University of Ibadan, and is an associate of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria [CIIN], He is an alumnus of Lagos Business School, as well as University of Texas. He has attended various specialized management courses/training internationally, such as Elementary Drilling and Petroleum fundamentals, from University of Texas and specialty in Oil Intermediate from the International Chartered Insurance Institute (CII).



OLUFUNKE AGBOR SAN
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mrs. Olufunke Agbor (SAN) is a Senior Advocate of Nigeria. She leads the Dispute Resolution Group of Dentons ACAS-Law and has over 40 years as a dispute resolution, litigation and Maritime lawyer.

She is a CEDR Accredited Mediator and Fellow Chartered Institute of Arbitration UK and Nigeria Branch (FCIArb)

She has written and presented several legal articles on maritime law and arbitration and related areas of law and has served as a resource person for the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies and the Annual Maritime Seminar for Judges.

EVI RACHEL IFEKWE

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Evi Ifekwe has over 30 years international multi sector, multi-cultural experience in Human Resources. She has MBA from the University of Lagos and BSc in Industrial Relations & Personnel Management from the University of Lagos.

She is a Certified Trainer and coach for Total S.E. globally. An active member, training facilitator, assigned coach and mentor of the Chartered Institute of Personnel Management (CIPM) Nigeria.

She is a Fellow of Chartered Institute of Personnel Development (CIPD) UK and she is heavily involved in the career and professional development of young HR professionals from different sectors in Nigeria Management.

KOLAWOLE ADEKOYA

ED, TECHNICAL OPERATIONS

Kolawole Adekoya is a seasoned insurance professional with over 28 years experience in the industry. Prior to joining FIN Insurance Company Limited as Executive Director, Technical Operations, he served as Principal Manager, Business Development for Lagos Region 1 with Cornerstone Insurance Plc. He started his professional career in 1991 as an Industrial Attaché' at Leadway Assurance Company Limited, where he later completed his National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) in 1995. In 1996, he assumed the role of Assistant Manager in Underwriting and Claims at Corporate Ideals Insurers Limited, and upon showcasing his talent for handling complex responsibilities, he then joined Jones Simplix & Co Insurance Brokers Limited the same year, swiftly rising to the position of Senior Manager of operations.

In 2002, he joined Cornerstone Insurance Plc, where he spent over 20 years in technical roles before transitioning to the marketing department. Kolawole's career is characterised by adaptability, unwavering dedication to excellence, and a profound understanding of the insurance industry.

He holds a Higher National Diploma (HND) in Insurance from Lagos State Polytechnic and is an Associate Member of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria (ACIIN), his profile portrays a veteran insurance professional whose journey has been marked by exceptional dedication and versatile expertise. His educational background, professional affiliations, and extensive hands-on experience showcase his comprehensive understanding of the industry. As a visionary leader, he continually sets ambitious goals and inspires others to excel, making him a driving force to the insurance sector's growth and success.

Managing Director's Statement

Dear Esteemed Shareholders, I am delighted to present to you a detailed summary of FIN Insurance Company Limited's performance in 2024. In this comprehensive report, we will highlight our financial achievements and the key developments that have shaped our business operations over the past year.

BASHIR BINJI
MANAGING DIRECTOR

THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY

In 2024, Nigeria's insurance sector experienced substantial regulatory reforms aimed at enhancing financial stability and boosting global competitiveness. According to Agusto & Co., the industry recorded remarkable growth of 32.27%, with total insurance revenue surpassing the ₦1 trillion mark for the first time, reaching ₦1.1 trillion. This milestone reflects rising consumer confidence, stronger regulatory oversight, and increased adoption of insurance products across retail and corporate markets. The key drivers of this growth included macroeconomic factors such as inflationary pressures, crude oil prices, and foreign exchange gains, which elevated asset values and premium volumes.

To strengthen the industry's resilience, the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) introduced revised market conduct guidelines and implemented a Risk-Based Capital (RBC) framework which requires insurers and reinsurers to maintain capital levels proportionate to their individual risk exposures which includes market, credit, operational and concentration risks.

In line with its risk-based supervision agenda, NAICOM also issued a Solvency Intervention Framework, which will take effect on January 1, 2025. The framework aims to proactively address solvency concerns and ensure insurers remain capable of meeting obligations to policyholders.

Meanwhile, the National Assembly passed the long-anticipated Insurance Industry Consolidated Bill, which proposes revised minimum capital requirements: ₦10 billion for life, ₦15 billion for non-life, and ₦35 billion for reinsurance companies. The bill is currently awaiting presidential assent and is expected to further strengthen the capital base and long-term stability of the industry.

GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS

During the year under review, we achieved a remarkable 31% growth in our general business portfolio, rising from N5.36 billion in 2023 to N7 billion in 2024. This growth was primarily driven by significant gains in our Oil & Gas, Motor and Aviation segments, which saw increases of 145%, 26%, and 111%, respectively when compared with the performance in 2023.

We have maintained a strong emphasis on enhancing the quality of our underwriting business through ongoing improvements to our risk acceptance criteria. We therefore remained hopeful that our future year performance would continue to witness descent progressive growth.

LOOKING AHEAD

As we look to the future, we remain optimistic about the continued evolution of the Nigerian insurance industry and the opportunities it presents. The regulatory reforms, including the implementation of the Risk-Based Capital framework and the anticipated Insurance Industry Consolidated Bill, are expected to foster a more stable, transparent, and competitive environment.

Our focus in the coming year will be on deepening customer engagement, expanding our digital footprint, and diversifying our product offerings to meet the dynamic needs of both retail and corporate clients. We will also continue to invest in our people, processes, and technology to enhance operational efficiency and service delivery.

In navigating the shifting macroeconomic and regulatory landscape, we are committed to building a resilient organization that not only adapts to change but leads with innovation, integrity, and customer-centricity. We are confident that with the right strategy, strong governance, and the dedication of our team, we will continue to create sustainable value for our stakeholders.

BASHIR BINJI
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Bashir Binji is a graduate of Usman Danfodio University, Sokoto with BSc in Management Studies. He is an Associate of Chartered Insurance Institute London and has an MBA from Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and a Diploma (Distinction) in Insurance from the famous West African Insurance Institute Banjul, The Gambia.

Binji started his Insurance career with Nigeria Reinsurance Corporation where he worked in Investment, Underwriting and Marketing departments. He then moved to pioneer Zenith Insurance Company a subsidiary of (Zenith Bank) as zonal Head/ Northern operations a position He held for 9 years.

Prior to joining FIN Insurance Company Limited as MD/CEO, Binji was appointed by the Federal Government as Executive Director, Operations and later Acted as MD/CEO of Nigeria Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC). He also served as member of the governing Council of Nigerian Insurers Association.

He has over 19 years' cognate experience in the industry. He has attended various courses in Insurance Risk Management and Marketing locally and internationally including 1 Year full time residential course at (WAII) Banjul, The Gambia

KOLAWOLE ADEKOYA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, TECHNICAL OPERATIONS

Kolawole Adekoya is a seasoned insurance professional with over 28 years experience in the industry. Prior to joining FIN Insurance Company Limited as Executive Director, Technical Operations, he served as Principal Manager, Business Development for Lagos Region 1 with Cornerstone Insurance Plc. He started his professional career in 1991 as an Industrial Attaché' at Leadway Assurance Company Limited, where he later completed his National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) in 1995. In 1996, he assumed the role of Assistant Manager in Underwriting and Claims at Corporate Ideals Insurers Limited, and upon showcasing his talent for handling complex responsibilities, he then joined Jones Simplix & Co Insurance Brokers Limited the same year, swiftly rising to the position of Senior Manager of operations.

In 2002, he joined Cornerstone Insurance Plc, where he spent over 20 years in technical roles before transitioning to the marketing department. Kolawole's career is characterised by adaptability, unwavering dedication to excellence, and a profound understanding of the insurance industry.

He holds a Higher National Diploma (HND) in Insurance from Lagos State Polytechnic and is an Associate Member of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria (ACIIN), his profile portrays a veteran insurance professional whose journey has been marked by exceptional dedication and versatile expertise. His educational background, professional affiliations, and extensive hands-on experience showcase his comprehensive understanding of the industry.

As a visionary leader, he continually sets ambitious goals and inspires others to excel, making him a driving force to the insurance sector's growth and success.

JULIET NWAMAKA AGU

HEAD, BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT, SOUTHWEST REGION

Juliet Agu is a graduate of Linguistics from the University of Ilorin, Kwara State. She holds an MBA in International Business Management from Lagos State University and is an Associate of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria (ACIIN), She also has a diploma in French Language from Alliance Francais and from French Village Badagry Lagos and is a member of both the National Institute of Marketing of Nigeria and Institute of Business Management, respectively.

Juliet started her insurance experience with A&G Insurance company and later joined Global Commerce Assurance Company Limited in year 2004, where she led a remarkable unit that grew the Brokers and direct clients base. And left to join Veritas kapital Assurance Plc, where she excelled in marketing, business development and very instrumental in building the customer base of the company especially the brokers' market. She joined FIN Insurance in April 2020 as Regional Manager Southwest.

She is result oriented and performance driven professional, a team player with valuable experience in business development, relationship management and customer retention. Well-qualified marketing systems leader offering demonstrated skill and success in managing internal and external processes and strengthening systems for optimal performance. Proficient in marketing (sales), budget administration and gifted in leading solid teams to handle high-volume operations with consistency, accuracy, and full compliance with regulatory requirements. Smart with talents in planning, budgeting, and forecasting. Reliable sales Manager focused on KPI oversight and mentoring employees.

She has attended several courses that cut across Marketing, Underwriting, Relationship Management, and Effective & Dynamic Leadership amongst others.

ADEJO ACHEMA

HEAD, BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT, NORTHERN REGION

Adejo Achema is a trained salesperson with over 20years experience in Marketing and Underwriting.

He started his career in Insurance after graduation with Cornerstone Insurance Plc and has since then worked in various units of the company ranging from Claims, Underwriting and Marketing. His marketing positions in Cornerstone Insurance started as the Branch Manager of Kaduna, Kano and later Abuja Branch. He was selected as a member of the team from Cornerstone Group that was seconded to FIN Insurance as acting of Head of Technical during the integration period.

He is an Accounting Graduate who has focused more on developing his career in Insurance. And he currently the Head of Business Development – Northern Region, to carry out the task of driving sales in the Northern Region.

He is a fellow of the Institute Certified Public Accountants of Nigeria and a member of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria (CIIN) He has attended several local and international courses in Leadership, Sales and Underwriting which includes Lagos Business School (Managerial Leadership in Sales and Marketing), and African Insurance Organization Conferences.

OLALEKAN MOSHOOD
HEAD, TECHNICAL DIVISION

Olalekan Moshood has over 22 years' experience in Technical Operations: spanning Underwriting, Claims Administration, Reinsurance and Risks Management, Insurance Broking. Prior to joining FIN Insurance Company Limited as the Head, Technical Division. He was the Group Head, Underwriting, Cornerstone Insurance Plc and transformation as demonstrated in his career path. Prior to that he worked as Regional Head, Northlink Insurance Brokers.

Olalekan is a graduate of Insurance from the Polytechnic, Ibadan, Nigeria with Upper Credit grade and a Fellow of Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria (FCIIN), an Associate member of the Nigerian Council of Registered Insurance Brokers (ANCRIB), Associate member of the Institute of Benefits & Trusts Management and Associate member of Institute of Islamic Finance Professional of Nigeria.

He has attended numerous local and international training courses across various fields of human endeavors.

LINDA NGUNAN IORKYAA
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Linda Iorkyaa holds a Bachelor of Science degree (BSc) in Chemistry at the University of Calabar. She also holds a postgraduate diploma in Management and master's degree (MBA) in business administration both at the Ahmadu Bello University Zaria.

She is an insurance practitioner with well over 20 years of experience in Sales, Marketing and Uunderwriting.

Prior to joining FIN Insurance Company Limited, she worked with Industrial and general Insurance company Ltd (IGI), Jonad insurance brokers and Guinea Insurance plc where she held various leadership positions.

She has attended various insurance trainings and conferences both locally and internationally.

OLAOLUWA EKUNDAYO
CONTROL SERVICES

Olaoluwa is a qualified Accountant with more than 15 years' well-rounded experience cutting across financial, accounting, regulatory and statutory reporting, business planning, performance management, audit, controls and risk management gained from key players in financial, investment, entertainment, audit and advertising service industries. Highly motivated, creative and growth-oriented professional with extraordinary multi-tasking, process improvement and team-playing skills and strong ability to adapt quickly and effectively to a dynamic environment

He has served FIN at various times as team lead finance operations, team lead finance reporting of Cornerstone Insurance Plc, Finance Executive at Food Concept Plc, Audit Executive at OJC Consulting.

Olaoluwa is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN) and an Associate of the Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria (CITN) and Member of the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA). He holds HND (Banking & Finance) from The Polytechnic, Ibadan and B.sc (Accounting) from Ajayi Crowther University.

DIVINE ONOSEN ALEGBE

HEAD, LEGAL & COMPLIANCE/DPO

Divine Alegbe holds a Masters of Law (LL.M) from University of East London and Masters of Business Administration (MBA) from University of Chichester, B.L from Nigerian Law School, and a Bachelors of Law (LL.B) from Ambrose Ali University and Diploma in Theology from Rhema Bible Training College.

She is an Associate member of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators of Nigeria (ACIS), a member of the Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) and member of the International Bar Association (IBA), an Associate member of Society for Corporate Governance of Nigeria (SCGN) and an Associate member of Business Recovery and Insolvency Practitioners (BRIPAN).

She is a specialist with over 15 years' experience in commercial and corporate legal practice. She has broad industry experience in Insurance, regulatory compliance, oil & gas, stake holders' engagement, Merger and Acquisition.

She has attended several advanced trainings both local and international. And had authored several articles.

She is currently the Head, Legal and Compliance Services and the Data Protection Officer (DPO) of FIN Insurance Company Limited.

TAIWO DAVID

HEAD, FINANCE DIVISION

Taiwo David holds master's in business administration (International Business) from Lagos State University. She has a Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Applied Accounting from Oxford Brookes University, Oxford, United Kingdom. She is a graduate of Accountancy from Federal Polytechnic, Ede, Osun State. She is also a Fellow of The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA), London, United Kingdom. In addition, she has been admitted as an Associate Member of Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria (CITN). She has bagged an Associate Member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN). She is a member of Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria (CIIN).

Before she joined FIN Insurance Company Limited in 2019 as Head of the Finance Division, she worked with Leadway Assurance Company Limited for fourteen years where she handled various accounting and finance functions. She later rose to be the Team lead, Management Accounts and Financial Reporting, a position she held till her resignation. Prior to joining Leadway, she had worked with Mr. Biggs and also in the telecommunications industry.

She has proficient skills spanning specialized areas such as Financial Reporting, Performance Management and Financial Analysis, Taxation and Tax Management, Financial Controls, Risks evaluation and Management, Treasury and Investment operations, Budgeting and Budgetary Control, Credit Control, and Relationship Management.

The Directors present their annual report on the affairs of FIN Insurance Company Limited ("the Company"),together with the financial statements and independent auditor's report for the year ended 31 December, 2024.

1. Legal form and principal activity

The Company was incorporated in 1981 as Yankari Insurance Company Limited and commenced operations in January, 1983. It traded in this name until 2007 when it was acquired by FinBank Plc. The name was changed to FIN Insurance Company Limited in 2008. FIN Insurance Company Limited is duly incorporated in Nigeria under the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, Cap C20, as a Private Limited Liability Company, and it is domiciled in Nigeria.

In 2014, the controlling shares in the Company Fund held by Fin Bank PLC were sold to Africa Capital Alliance Limited ("ACA") through ACA's investment vehicle, Capital Alliance Private Equity (III) Limited (CAPE III). By a members' resolution dated 11 February, 2014, CAPE III transferred its full holding of the Company's shares to Cornerstone Insurance PLC.

The corporate head office of the Company is 5, Idowu Taylor Street, Victoria Island, Lagos. The registered office is 34 Gana Street, Maitama District, Abuja The main activity of the Company is the provision of general insurance business.

2. Operating results

Highlights of the financial performance is as follows:

In thousands of Naira	**2024**	**2023**
Insurance revenue	7,004,393	5,358,349
Insurance service expenses	(6,247,995)	(3,771,772)
Profit before minimum and income tax	10,767,918	6,511,653
Minimum and Income tax expense	(1,423,840)	(2,375,203)
Profit after taxation	9,344,078	4,136,450

3. Directors

The directors who served during the year were:		***Approval Date**
Mr. Paul Kokoricha	Chairman	N/A
Mr. Bashir Binji	Managing Director	N/A
Mr. Martins Uwuilekhue	Non-Executive Director	N/A
Mr. Abdulkareem Mohammed Sani	Independent Non-Executive Director	N/A
*Mrs. Funke Agbor SAN	Non-Executive Director	19th March, 2024
*Mrs. Evi Ifekwe	Non-Executive Director	19th March, 2024
Mrs. Amaka Andy-Azike	Independent Non-Executive Director	N/A
*Mr. Kolawole Adekoya	Executive Director	20th September, 2024

* NAICOM Approval dates for the Directors appointed in the Year under review

4. Directors Shareholding:

No director has direct or indirect interest in the share capital of the Company (31 December 2024 : Nil)

Appointment of Directors

There were new appointments during the year under review. (See 3. above)

5. Shareholding Analysis

The shareholding pattern of the company is as stated below:

	31 December 2024		**31 December 2023**	
	No. of shares	**% holding**	**No. of shares**	**% holding**
Cornerstone Insurance Plc	4,834,156,136	96.68%	4,834,156,136	96.68%
Bancassure Limited	131,625,000	2.63%	131,625,000	2.63%
Gombe State Development Investment and Property	25,354,688	0.51%	25,354,688	0.51%
Others	8,864,176	0.18%	8,864,176	0.18%
Total	**5,000,000,000**	**100%**	**5,000,000,000**	**100%**

6. Directors interest in contracts
The Directors do not have any interest in contracts with the Company during the year, in accordance with Section 277 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria.

7. Property, Plant and equipment
Information relating to changes in property and equipment during the year is given in note 14 to the financial statements.

8. Employment of physically challenged
The Company operates a non-discriminatory policy on recruitment. Applications by physically challenged persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicants concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming physically challenged, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the Company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Company that the training, career development and promotion of physically challenged persons should, as far as possible, be identical with those of other employees. During the year under review there was no physically challenged person in its employment.

9. Employee health, safety and welfare
The Company's policy with regards to employees' health and safety is to ensure that the provisions of all safety and health legislations are rigorously complied with.

10. Employee involvement and training
The Company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued its practice of keeping them informed through written communication or general meetings on matters affecting them as employees and the various factors affecting the performance of the Company. This is achieved through regular meetings between management and staff of the Company. The employees, to the best of their ability are encouraged to participate in the activities of the Company. The Company also places emphasis on employee development and training. Members of staff embarked on different training programs in the course of the year.

11. Diversity in employment and gender representation
The number and percentage of male and female employed during the financial year vis-à-vis total workforce was as follows:

For the year ended 31 December 2024:

	Male Number	**Female** Number	**Total** Number	**Male** Percentage	**Female** Percentage
Employees	31	21	52	60%	40%
Gender analysis of the Board and top management is as follows:					
Board members	5	3	8	63%	38%
Top Management staff	12	8	20	60%	40%
Total	**17**	**11**	**28**		
Detailed analysis of the Board and top management is as follows:					
Executive Director (including CEO)	2	0	2	100%	0%
Non-Executive Directors (including Chairman)	3	3	6	50%	50%
Assistant General Manager	1	0	1	100%	0%
Principal Manager	1	0	1	100%	0%
Senior Manager	1	2	3	33%	67%
Manager	2	1	3	67%	33%
Deputy Manager	0	2	2	0%	100%
Assistant Manager	7	3	10	70%	30%
Total	**17**	**11**	**28**		

For the year ended 31 December 2023:

	Male Number	**Female** Number	**Total** Number	**Male** Percentage	**Female** Percentage
Employees	30	18	48	63%	38%
Gender analysis of the Board and top management is as follows:					
Board members	4	1	5	80%	20%
Top Management staff	8	7	15	53%	47%
Total	**12**	**8**	**20**		

Detailed analysis of the Board and top management is as follows:

Executive Director (including CEO)	1	0	1	100%	0%
Non-Executive Directors (including Chairman)	3	1	4	75%	25%
General Manager	1	0	1	100%	0%
Principal Manager	1	0	1	100%	0%
Senior Manager	1	2	3	33%	67%
Manager	1	1	2	50%	50%
Deputy Manager	0	2	2	0%	100%
Assistant Manager	4	2	6	67%	33%
Total	**12**	**8**	**20**		

12. Charitable Donations

During the year ended 31 December 2024, a sum of N3,000,000 (Three Million Naira only) was donated to Adebisi Awawu Foundation (31 December 2023: Nil).

13. Acquisition of own shares

The Company did not purchase any of its own shares during the year (31 December 2023: Nil).

14. Events after the reporting period

There were no events after the end of the reporting period which could have a material effect on the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 or the financial performance for the period ended on that date that have not been adequately recognised and/or disclosed.

15. Auditor

KPMG Professional Services, having satisfied the relevant corporate governance rules on their tenure in office, have indicated their willingness to continue in office as auditor to the Company. In accordance with section 401(1) & (2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020 the auditor will be re-appointed at the next annual general meeting of the Company without any resolution being passed.

By order of the Board

Isaiah Oreweme
PAC SOLICITORS
Company Secretary
FRC/2014/PRO/NBA/002/00000006267

23 April 2025

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

a FIN Insurance Company Limited has in place an effective governance mechanism that not only ensures proper over-sight of its business by the Directors and other principal organs of the Company, but also carries on its business in a manner that engenders public trust and confidence while meeting the expectations of all stakeholders.

b. Shareholding

The Company is principally owned by Cornerstone Insurance PLC (96.68%), Bancassurance Limited, Bauchi State Investment and Property Development, Gombe State Investment and Property Development, other institutional investors and individuals (3.32%).

c. Board of Directors

Our Corporate Governance policies and strategies are formulated by our Board of Directors which comprises members from different industries with a good blend of skills and in depth knowledge of the industry. The Board is responsible for the overall supervision of the Company and takes appropriate action to protect the interest of the shareholders and other stakeholders. The Board is responsible for providing entrepreneurial leadership for the Company within a framework of prudent and effective controls. It sets out the strategic direction, objectives, values and standards of the Company and ensures that the necessary financial, material and human resources are in place for the Company to meet its objectives and review Management performance. The Board meets every quarter and as frequently as exigencies demand on notice by the Chairman.

d. Board Structure

The Board is made up of a Non-Executive Chairman, Three (3) Non-Executive Directors, two (2) Independent Non-Executive Directors and two (2) Executive Directors which are the Managing Director/CEO and the Executive Director, Technical Operations. The Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the day to day running of the Company, assisted by the Management Committee.

e. Responsibilities of the Board

The Board is responsible for:

- Reviewing and providing guidance for The Company's corporate and business strategy, major plans of action and risk policy.
- The review and approval of annual budgets and business plans; setting performance objectives, monitoring implementation and corporate performance.
- Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures.
- Monitoring the effectiveness of the governance practices under which the Company operates and making appropriate changes as necessary.
- Ensuring the integrity of the Company's accounting and financial reporting systems, including the internal audit functions and that appropriate systems of control and risk monitoring are in place.
- Establishment of the various Committees of the Board including the terms of reference and review of reports of such Committees to address key areas of the Company's business.

Board of Directors

NAME	POSITION
Mr. Paul Kokoricha	Chairman
Mr. Bashir Binji	Managing Director
Mr. Martins Uwuilekhue	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Abdulkareem Mohammed Sani	Non-Executive Director (Independent)
Mrs. Amaka Andy-Azike	Non-Executive Director (Independent)
Mrs. Funke Agbor SAN	Non-Executive Director
Mrs. Evi Ifekwe	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Kolawole Adekoya	Executive Director

The Board meets at least every quarter but may hold extra-ordinary sessions to address urgent matters requiring the attention of the Board.

f. Board Committees

The Board carries out its oversight functions using its various Board Committees. This makes for efficiency and allows for a deeper attention to specific matters for the board. The Committees are set up in line with statutory and regulatory requirements and consistent with global best practice.

Membership of the Committees of the Board is intended to make the best use of the skills and experience of non-executive directors in particular.

The Committees have well defined terms of reference and Charters defining their scope of responsibilities in such a way as to avoid overlap of functions.

The Committees of the Board meet quarterly but may hold extraordinary sessions as business of the Company demands.

The following are the current standing Committees of the Board:

i. ***Finance, Investment and General Purpose Committee (FIGP)***

The FIGP Committee is currently made up of four (4) members and is chaired by a non-executive Director. The Committee considers the financial statements of the Company as well as the performance of the Company and compares it with budget. The FIGP Committee also assists the Board in making decisions relating to the Company's investment policies and makes recommendations to the Board on the Company's policy for investment and monitors the implementation of the Company's investment policies and procedures.

The membership of the Committee is as follows:

Mr. Martins Uwuilekhue	Chairman
Mrs. Evi Ifekwe	Member
Mr. Abdulkareem Mohammed Sani	Member
Mr. Bashir Binji	Member

ii. ***Governance, Nomination and Remuneration Committee***

The Committee makes recommendations to the Board on the Company's policy and structure for remuneration of all Board members and Senior Management reviews the structure, size, composition and succession of the Board, oversees human capital management, implements processes for Board evaluation, recommends policies and structures for effective corporate governance in line with best practices and carries out other matters delegated to it by the Board

The membership of the Committee is as follows:

Mrs. Amaka Andy-Azike	Chairman
Mrs. Funke Agbor SAN	Member
Mrs. Evi Ifekwe	Member
Mr. Martins Uwuilekhue	Member

iii. ***Audit, Compliance and Risk Management Committee***

The Committee has oversight responsibility for the overall risk assessment of various areas of the Company's operations and performance and risk management systems to ensure effective risk management through appropriate control systems. The Committee provides oversight of the Company's financial reporting process, its audit processes, the system of internal controls and compliance with laws and regulations. The Committee reviews the results of each financial year audit with Management and the External Auditors, including matters required to be communicated to the Committee under generally accepted auditing standards. The Committee meets at least once every quarter.

The membership of the Committee is as follows:

Mr. Abdulkareem Mohammed Sani	Chairman
Mrs. Amaka Andy-Azike	Member
Mrs. Funke Agbor SAN	Member
Mr. Bashir Binji	Member

BOARD AND BOARD COMMITTEES MEETINGS

The table below shows the frequency of meetings of the Board of Directors, Board Committees and members' attendance at these meetings during the year under review.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING ATTENDANCE

Directors	14 Mar 24	25 Apr 24	28 Aug 24	24 Oct 24	4 Dec 24
Mr. Paul Kokoricha	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Mr. Bashir Binji	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mr. Martins Uwuilekhue	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mr. Abdulkareem Mohammed Sani	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mrs. Funke Agbor SAN	NYA	N	Y	Y	Y
Mrs. Evi Ifekwe	NYA	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mrs. Amaka Andy-Azike	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mr. Kolawole Adekoya	NYA	NYA	NYA	NYA	Y

Key: ***NYA-Not Yet Appointed,*** ***Y-Present,*** ***N-Absent***

The membership and attendance register of the members of the various Board Committee as at 31st December,2024 was as follows:

COMMITTEES' MEETING ATTENDANCE	**Governance, Nomination & & Remuneration Committee** 29 February 2024 18 April 2024 08 August 2024 15 October 2024	**Audit, Compliance & Risk Management Committee** 29 February 2024 18 April 2024 08 August 2024 15 October 2024	**Finance Investment and General Purpose Committee** 29 February 2024 18 April 2024 08 August 2024 15 October 2024 28 November 2024
Number of Meetings	**4**	**4**	**5**
Mr. Paul Kokoricha	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mr. Bashir Binji	N/A	4	5
Mr. Martins Uwuilekhue	4	2	5
Mr. Abdulkareem Mohammed Sani	1	4	5
Mrs. Amaka Andy-Azike	4	4	N/A
Mrs. Funke Agbor SAN	2	2	N/A
Mrs. Evi Ifekwe	2	N/A	3

Key: N/A-Not applicable

Management Committee

The Management Committee comprises the senior management of the Company and has been established to identify, analyse, and make recommendations on risks arising from day-to-day activities. They also ensure that risk limits as contained in the Board and Regulatory policies are complied with. Members of the management committee make contributions to the respective Board Committees and also ensure that recommendations of the Board Committees are effectively and efficiently implemented. They meet monthly and as frequently as the need arises.

Relationship with Shareholders

The Company maintains an effective communication with its shareholders, which enables them understand the business, financial condition and operating performance and trends. In addition to the Annual Report and Accounts, the Company maintains an up to date website that provides information on a wide range of issues for all stakeholders.

J.K. RANDLE
INTERNATIONAL
Chartered Accountants
& Management Consultants

"X KPMG HOUSE"
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REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL CONSULTANTS ON THE APPRAISAL OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FIN INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

The Board of Directors of FIN Insurance Company Limited renewed its mandate to J. K. Randle International to conduct the evaluation of its performance for the year ended 31st December 2024 in accordance with the provisions of the NAICOM Code of Corporate Governance Guidelines for Insurance and Reinsurance Companies 2021 (CGGIRC) which was issued in March 2021 (NAICOM Code) and in accordance with the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance issued by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria in 2018.

The Board of FIN Insurance Company Limited had eight Directors during the year ended 31st December 2024. It consisted of two Executive Directors, including the Managing Director/Chief Executive officer, and six Non-Executive Directors, including the Chairman of the Board. There was no retirement/exit from the Board but three additional directors were appointed during the year. Two of the Non-Executive Directors are Independent Directors appointed based on the criteria laid down by the NAICOM Code for the appointment of Independent Directors and core values enshrined in the Company's Code of Corporate Governance.

The composition of the Board during the year was in accordance with Best Practice and in conformity with NAICOM Code of Corporate Governance Guidelines for Insurance and Reinsurance Companies 2021 (CGGIRC). The ratio of Non-Executive Directors to Executive Directors is in line with Best Practice and the NAICOM Code. There were three female members on the Board as at 31st December, 2024.

The Board organised an induction programme for the newly appointed directors. The newly appointed directors have wealth of experience, and they have added value to the Board of FIN Insurance Company Limited. The skills mix and experience base are adequate for the functions of the Board. The Board continued to review the performance of Management in line with the Company's business plan during the year. The Board adequately challenged the assumptions of Management regarding the implementation of the Company's business plans.

The Board had four meetings during the year and the level of attendance is satisfactory. The conduct of the meetings followed conventional procedures in a conducive atmosphere where all members expressed their views freely. The agenda of the Board consisted of relevant strategic issues in order to address the critical and emerging challenges within the Company and the industry. The activities of the Board were well documented in the minutes book.

The Board performed all the functions that fell within the purview of its oversight responsibilities which arose during the period under review. The Board also performed other statutory responsibilities including rendering the accounts of the operations and activities of the Company to the shareholders. All the members had equal opportunities and contributed constructively to the deliberations of the Board. Management provided adequate information while the Company Secretariat ensured compliance with Corporate Governance requirements and maintained accurate records of the proceedings of the Board and Board Committees which facilitated informed decision-making and monitoring. To a large extent, our previous recommendations have been implemented by the Board.

At the conclusion of the exercise, we recommended that the Board should continue to focus on the Company's strategy in order to be able to achieve the transformational initiatives that have been put in place. It should also intensify its efforts to establish proper risk management culture in order to continue to mitigate any kind of risk. We also recommend that the Board should intensify its efforts to increase the company's retention strategies in order to expand the business of the Company and to maximise profit.

Bashorun J. K. Randle, OFR
Chairman/Chief Executive
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000002703

25th April, 2025

Statement of Director's Responsibilities

The Directors accept responsibility for the preparation of the Audited Financial Statements of the company for the period ended 31 December 2024 that gives a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023, Insurance Act 2003 and relevant National Insurance Commission of Nigeria ("NAICOM') circulars.

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 financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

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

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS BY:

Paul Kokoricha
Chairman
FRC/2015/ICAN/00000013047
23 April 2025

Bashir Binji
Managing Director
FRC/2016/CIIN/00000015624
23 April 2025

Statement of Corporate Responsibility

Further to the provisions of section 405 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020, we, the Managing Director and Head of Finance, hereby certify the financial statements of FIN Insurance Company Limited for the year ended 31 December 2024 as follows:

(a) That we have reviewed the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024

(b) That the audited financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact which would make the statements misleading in the light of the circumstances under which such statement was made

(c) That the audited financial statements and all other financial information included in the statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the Company as of and for, the year ended 31 December 2024

(d) That we are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls and have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company is made known to the officer by other officers of the companies, during the year ended 31 December 2024

(e) That we have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls within 90 days prior to the date of audited financial statements, and certify that the Company's internal controls are effective as of that date.

(f) That there were no significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our evaluation, including any corrective action with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses

(g) That we have disclosed the following information to the Company's Auditors and Audit Committee

(i) there are no significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarise, and report financial data, and have identified for the Company's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls, and

(ii) there is no fraud that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control

Bashir Binji
Managing Director
FRC/2016/CIIN/00000015624
23 April 2025

Taiwo David
Head, Finance
FRC/2020/004/00000020664
23 April 2025

To the Members of FIN Insurance Company Limited

In accordance with the provisions of Section 404 (7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the members of the Audit Committee of FIN Insurance Company Limited hereby report as follows:

1 The scope and planning of the external and internal audit were adequate in our opinion

2 The accounting and reporting policies of the Company are in accordance with statutory requirements and agreed ethical practices

3 The internal control was being constantly and effectively monitored

4 The external auditors' management report received satisfactory response from management

Mr Abdulkareem Mohammed Sani
Chairman, Audit & Compliance Committee
FRC/2015/ICAN/00000010685
23 April 2025

Members of the Audit, Compliance and Risk Management Committee are :

Mr. Abdulkareem Mohammed Sani - Chairman

Mrs. Amaka Andy-Azike - Member

Mrs. Funke Agbor SAN - Member

Mr. Bashir Binji - Member

Risk Management Declaration

For the year ended 31 December 2024

We, the Directors on behalf of Fin Insurance Company Limited, hereby endorse to the best of our knowledge and belief, having made appropriate enquiries that:

a. The Company has instituted an operational structure aimed at adhering to the guidelines established by the National Insurance Commission in relation to establishing a risk management framework for Insurers and Reinsurers in Nigeria;

b. The Board is satisfied with the efficacy of the methods surrounding the production of financial information of the Company;

c. The Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control structure functions are embedded in the Company's operational framework and are functioning effectively.

Mr. Paul Kokoricha
Chairman
FRC/2015/ICAN/0000001304
23 April 2025

Mr. Bashir Binji
Managing Director
FRC/2016/CIIN/00000015624
23 April 2025

Certification Pursuant to Section 1.3 of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

I, Bashir Binji, certifies that:

a) I have reviewed the Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting as of 31 December 2024 of Fin Insurance Company Limited ("the Company");

b) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omits 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 entity as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

d) The Company's other certifying officer and I:
   1) are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls;
   2) 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, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
   3) 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 IFRS Accounting Standards;
   4) 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 and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control system, to the Company's auditors and the audit committee:
   1) That there are no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal control system which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
   2) That there is no 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 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 our evaluation.

Name: Mr. Bashir Binji
Designation: Chief Executive Officer
FRC No: FRC/2016/CIIN/00000015624

Signature: ____________________

Date: 23 April 2025

Certification Pursuant to Section 1.3 of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

I, Mrs. Taiwo David, certifies that:

a) I have reviewed the Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting as of 31 December 2024 of Fin Insurance Company Limited ("the Company");
b) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omits 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 entity as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
d) The Company's other certifying officer and I:
    1) are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls;
    2) 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, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
    3) 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 IFRS Accounting Standards;
    4) 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 and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control system, to the Company's auditors and the audit committee:
    1) That there are no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal control system which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
    2) That there is no 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 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 our evaluation

Name: Mrs. Taiwo David
Designation: Chief Financial Officer
FRC No: FRC/2020/004/00000020664

Signature:____________________

Date: 23 April 2025

Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting as of 31 December 2024

The management of Fin Insurance Company Limited ("the Company") is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as required by the Financial Reporting Council (Amendment) Act, 2023.

The management of Fin Insurance Company Limited assessed the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting of the Company as of 31 December 2024 using the criteria set forth in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("the COSO Framework") and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

As of December 31, 2024, the management of Fin Insurance Company Limited did not identify any material weakness in its assessment of internal control over financial reporting.

As a result, management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2024, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The Company's independent auditor, KPMG Professional Services, who audited the financial statements included in this Annual Report, issued an unmodified conclusion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of 31 December 2024 based on the limited assurance engagement performed by them. KPMG Professional Services' limited assurance report is included the Annual Report.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred subsequent to the date of our evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting that significantly affected, or are reasonably likely to significantly affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Mr. Bashir Binji

MD/CEO

FRC/2016/CIIN/00000015624

Mrs. Taiwo David

CFO

FRC/2020/004/00000020664

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Lagos

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Independent Auditor's Limited Assurance Report

[redacted]

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Other matter

We have audited the financial statements of Fin Insurance Company Limited in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, and our report dated 5 June 2025 expressed an unmodified opinion of those financial statements.

Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities for Internal Control over Financial reporting

The Board of Directors of Fin Insurance Limited 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 Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our assurance engagement.

Our responsibilities

The Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance") requires that we plan and perform the assurance engagement and provide a limited assurance report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our assurance engagement.

Summary of the work we performed as the basis for our conclusion

We exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the engagement. As prescribed in the Guidance, 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 been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial reporting

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:

(i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

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(ii) 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

(iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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. Furthermore, 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.

Signed:

Kabir

Kabir O. Okunola
FRC/2012/ICAN/00000000428
For: KPMG Professional Services
Chartered Accountants
5 June 2025
Lagos, Nigeria.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of FIN Insurance Company Limited

[redacted]

reported claims (IBNR).

KPMG Professional Services, a partnership registered in Nigeria and a member firm of the KPMG global organisation of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee.

Registered in Nigeria No BN 986925

A list of partners is available for inspection at the firm's address.

The Company uses the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) under IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*. The PAA is applied for the measurement of the groups of insurance contracts in the non-life segment.

The result of directors' assessments regarding the calculation of the liability for incurred claims depends on inputs, the choice of actuarial methods and the precision of management judgment in determining actuarial assumptions. Key assumptions with the greatest impact on the carrying amount in respect of non-life insurance contracts involve economic assumptions about inputs such as inflation rate, discount rates as well as estimated future payments for claims, hence the eventual outcome is uncertain.

The level of complexity, the assumptions and judgment involved in estimating these amounts make insurancecontract liabilities a matter of significance to our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures included the following:

- We evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key controls implemented by the Company which includes management review of data used for the valuation of insurance contract liabilities.
- We evaluated the completeness, accuracy and relevance of data used in determining the assumptions by testing the underlying information on a sample basis.
- Assisted by our actuarial specialists, we performed the following additional procedures:
    - evaluated management's PAA eligibility assessment, accuracy of insurance cohorts and the computation of insurance revenue for selected portfolios for each cohort under PAA .
    - evaluated the appropriateness of methods/models and assumptions to determine ultimate expected claims including ultimate claims ratios, frequency and severity of claims, payment patterns and the discount rate curves.
    - assessed the assumptions used in estimating risk adjustments to evaluate whether it is in line with the requirements of the relevant accounting standard and industry practices.
    - assessed whether the method/model for determining future cash flows is in line with the requirements of the relevant accounting standard and standard industry practices.
- We assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial statements related to the liability for incurred claims associated with the premium allocation approach, considering the requirements of IFRS 17.

The Company's accounting policy on valuation of insurance contract liabilities and related disclosures are shown in Note 3(m) Accounting *policy*, Note 4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments and Note 13 Insurance contract liabilities.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the corporate information, directors' report, corporate governance report, statement of director's responsibility, statement of corporate responsibilities, report of the audit committee, risk management declaration, Certification Pursuant to Section 1.3 of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting as of 31 December 2024 and other national disclosures but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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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 Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023, *the Insurance Act 2003 and relevant National Insurance Commission of Nigeria ("NAICOM") Circulars,* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing 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 Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Audit Committee 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.

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From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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

Compliance with the requirements of Schedule 5 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020

i. 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.

ii. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from branches not visited by us.

iii. The Company’s statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account and returns.

Penalties

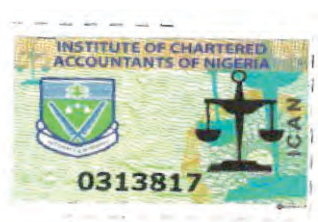
The Company did not pay any penalties in respect of contravention of the requirements of the National Insurance Commission Guidelines and Circulars during the year ended 31 December 2024.

Compliance with FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, we performed a limited assurance engagement and reported on management’s assessment of the Com pany's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024. The work performed was done in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* and the FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. We have issued an unmodified conclusion in our report dated 5 June 2025.

Signed:

Kabir O. Okunlola
FRC/2012/ICAN/00000000428
For: KPMG Professional Services
Chartered Accountants
5 June 2025
Lagos, Nigeria.



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Financial Position
As at

In thousands of Naira	Notes	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	15,269,393	9,029,161
Investment securities	6	13,993,988	7,459,922
Trade receivables	7	226,589	64,226
Reinsurance contract assets	12	3,252,140	1,608,519
Other receivables and prepayments	8	300,009	126,732
Investment properties	10	872,000	765,000
Intangible assets	11	5,446	7,718
Property and equipment	14	2,392,449	2,209,142
Statutory deposits	15	500,000	500,000
Total Assets		**36,812,014**	**21,770,420**
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	12	6,779,119	3,368,446
Other Insurance related liabilities	16	1,114,752	610,247
Accrual and other liabilities	17	830,105	621,466
Current income tax liabilities	18	262,819	156,549
Deferred tax liability	19	3,616,572	2,381,338
Total liabilities		**12,603,367**	**7,138,046**
Net assets		**24,208,647**	**14,632,374**
Equity			
Ordinary share capital	20	5,000,000	5,000,000
Share premium	21	93,878	93,878
Statutory contingency reserve	22	4,095,925	2,227,110
Other reserves	23	2,047,291	1,815,095
Retained earnings	24	12,971,553	5,496,291
Total equity		**24,208,647**	**14,632,374**

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 April 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Paul Kokoricha
Chairman
FRC/2015/ICAN/00000013047

Mr. Bashir Binji
Managing Director
FRC/2016/CIIN/00000015624

Taiwo David
Head, Finance
FRC/2020/004/00000020664

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended

In thousands of Naira	Notes	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Insurance revenue	25	7,004,393	5,358,349
Insurance service expenses	26	(6,247,995)	(3,771,772)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	27	(1,432,168)	(2,268,678)
Insurance service result		**(675,770)**	**(682,101)**
Interest revenue using effective interest rate method	28	2,033,415	827,761
Net gain from foreign exchange	29(a)	10,589,152	7,238,172
Other investment income	29(b)	146,543	161,205
Expected credit loss on financial assets	30(b)	(12,412)	(43,136)
Net Investment income		**12,756,698**	**8,184,002**
Finance income from insurance contracts issued	29(c))	55,303	-
Finance expense from reinsurance contracts held	29(c)	(17,334)	-
Net Insurance finance income		**37,969**	**-**
Net Insurance and Investment result		**12,118,897**	**7,501,901**
Share of gain of joint venture	9	-	361
Other operating income	30	14,417	907
Depreciation of property & equipment	14	(65,278)	(51,737)
Amortisation	11	(4,195)	(4,854)
Personnel expenses	31	(709,194)	(543,680)
Other operating expenses	32	(586,729)	(391,245)
Profit before minimum and income tax		**10,767,918**	**6,511,653**
Minimum tax	33(a)	(99,269)	(69,239)
Profit before income tax		**10,668,649**	**6,442,414**
Income tax expense	33(a)	(1,324,572)	(2,305,964)
Profit for the period		**9,344,077**	**4,136,450**
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Revaluation gain on land and building	14(d)	188,793	289,898
Tax effects on other comprehensive income	19(b)	(18,879)	(28,990)
FVOCI equity securities Net change in fair value	23	62,282	341,415
		232,196	**602,323**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		**232,196**	**602,323**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**9,576,273**	**4,738,774**
Profit attributable to shareholders of the company		**9,344,077**	**4,136,450**
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders		**9,576,273**	**4,738,774**
Basic earnings per share (kobo)	34	187k	83k

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity

In thousands of Naira	Share Capital	Share premium	Other Reserves	Statutory contingency reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2024	5,000,000	93,878	1,815,095	2,227,110	5,496,291	14,632,374
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-		-	-	9,344,077	9,344,077
Transfer to statutory contingency reserves	-		-	1,868,815	(1,868,815)	-
	-	-	-	1,868,815	7,475,262	9,344,077
Other comprehensive income						
Fair value gain on FVOCI securities	-	-	62,282	-	-	62,282
Revaluation gain on land and building, net of taxes	-	-	169,914	-	-	169,914
Exchange loss on available for sale instruments	-	-	-	-	-	
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	232,196	1,868,815	7,475,262	9,576,273
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**5,000,000**	**93,878**	**2,047,291**	**4,095,925**	**12,971,553**	**24,208,647**

In thousands of Naira	Share Capital	Share premium	Other Reserves	Statutory contingency reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2023, as previously reported	5,000,000	93,878	1,212,773	1,399,820	2,174,992	9,881,463
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9 (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance as at 1 January 2023	**5,000,000**	**93,878**	**1,212,773**	**1,399,820**	**2,187,132**	**9,893,603**
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the period	-		-	-	4,136,449	4,136,449
Transfer to contingency reserves	-		-	827,290	(827,290)	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**827,290**	**3,309,159**	**4,136,449**
		-	-	-		
Other comprehensive income						**-**
Fair value gain on FVOCI securities	-	-	341,415	-	-	341,415
Revaluation gain on land and building, net of taxes	-	-	260,907	-	-	260,907
Exchange loss on available for sale instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period (restated)	-	-	602,322	827,290	3,309,159	4,738,771
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**5,000,000**	**93,878**	**1,815,095**	**2,227,110**	**5,496,291**	**14,632,374**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended

In thousands of Naira	Note	31-Dec-24	31 Dec-2023
Cash flow from operating activities			
Insurance premium received	41(a)	7,793,027	5,666,998
Premium deposits	41(a)	343,045	124,300
Reinsurance premium paid	41(b)	(3,551,128)	(2,942,129)
Reinsurance commission received	41(c)	1,742,323	850,711
Reinsurance claim received	41(d)	743,766	433,330
Insurance benefits and claims paid	13	(2,225,253)	(1,919,082)
Commission paid	13	(1,632,061)	(1,044,490)
Cash paid to employees	31	(709,194)	(543,680)
Corporate tax paid	18	(133,083)	(126,642)
Management expenses and other operating cashflow	41(e)	(4,293,386)	(834,133)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(1,921,944)**	**(334,817)**
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest income received	41(f)	2,105,317	761,375
Rent received	41(h)	12,000	4,833
Dividend income received	41(g)	27,396	68,370
Proceeds on disposal of property and equipment	41(i)	13,490	20,124
Purchase of intangible assets	11	(1,923)	(7,435)
Purchase of property and equipment	14	(59,809)	(199,059)
Proceeds on disposal of Joint Venture	9	-	591
Purchase of FVOCI financial assets	6(c)(i)	-	(13,567)
Proceeds on disposal/redemption of FVOCI financial assets	29(b)i	759	27,134
Net cash generated from investing activities		**2,097,230**	**662,366**
Cash flows from financing activities:		-	-
Net cash generated from/ used in financing activities		-	-
Net Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		175,286	327,549
Foreign exchange revaluation gains/(loss)		6,064,945	4,115,710
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		9,029,161	4,585,902
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**5**	**15,269,393**	**9,029,161**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

1 **Reporting Entity**

FIN Insurance Company Limited was incorporated in 1981 as Yankari Insurance Company Limited and commenced business in January 1983. It traded in this name until 2007 when it was acquired by Finbank Plc, a former subsidiary of FCMB Plc. The name was changed to FIN Insurance Company Limited in 2008. FIN Insurance Company Limited is incorporated in Nigeria under the Companies and Allied Matters Act as a limited liability company and it is domiciled in Nigeria. It is currently a subsidiary of Cornerstone Insurance Plc.

The registered office of the Company is 34 Gana Street Maitama FCT-Abuja.
The main activity of the Company is the provision of General insurance business. This includes Fire insurance, Motor insurance, Accident insurance, Marine insurance and other non-life insurance services.

1.1 **Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies, supported by reasonable judgment and estimates. The directors have a reasonable expectation, based on an appropriate assessment of a comprehensive range of factors, that the company has adequate resources to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

2 **Basis of preparation**

(a) **Statement of compliance**

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been prepared in accordance with, and comply with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and its interpretation committee effective and available as at 31 December 2024, comply with the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023, the Insurance Act 2003 and relevant National Insurance Commission of Nigeria ("NAICOM") circulars.

(b) **Functional and presentation currency**

The financial statements are presented in Naira, which is the Company's functional currency. Financial information presented in Naira has been rounded to the nearest thousands except where indicated.

(c) **Basis of measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following:

- financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss
- financial instruments measured at fair value through OCI
- Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts measured at fulfilment cash flows
- Investment properties measured at fair value

The Company adopts the accrual basis of accounting where it records accounting transactions for revenue when earned and expenses when

(d) **Reporting period**

The financial statements have been prepared for the year ended 31 December 2024. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 23 April 2025.

(e) **Use of estimates and judgments**

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainties and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

(f) **Regulation**

The Company is regulated by NAICOM under the National Insurance Act of Nigeria. The Act specifies certain provisions which have impact on financial reporting as follows:

i) Section 20 (1a) provides that provisions for unexpired risks shall be calculated on a time apportionment basis of the risks accepted in the year;

ii) Section 20 (1b) 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 per centum of the estimated figure for outstanding claims in respect of claims incurred but not reported at the end of the year under review. Under IFRS the Incurred but not Reported (IBNR) claims are included in the reserves is as determined by the Actuary;

iii) Sections 21 (1) and 22 (1b) require maintenance of contingency reserves for general businesses at specified rates as set out under Section 21 (2) to cover fluctuations in securities and variation in statistical estimates;

iv) Section 24 requires the maintenenance of a margin of solvency to be calculated in accordance with the Act.

The FRC Act provides that in the matters of financial reporting if there is any inconsistency between the FRC Act and of other Act or law, the FRC Act shall supercede the other Act or law. The FRC Act provides that IFRS shall be the national financial reporting framework in Nigeria. Consequently, the following provision of the National Insurance Act, which conflict with the provisions of IFRS has not been adopted:

- the requirement to provide 10 per cent for outstanding claims in respect of claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) at the end of the year under review under section 20 (1b);

The Company has complied with all the relevant sections of the NAICOM regulation and FRC act.

(g) New or Amended standards and interpretations effective for the period beginning on or after 1 January 2024
The effective interpretations and standards that need to be considered for financial year ended 31 December 2024 are listed below:

- ***Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)***
  Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases require a seller-lessee impacts how a seller-lessee subsequently measures lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognize any amount of gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The amendment also requires the seller-lessee to include variable lease payments when it measures a lease liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction.

  The amendments confirm the following:
- On initial recognition, the seller-lessee includes variable lease payments when it measures a lease liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction
- After initial recognition, the seller-lessee applies the general requirements for subsequent accounting of the lease liability such that it recognizes no gain or loss relating to the right of use it retains

  A seller-lessee may adopt different approaches that satisfy the new requirements on subsequent measurement

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with earlier application permitted.

  Under IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors , a seller-lessee will need to apply the amendments retrospectively to sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into or after the date of initial application of IFRS 16. This means that it will need to identify and re- examine sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into since implementation of IFRS 16 in 2019, and potentially restate those that included variable lease payments.

  The Company has reviewed its books and confirmed that this is not applicable to its current operations

- ***Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendment to IAS 1)***
  Under existing IAS 1 requirements, companies classify a liability as current when they do not have a conditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. As part of its amendments, the Board has removed the requirement for a right to be unconditional and instead, now requires that a right to defer settlement must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period

  The existing requirement to ignore management's intentions or expectations for settling a liability when determining its classification is unchanged.

  In addition, a company will classify a liability as non-current if it has a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after reporting date. Such right may be subject to a company complying with the conditions (covenants) specified in a loan arrangement.

  The amendments also clarify how a company classifies a liability that includes a counterparty conversion option, which could either be recognized as either equity or liability separately from the liability component under IAS 32 Financial instruments: Presentation.

  The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

  The Company has reviewed its books and confirmed that has no impact on its current operations.

- ***Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendment to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)***
  The amendments apply to supplier finance arrangements that have all the following characteristics.

- A finance provider pays an amount the company (the buyer) owes its suppliers.
- A company agrees to pay under the terms and conditions of the arrangements on the same date or later than its suppliers are paid.
- The company is provided with extended payment terms or suppliers benefit from early payment terms, compared with the related invoice payment due date.

The amendments do not apply to arrangements for financing receivables or inventory.

The amendments introduce additional disclosure requirements for companies that enter into these arrangements. However, they do not address the classification and presentation of the related liabilities and cash flows.

The amendments introduce two new disclosure objectives – one in IAS 7 and another in IFRS 7 – for a company to provide information about its supplier finance arrangements that would enable users (investors) to assess the effects of these arrangements' om the company's liabilities and cash flows, and the company's exposure to liquidity risk.

Under the amendments, companies also need to disclose the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement.

The amendments also add supplier finance arrangements as an example to the existing disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 on factors a company might consider when providing specific quantitative liquidity risk disclosures about its financial liabilities.

The Company has reviewed its books and confirmed that this is not applicable to its current operations

(h) New standards and interpretations not yet effective for a 31 December 2024 year end

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2024 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Group has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements. Those Standards, Amendments to Standards and Interpretations which may be relevant to the Group (or Company) are set out below. The Group and Company do not plan to adopt these standards early. The standards will be adopted in the period that they become mandatory unless otherwise indicated

Standard/Interpretation	Date issued	Effective date Periods beginning on or after	Summary of the requirements and impact assessment
Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of exchangeability	1-Aug-23	1-Jan-25	The amendments clarifies: • when a currency is exchangeable into another currency; and • how a company estimates a spot rate when a currency lacks exchangeability. Assessing exchangeability: When to estimate a spot rate. A currency is exchangeable into another currency when a company is able to exchange that currency for the other currency at the measurement date and for a specified purpose. When a currency is not exchangeable, a company needs to estimate a spot rate. Estimating a spot rate: Meeting the estimation objective A company's objective when estimating a spot rate is only that it reflects the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments contain no specific requirements on how to estimate a spot rate. Therefore, when estimating a spot rate a company can use: • an observable exchange rate without adjustment; or • another estimation technique. Under the amendments, companies will need to provide new disclosures to help users assess the impact of using an estimated exchange rate on the financial statements. This may include: • the nature and financial impacts of the currency not being exchangeable • the spot exchange rate used; • the estimation process; and • risks to the company because the currency is not exchangeable The company is still evaluating the impact of the amendments

Standard/Interpretation	Date issued	Effective date Periods beginning on or after	Summary of the requirements and impact assessment
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1-Aug-23	1-Jan-25	The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to the classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The key amendments include the following: •Settlement of financial liabilities through electronic payment systems: The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date'. However, the amendments provide an exception for the derecognition of financial liabilities. This exception allows the company to derecognise its trade payable before the settlement date when it uses an electronic payment system, provided that specified criteria are met. •Additional SPPI Test for Contingent Features: The amendments introduce an additional SPPI test for financial assets with contingent features that are not directly related to a change in basic lending risks or costs – for example, where the cash flows change depending on whether the borrower meets an ESG target specified in the loan contract. Under the amendments, certain financial assets, including those with ESG-linked features, could now meet the SPPI criterion, provided that their cash flows are not significantly different from an identical financial asset without such a feature. •Clarification on Contractually Linked Instruments (CLIs): The amendments clarify the key characteristics of CLIs and how they differ from financial assets with non-recourse features. They also include factors that a company needs to consider when assessing the cash flows underlying a financial asset with non-recourse features (the 'look through' test). •Additional Disclosure Requirements: The amendments require additional disclosures for investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments with contingent features that are not directly related to a change in basic lending risks or costs and are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. These amendments are not expected to materially impact the company.
Presentation and Disclosure inFinancial Statements (IFRS 18) *IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements.*	Apr-24	1-Jan-27	The new standard introduces the following key new requirements: •It promotes a more structured income statement, in particular, it introduces a newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be classified into three new distinct categories, operating, investing, and financing, based on a company's main business activities. •All companies are required to report the newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal – an important measure for investors' understanding of a company's operating results – i.e. investing and financing results are specifically excluded. This means that the results of equity-accounted investees are no longer part of operating profit and are presented in the 'investing' category. •Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements. •Enhance guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes. Companies are discouraged from labelling items as 'other' and will now be required to disclose more information if they continue to do so. •Entities are required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the statement of cash flows when presenting operating cash flows under the indirect method. •It also requires Companies to analyse their operating expenses directly on the face of the income statement – either by nature, by function or using a mixed presentation. If any items are presented by function on the face of the income statement (e.g. cost of sales), then a company provides more detailed disclosures about their nature. The company is still evaluating the impact of the standard on its operation

Annual Improvements to IFRSAccounting Standards (Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 7)	Jul-24	Jan-26	IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures 1. Gain or loss on derecognition. The amendment addresses a potential confusion in paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 arising from an obsolete reference to a paragraph that was deleted from the standard when IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement was issued. These ammendments are not expected to have material impact on the group or company. 2. Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price. The amendment addresses an inconsistency between paragraph 28 of IFRS 7 and its accompanying implementation guidance that arose when a consequential amendment resulting from the issuance of IFRS 13 was made to paragraph 28, but not to the corresponding paragraph in the implementation guidance. 3. Introduction and credit risk disclosures. The amendment addresses a potential confusion by clarifying in paragraph IG1 that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7 and by simplifying some explanations. IFRS 9 Financial Instruments 1. Initial measurement of Trade receivables. The amendments remove the conflict between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 over the amount at which a trade receivable is initially measured. Under IFRS 15, a trade receivable may be recognised at an amount that differs from the transaction price – e.g. when the transaction price is variable. Conversely, IFRS 9 requires that companies initially measure Trade receivables without a significant financing component at the transaction price. The IASB has amended IFRS 9 to require companies to initially measure a trade receivable without a significant financing component at the amount determined by applying IFRS 15. Amendment on Trade receivables could prompt accounting policy change. 2. Derecognition of a lease liability. If a lease liability is derecognised, then the derecognition is accounted for under IFRS 9. However, when a lease liability is modified, the modification is accounted for under IFRS 16 Leases. The ammendment has no impact on the company's operations
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assetsbetween an Investor and itsAssociate or Joint Venture	Sep-14	Deferred indefinitely	The amendments require the full gain to be recognised when assets transferred between an investor and its associate or joint venture meet the definition of a ‘business’ under IFRS 3 Business Combinations. Where the assets transferred do not meet the definition of a business, a partial gain to the extent of unrelated investors’ interests in the associate or joint venture is recognised. The definition of a business is key to determining the extent of the gain to be recognised. When a parent loses control of a subsidiary in a transaction with an associate or joint venture (JV), there is a conflict between the existing guidance on consolidation and equity accounting. Under the consolidation standard, the parent recognises the full gain on the loss of control. But under the standard on associates and JVs, the parent recognises the gain only to the extent of unrelated investors’ interests in the associate or JV. In either case, the loss is recognised in full if the underlying assets are impaired. The IASB has decided to defer the effective date for these amendments indefinitely. There is no impact on the company's actvities.

3 Material accounting policies

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements, unless mentioned otherwise

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates on 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 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 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 equity investments in respect of which an election has been made to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI are recognised in OCI.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand, and deposit placements. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value. Cash equivalents comprise investments with original maturities of three months or less and used by the Company to manage its short - term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

(c) Financial instruments

Classification

i. Recognition and initial measurement

The company recognises deposits with financial institutions and loans and borrowings on the date on which they are originated. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for a financial asset or financial liability not measured at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets not derecognised before 1 January 2024

Classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ii. Financial liabilities

Classification
The company classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees, into one of the following categories:
- financial liabilities at FVTPL, and within this category as:
- held-for-trading;
- designated as at FVTPL; and
- financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement and gains and losses
Financial liabilities at FVTPL: Measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest expenses and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognised in profit or loss, unless they arise from derivatives designated as hedging instruments in net investment hedges.
Financial liabilities at amortised cost: Measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expenses and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is its amortised cost before adjusting for any loss allowance. Financial assets not credit-impaired on initial recognition:
- If the financial asset is not credit-impaired, then interest income is calculated by applying credit-impaired on the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the asset, but not ECL.

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

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

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

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

Interest on financial instruments derecognised before 1 January 2023
The effective interest rate was the rate that exactly discounted the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimated future cash flows

considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.
The calculation of the effective interest rate included transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that were an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs were incremental costs that were directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method and other finance costs presented in profit or loss included interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost and available-for-sale financial assets.

iii. Impairment

The company recognises loss allowances for ECL on:

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

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

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments (other than lease receivables) for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. Loss allowances for lease receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

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

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

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

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

Measurement of ECL

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

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

- significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past-due event;
- the restructuring of an amount due to the company on terms that the company would not otherwise consider;
- the debtor entering bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation becoming probable; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

A financial asset that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

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

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

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

Write-off
The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the company determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level. Although the company expects no significant recovery from amounts written off, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

iv. Derecognition and contract modification

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

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount at the date of derecognition and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss. For debt investments at FVOCI and financial assets that had already been derecognised at 1 January 2023, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss on equity investments designated as at FVOCI is not reclassified to profit or loss.
The company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised. Examples of such transactions are securities lending and sale-and-repurchase transactions.
In transactions in which the company neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the company continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.
If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the company evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Any fees received as part of the modification are accounted for as follows.
- Fees that are considered in determining the fair value of the new asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the new asset.
- Other fees are included in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

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

If a financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI is modified but not substantially, then the financial asset is not derecognised. If the asset had not been derecognised at 1 January 2023, then the company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset by discounting the modified contractual cash flows at the original effective interest rate and recognises the resulting adjustment to the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial assets, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower (see (iii)), then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses; in other cases, it is presented as interest revenue. Any costs or fees incurred and modification fees received adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

Financial liabilities
The company generally derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled. The company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Notwithstanding the above, when, and only when, the company repurchases its financial liability and includes it as an underlying item of direct participating contracts, the company may elect not to derecognise the financial liability. Instead, the company may elect to continue to account for that instrument as a financial liability and to account for the repurchased instrument as if it were a financial instrument-by asset and measure it at FVTPL. This election is irrevocable and is made on an instrument basis.
If a financial liability measured at amortised cost is modified but not substantially, then it is not derecognised.

For financial liabilities that had not been derecognised at 1 January 2023, the company recalculates the amortised cost of the financial liability by discounting the modified contractual cash flows at the original effective interest rate and recognises any resulting adjustment to the amortised cost as a modification gain or loss in 'other finance costs' in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial liabilities, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs and fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial liability.

- For financial liabilities that had been derecognised at 1 January 2023, the company recognised any difference in present value as an adjustment to the effective interest rate and amortised it over the remaining life of the modified financial liability, with no immediate gain or loss recognised.

v. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when it is required or permitted by a standard - e.g. gains and losses arising from a company of similar transactions such as the gains and losses on financial assets measured at FVTPL.

(d) Other receivables and prepayments

Other receivables balances include dividend receivable, sundry receivables and prepayments. Prepayment are essentially prepaid rents and staff upfront payments. Other receivables are carried at amortised cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(e) Interests in equity-accounted investees

The Company's interest in equity-accounted investees comprise investment in joint venture.
A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Company has joint control, whereby the Company has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities. An investment in a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method. It is initially recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial statements include the Company's share of the profit or loss and OCI of equity-accounted investees (the joint venture), until the date on which joint control ceases.

(f) Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes) or for both purposes, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Recognition and measurement

Recognition of investment properties takes place only when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably. Investment properties are measured initially at fair value, including all transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Fair values are evaluated and assessed annually by an external valuer who is accredited by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria.

De-recognition

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in the income statement in the period of derecognition.

Transfers
Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Company accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of change. Subsequently, the property is re-measured to fair value and reclassified as investment property.

(g) Property and equipments

Recognition and measurement
Property and equipment comprise land, building and equipments owned by the company. Land and building are stated in the Statement of Financial Position at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent impairment losses.

Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount do not differ materially from those that would be determined using fair values at the end of each reporting period.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously expensed. A decrease in the carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land and building is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any held in the properties revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that assets.

Furniture, fittings and other equipments are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Depreciation
Depreciation is recognized so as to allocate the cost of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management

The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are as follows:

Land	Not depreciated
Building	50 years
Office equipment	4 years
Computer hardware	3 years
Motor vehicles	4 years
Plant and machinery	4 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years

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

De-recognition
An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of profit or loss of the year that the asset is de-recognized.

(h) Intangible assets

Acquired computer software
Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Computer software is stated at cost less amortization and impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognized as an expense as incurred.

Amortization
Computer software costs, whether developed or acquired, are amortized for a period of three years using the straight line method. Intangible assets which are not available for use are tested for impairment annually. Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate

An intangible asset shall be derecognised by the Company on disposal; or when no future economic benefit are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the assets (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period the asset is recognised.

Amortisation of intangible asset begins when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management

(i) Current taxes
Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.
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 income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

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

The current taxes include: Company Income Tax at 30% of taxable profit; Education Tax at 3% of assessable profit; Capital Gain Tax at 10% of chargeable gains, Information Technology Development levy at 1% of accounting profit and Police trust fund levy at 0.005% of Net profit.

Other taxes include National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI) levy at 0.25% of PBT

Minimum tax
The Company is subject to the Finance Act (amendments made to Companies Income Tax Act (CITA)). Total amount of tax payable under the new Finance Act shall not be less than 0.5% of the Company's gross premium. Taxes based on taxable profit for the period are treated as income tax in line with IAS 12; whereas Minimum tax which is based on a gross amount is outside the scope of IAS 12 and therefore, are not presented as part of income tax expense in the profit or loss. Where the minimum tax charge is higher than the Company Income Tax (CIT), a hybrid tax situation exists. In this situation, the CIT is recognized in the income tax expense line in the profit or loss and the excess amount is presented above the income tax line as Minimum tax.

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

* temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting not taxable profit or loss;
* temporary differences related to investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
* taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

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

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.
The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For this purpose, the carrying amount of investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered through sale, and the Company has not rebutted this presumption.

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

(j) Statutory deposits
Statutory deposits are cash balances held with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) in compliance with the Insurance Act, CAP 117, LFN 2004 for the general insurance companies. The deposits are only available as a last resort to the Company if it goes into liquidation. Statutory deposits are measured at cost.

(k) Hypothecation of assets
The Company allocated its assets between the insurance funds and shareholders funds to meet the requirements of the Insurance Act 2003. The assets hypothecated are shown in note 47 to the financial statements.

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

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non- occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events which is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount cannot be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities normally comprise of legal claims under arbitration or court process in respect of which a liability may crystallize.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.
Contingent assets and liabilities are never recognised but are disclosed in the financial statements when they arise.

(m) Classification of insurance and reinsurance contract
Contracts under which the Company accepts significant insurance risk are classified as insurance contracts. Contracts held by the Company under which it transfers significant insurance risk related to underlying insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts. Insurance and reinsurance contracts also expose the Company to financial risk.

The Company does not accept insurance risk from other insurers.

Insurance contracts may be issued and reinsurance contracts may be initiated by the Company, or they may be acquired in a business combination or in a transfer of contracts that do not form a business. All references in these accounting policies to 'insurance contracts' and 'reinsurance contracts' include contracts issued, initiated or acquired by the Company, unless otherwise stated.

Insurance contracts are classified as direct participating contracts or contracts without direct participation features. Direct participating contracts are contracts for which, at inception:
- the contractual terms specify that the policyholder participates in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items;
- the Company expects to pay to the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items; and
- the Company expects a substantial proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholder to vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items.

All other insurance contracts and all reinsurance contracts are classified as contracts without direct participation features. Some of these contracts are measured under the PAA.

i. Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts
At inception, the Company separates the following components from an insurance or reinsurance contract and accounts for them as if they were stand-alone financial instruments:
- derivatives embedded in the contract whose economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract, and whose terms would not meet the definition of an insurance or reinsurance contract as a stand-alone instrument; and
- distinct investment components: i.e. investment components that are not highly inter-related with the insurance components and for which contracts with equivalent terms are sold, or could be sold, separately in the same market or the same jurisdiction.

After separating any financial instrument components, the Company separates any promises to transfer to policyholders distinct goods or services other than insurance coverage and investment services and accounts for them as separate contracts with customers (i.e. not as insurance contracts). A good or service is distinct if the policyholder can benefit from it either on its own or with other resources that are readily available to the policyholder. A good or service is not distinct and is accounted for together with the insurance component if the cash flows and risks associated with the good or service are highly inter-related with the cash flows and risks associated with the insurance component, and the Company provides a significant service of integrating the good or service with the insurance component.

ii. Aggregation and recognition of insurance and reinsurance contracts.

Insurance contracts

Insurance contracts are aggregated into groups for measurement purposes. Groups of insurance contracts are determined by identifying portfolios of insurance contracts, each comprising contracts subject to similar risks and managed together, and dividing each portfolio into annual cohorts (i.e. by year of issue) and each annual cohort into three groups based on the profitability of contracts:

- any contracts that are onerous on initial recognition;
- any contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- any remaining contracts in the annual cohort.

Contracts within a portfolio that would fall into different groups only because law or regulation specifically constrains the Company's practical ability to set a different price or level of benefits for policyholders with different characteristics are included in the same group.

An insurance contract issued by the Company is recognised from the earliest of:

- the beginning of its coverage period (i.e. the period during which the Company provides services in respect of any premiums within the boundary of the contract);
- when the first payment from the policyholder becomes due or, if there is no contractual due date, when it is received from the policyholder; and
- when facts and circumstances indicate that the contract is onerous.

An insurance contract acquired in a transfer of contracts or a business combination is recognised on the date of acquisition.

When the contract is recognised, it is added to an existing group of contracts or, if the contract does not qualify for inclusion in an existing group, it forms a new group to which future contracts are added. Groups of contracts are established on initial recognition and their composition is not revised once all contracts have been added to the group.

Product classification for FIN Insurance Company Limited

Class of Business	Coverage Period	2023 Grouping	2024 Grouping
Motor	1 year	Non-onerous	Non-onerous
Fire	1 year	Non-onerous	Non-onerous
General Accident	1 year	Onerous and Non-onerous	Onerous and Non-onerous
Marine	1 year	Non-onerous	Non-onerous
Bond	1 year	Non-onerous	Non-onerous
Oil and Energy	1 year	Non-onerous	Non-onerous
Engineering	1 year	Non-onerous	Non-onerous
Aviation	1 year	Non-onerous	Non-onerous
Agriculture	1 year	Non-onerous	Non-onerous

Reinsurance contracts

Groups of reinsurance contracts are established such that each group comprises a single contract.

Some reinsurance contracts provide cover for underlying contracts that are included in different groups. However, the Company concludes that the reinsurance contract's legal form of a single contract reflects the substance of the Company's contractual rights and obligations, considering that the different covers lapse together and are not sold separately. As a result, the reinsurance contract is not separated into multiple insurance components that relate to different underlying groups.

A group of reinsurance contracts is recognised on the following date.

- Reinsurance contracts initiated by the Company that provide proportionate coverage: The date on which any underlying insurance contract is initially recognised. This applies to the Company's quota share reinsurance contracts.
- Other reinsurance contracts initiated by the Company: The beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts. However, if the Company recognises an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts on an earlier date and the related reinsurance contract was entered into before that earlier date, then the group of reinsurance contracts is recognised on that earlier date.

Insurance acquisition cash flows
Insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to groups of insurance contracts using a systematic and rational method and considering, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort.
If insurance non-refundable acquisition cash flows are directly attributable to a group of contracts (e.g. commissions paid on issuance of a contract), then they are allocated to that group and to the groups that will include renewals of those contracts. The allocation to renewals only applies to non-life contracts and certain term assurance and critical illness contracts that have a one-year coverage period. The Company expects to recover part of the related insurance acquisition cash flows through renewals of these contracts. The allocation to renewals is based on the manner in which the Company expects to recover those cash flows.

If insurance acquisition cash flows are directly attributable to a portfolio but not to a group of contracts, then they are allocated to groups in the portfolio using a systematic and rational method.
Insurance acquisition cash flows arising before the recognition of the related group of contracts are recognised as an asset. Insurance acquisition cash flows arise when they are paid or when a liability is required to be recognised under a standard other than IFRS 17. Such an asset is recognised for each group of contracts to which the insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated. The asset is derecognised, fully or partially, when the insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the measurement of the group of contracts.
When the Company acquires insurance contracts in a transfer of contracts or a business combination, at the date of acquisition it recognises an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows at fair value for the rights to obtain:
- renewals of contracts recognised at the date of acquisition; and
- other future contracts after the date of acquisition without paying again insurance acquisition cash flows that the acquiree has already paid.

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

Recoverability assessment
At each reporting date, if facts and circumstances indicate that an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows may be impaired, then the Company:
a. recognises an impairment loss in profit or loss so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the expected net cash inflow for the related group; and
b. if the asset relates to future renewals, recognises an impairment loss in profit or loss to the extent that it expects those insurance acquisition cash flows to exceed the net cash inflow for the expected renewals and this excess has not already been recognised as an impairment loss under (a).

The Company reverses any impairment losses in profit or loss and increases the carrying amount of the asset to the extent that the impairment conditions have improved.

iv. Contract boundaries
The measurement of a group of contracts includes all of the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group, determined as follows.

Insurance contracts; Cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Company can compel the policyholder to pay premiums or has a substantive obligation to provide services (including insurance coverage and any investment services). A substantive obligation to provide services ends when:
- the Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those reassessed risks; or
- the Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio that contains the contract and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risks of that portfolio, and the pricing of the premiums up to the reassessment date does not take into account risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date.

The reassessment of risks considers only risks transferred from policyholders to the Company, which may include both insurance and financial risks, but exclude lapse and expense risks.

Reinsurance contracts; Cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Company is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer or has a substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer.
A substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer ends when the reinsurer:
- has the practical ability to reassess the risks transferred to it and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those reassessed risks; or
- has a substantive right to terminate the coverage.

The contract boundary is reassessed at each reporting date to include the effect of changes in circumstances on the Company's substantive rights and obligations and, therefore, may change over time.

Insurance contracts - Subsequent measurement
The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims. The liability for remaining coverage comprises:
(a) the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be provided under the contracts in future periods and
(b) any remaining CSM at that date.

The liability for incurred claims includes the fulfilment cash flows for incurred claims and expenses that have not yet been paid, including claims that have been incurred but not yet reported.
The fulfilment cash flows of groups of insurance contracts are measured at the reporting date using current estimates of future cash flows, current discount rates and current estimates of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. Changes in fulfilment cash flows are recognised as follows: Changes relating to future services- Adjusted against the CSM (or recognised in the insurance service result in profit or loss if the group is onerous)

Changes relating to current or past services
- Recognised in the insurance service result in profit or loss

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

The CSM of each group of contracts is calculated at each reporting date as follows.

Insurance contracts without direct participation features
The carrying amount of the CSM at each reporting date is the carrying amount at the start of the year, adjusted for:
- the CSM of any new contracts that are added to the group in the year;
- interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the year, measured at the discount rates on nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on any underlying items determined on initial recognition;
- changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, except to the extent that:
- any increases in the fulfilment cash flows exceed the carrying amount of the CSM, in which case the excess is recognised as a loss in profit or loss and creates a loss component; or
- any decreases in the fulfilment cash flows are allocated to the loss component, reversing losses previously recognised in profit or loss;
- the effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM; and
- the amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the services provided in the year.

Changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services comprise:
- experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the year that relate to future services and related cash flows, measured at the discount rates determined on initial recognition;
- changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the liability for remaining coverage, measured at the discount rates determined on initial recognition, except for those that arise from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein;
- differences between (a) any investment component expected to become payable in the year, determined as the payment expected at the start of the year plus any insurance finance income or expenses related to that expected payment before it becomes payable; and (b) the actual amount that becomes payable in the year;
- differences between any loan to a policyholder expected to become repayable in the year and the actual amount that becomes repayable in the year; and
- changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future services.

Changes in discretionary cash flows are regarded as relating to future services and accordingly adjust the CSM.

Reinsurance contracts
To measure a group of reinsurance contracts, the Company applies the same accounting policies as are applied to insurance contracts without direct participation features, with the following modifications.
The carrying amount of a group of reinsurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the asset for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims. The asset for remaining coverage comprises (a) the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be received under the contracts in future periods and (b) any remaining CSM at that date.

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

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the amount of risk being transferred by the Company to the reinsurer.

On initial recognition, the CSM of a group of reinsurance contracts represents a net cost or net gain on purchasing reinsurance. It is measured as the equal and opposite amount of the total of (a) the fulfilment cash flows, (b) any amount arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to the group, (c) any cash flows arising at that date and (d) any income recognised in profit or loss because of onerous underlying contracts recognised at that date (see 'Reinsurance of onerous underlying insurance contracts' below). However, if any net cost on purchasing reinsurance coverage relates to insured events that occurred before the purchase of the group, then the Company recognises the cost immediately in profit or loss as an expense.

The carrying amount of the CSM at each reporting date is the carrying amount at the start of the year, adjusted for:
- the CSM of any new contracts that are added to the group in the year;
- interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the year, measured at the discount rates on nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on any underlying items determined on initial recognition;
- income recognised in profit or loss in the year on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts (see below);
- reversals of a loss-recovery component (see 'Net expenses from reinsurance contracts' under (viii)) to the extent that they are not changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the group of reinsurance contracts;
- changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, measured at the discount rates determined on initial recognition, unless they result from changes in fulfilment cash flows of onerous underlying contracts, in which case they are recognised in profit or loss and create or adjust a loss- recovery component;
- the effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM; and
- the amount recognised in profit or loss because of the services received in the year.

Reinsurance of onerous underlying insurance contracts
The Company adjusts the CSM of the group to which a reinsurance contract belongs and as a result recognises income when it recognises a loss on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts, if the reinsurance contract is entered into before or at the same time as the onerous underlying contracts are recognised. The adjustment to the CSM is determined by multiplying:
- the amount of the loss that relates to the underlying contracts; and
- the percentage of claims on the underlying contracts that the Company expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts.

For reinsurance contracts acquired in a transfer of contracts or a business combination covering onerous underlying contracts, the adjustment to the CSM is determined by multiplying:
- the amount of the loss component that relates to the underlying contracts at the date of acquisition; and
- the percentage of claims on the underlying contracts that the Company expects at the date of acquisition to recover from the reinsurance contracts.

For reinsurance contracts acquired in a business combination, the adjustment to the CSM reduces goodwill or increases a gain on a bargain purchase. If the reinsurance contract covers only some of the insurance contracts included in an onerous group of contracts, then the Company uses a systematic and rational method to determine the portion of losses recognised on the onerous group of contracts that relates to underlying contracts covered by the reinsurance contract.
A loss-recovery component is created or adjusted for the group of reinsurance contracts to depict the adjustment to the CSM, which determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of recoveries of losses from the reinsurance contracts and are excluded from the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid (see 'Net expenses from reinsurance contracts').

As at 31 December 2024, the above policy of contracts not measured under the PAA do not apply to the company.

vi. Measurement - Contracts measured under the PAA
In the non-life segment, the Company uses the PAA to simplify the measurement of groups of contracts when the following criteria are met at inception.
- Insurance contracts: The coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less. Some of these contracts provide compensation for the cost of rebuilding or repairing a property after a fire; for these contracts, the Company determines the insured event to be the occurrence of a fire and the coverage period to be the period in which a fire can occur for which a policyholder can make a valid claim.

- Loss-occurring reinsurance contracts: The coverage period of each contract in the Company is one year or less.

- ***Risk-attaching reinsurance contracts :*** The Company reasonably expects that the resulting measurement of the asset for remaining coverage would not differ materially from the result of applying the accounting policies in above. When comparing the different possible measurements, the Company considers the impact of the different release patterns of the asset for remaining coverage to profit or loss and the impact of the time value of money. If significant variability is expected in the fulfilment cash flows during the period before a claim is incurred, then this criterion is not met.

However, certain groups of insurance contracts are acquired in their claims settlement period. The claims from some of these groups are expected to develop over more than one year. The Company measures these groups under the accounting policies in above.

Insurance contracts
On initial recognition of each group of contracts, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is measured at the premiums received on initial recognition minus any insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to the group at that date, and adjusted for any amount arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to the group (including assets for insurance acquisition cash flows). The Company has chosen not to expense insurance acquisition cash flows when they are incurred.

Subsequently, the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage is increased by any premiums received and the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows recognised as expenses, and decreased by the amount recognised as insurance revenue for services provided and any additional insurance acquisition cash flows allocated after initial recognition. On initial recognition of each group of contracts, the Company expects that the time between providing each part of the services and the related premium due date is no more than a year. Accordingly, the Company has chosen not to adjust the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and the effect of financial risk.

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

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

Reinsurance contracts
The Company applies the same accounting policies to measure a group of reinsurance contracts, adapted where necessary to reflect features that differ from those of insurance contracts. If a loss-recovery component (see 'Reinsurance of onerous underlying insurance contracts') is created for a group of reinsurance contracts measured under the PAA, then the Company adjusts the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage instead of adjusting the CSM.

vii. Derecognition and contract modification
The Company derecognises a contract when it is extinguished - i.e. when the specified obligations in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled. The Company also derecognises a contract if its terms are modified in a way that would have changed the accounting for the contract significantly had the new terms always existed, in which case a new contract based on the modified terms is recognised. If a contract modification does not result in derecognition, then the Company treats the changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of fulfilment cash flows.

On derecognition of a contract from within a group of contracts not measured under the PAA:

- the fulfilment cash flows allocated to the group are adjusted to eliminate those that relate to the rights and obligations derecognised;
- the CSM of the group is adjusted for the change in the fulfilment cash flows, except where such changes are allocated to a loss component; and
- the number of coverage units for the expected remaining services is adjusted to reflect the coverage units derecognised from the group.

If a contract is derecognised because it is transferred to a third party, then the CSM is also adjusted for the premium charged by the third party, unless the group is onerous. If a contract is derecognised because its terms are modified, then the CSM is also adjusted for the premium that would have been charged had the Group entered into a contract with the new contract's terms at the date of modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification. The new contract recognised is measured assuming that, at the date of modification, the Company received the premium that it would have charged less any additional premium charged for the modification.

viii. Presentation
Portfolios of insurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, and portfolios of reinsurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, are presented separately in the statement of financial position. Any assets or liabilities recognised for cash flows arising before the recognition of the related group of contracts (including any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows under (iii)) are included in the carrying amount of the related portfolios of contracts.
The Company disaggregates amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and OCI into (a) an insurance service result, comprising insurance revenue and insurance service expenses; and (b) insurance finance income or expenses. Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts are presented separately from income and expenses from insurance contracts. Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts, other than insurance finance income or expenses, are presented on a net basis as 'net expenses from reinsurance contracts' in the insurance service result.

The Company disaggregate changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses.

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term benefits

Staff benefits such as wages, salaries, paid annual leave allowance, and non-monetary benefits are recognized as employee benefit expenses. The expenses are accrued when the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Company.

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

(ii) Defined contribution scheme

The Company operates a defined contribution plan in accordance with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014. The Company contributes 10% and employees contribute 8% each of the qualifying monthly emoluments in line with the Pension Reform Act. The Company's monthly contribution to the plan is recognized as an expense in profit or loss.

The Company pays contributions to privately administered pension fund administration on a monthly basis. The Company has no further payment obligation once the contributions have been paid. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or reduction in the future payments is available. Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either: terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

(iv) Other employee benefits

Other employee benefits are expected when they are incurred. Other personnel expenses relates to other benefits paid to staff of the Company. There is no other constructive or contractual obligations on the company aside from the actual amounts incurred.

(o) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative standalone price. However, for leases of branches and office premises the Company has elected not to separate non lease components and accounts for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company 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.

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 Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company 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 Company’s incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by analysing its borrowings from various the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

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

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. A significant proportion of the Company's leases are short term in nature. The lases of low values are N100,000 and below. Also, leases with period not more than one year are classifed as prepayments.

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

To classify each lease, the Company 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 Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

(p) Capital and reserves

(I) Share capital
The equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of an equity instrument.
Equity instruments aissued by the Company are recognized as the proceeds are received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

(ii) Share premium
This represents the excess amount paid by shareholders on the nominal value of the shares. This amount can be utilized as provided in Section 120(3) of Companies Allied Matters Act. The share premium is classified as an equity instrument in the statement of financial position.

(iii) Contingency reserve
The Company maintains Contingency reserves for the general business in accordance with the provisions of S.21 (1) of the Insurance Act 2003.
In compliance with the regulatory requirements in respect of Contingency Reserve for general business, the Company credits its contingency reserve with an amount that is not less than 3% of gross premium or 20% of the total profit after taxation (whichever is greater) until the reserve reaches the greater of minimum paid up capital or 50% of net premium.

(iv) Retained earnings
The reserve comprises undistributed profit/ (loss) from previous years and the current year. Retained earnings is classified as part of equity in the statement of financial position.

(v) Fair value reserves
Fair value reserves represent the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets at the reporting date.

(vi) Asset revaluation reserve
The revaluation reserve relates to the surplus on revaluation of land and building at the end of the financial period. Increases in the value of these assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in assets revaluation reserve until the assets are derecognised.

(q) Revenue recognition

(i) Investment Income
Investment income consists of dividends, interest income on loans and receivables, interest income recognised using the effective interest rate method on Amortised cost investments, and realized gains or losses as well as unrealised gains or losses on fair value assets.

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

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

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

(iii) Dividend income
Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established.

(iv) Realized and unrealised gains and losses
Realized gains and losses on investments include gains and losses on financial assets and investment properties. Gainas and losses on the sale of investments are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and the carrying value as recorded on occurrence of the sale transaction. Unrealised gains or losses represent the difference between the carrying value at the year end and the carrying value at the previous year end or purchase value during the year, less the reversal of previously recognized unrealised gains and losses in respect of disposals during the year.

(v) Other operating income
Other operating income represents income generated from sources other than premium revenue and investment income. It includes rental income, profit on disposal of property & equipment. Rental income is recognized on an accrual basis.

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

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

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

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

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

For contracts measured under the PAA, the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid for each period is the amount of expected premium payments for receiving services in the period. For a group of reinsurance contracts covering onerous underlying contracts, the Company establishes a loss- recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage to depict the recovery of losses recognised:
- on recognition of onerous underlying contracts, if the reinsurance contract covering those contracts is entered into before or at the same time as those contracts are recognised; and
- for changes in fulfilment cash flows of the group of reinsurance contracts relating to future services that result from changes in fulfilment cash flows of the onerous underlying contracts.

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

Insurance finance income and expenses
Insurance finance income and expenses comprise changes in the carrying amounts of groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts arising from the effects of the time value of money, financial risk and changes therein, unless any such changes for groups of direct participating contracts are allocated to a loss component and included in insurance service expenses (see (v)). They include changes in the measurement of groups of contracts caused by changes in the value of underlying items (excluding additions and withdrawals).

For non-life contracts, the Company presents insurance finance income or expenses in profit or loss

(s) Expense recognition

Management expenses
Management expenses are charged to profit or loss when goods are received or services rendered. They are expenses not directly attributable to the insurance business and include employee benefits, depreciation charges and other operating expenses.

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

(a) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties
The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under circumstances, the result of which form the basis of making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised thus:

* 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.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year and about critical judgment in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

* Note 10 - Determination of fair value of investment properties
* Note 14 - Determination of fair value of property and equipment
* Note 33 - Income taxes
* Note 19 - Recognition of deferred tax liabilities
* Note 12 and 13 - Reserves for insurance contract liabilities: key actuarial assumptions.

(b) Judgments

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations that the directors have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

(i) Liabilities arising from insurance contracts

Claims arising from non-life insurance contracts

Claims on insurance contracts are payable on a claims-occurrence basis. The Company is liable for all insured events that occur during the term of the contract. There are several variables that affect the amount and timing of cash flows from these contracts. These mainly relate to the inherent risks of the business activities carried out by individual contract holders and the risk management procedures adopted. The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of the expected subrogation value and other recoveries. The company takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is unlikely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. The sensitivity triangulations for insurance contract liabilities are included in note 46.

(ii) Determination of fair value of investment property

Management employed the services of estate surveyors and valuers to value its investment properties. The estimated open market value is deemed to be the fair value based on the assumptions that there will be willing buyers and sellers. Recent market prices of neighbourhood properties were also considered in deriving the open market values. Other key assumptions are as disclosed in note 10 to the financial statements.

(iii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. 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.

(v) Depreciation and carrying value of property and equipment and intangible assets

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 the assets will have an impact on the carrying value of these items. Depreciation and amortisation is recognised on the basis described in accounting policies note 3(j) and 3(k). There were no adjustments to the useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets during the year.

5 Cash and cash equivalents

In thousands of Naira	**31-Dec-24**	**31-Dec-23**
Cash and balances held with banks in Nigeria	2,041,219	1,072,122
Placements with financial institution	13,234,276	7,987,227
Gross	15,275,495	9,059,349
ECL allowance (see note 5b)	(6,102)	(30,188)
	15,269,393	9,029,161

Cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, this includes current account with banks, short term placement with banks and cash at hand.

Placements with financial institutions comprises term deposits with maturity not more than 90 days from the value date of the investment.

5a Movement in Cash and Cash Equivalents is summarized below:

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Balance, beginning of the year	9,029,161	4,585,902
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	175,286	327,549
Exchange gain (see note 29a)	6,064,945	4,115,710
Interest accrued	6,103	30,189
ECL Allowance (see note 5b)	(6,102)	(30,188)
Balance as at period end	**15,269,393**	**9,029,161**

5b Movement in ECL allowance

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Opening balance	30,188	4,187
(Writeback)/Charge (see note 30b)	(24,086)	26,001
Closing balance	**6,102**	**30,188**

Maturity profile of cash and cash equivalent

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Current	15,269,393	9,029,161
Non-current	-	-
	15,269,393	**9,029,161**

6 Investment securities

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Long-Term Placement (see note (a) below)	1,560,130	-
Treasury Bills (see note (b) below)	505,248	-
Bonds (see note (d) below)	10,801,493	6,394,419
Amortised cost securities	12,866,871	6,394,419
FVOCI equity securities (see note © below)	1,127,117	1,065,503
Total Investment securities	**13,993,988**	**7,459,922**

Maturity profile of investment securities

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Current	2,937,468	-
Non-current	11,056,521	7,459,922
	13,993,988	**7,459,922**

(a) Long-Term Placement

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Investment in Long Term Placement	1,579,270	-
ECL Allowance	(19,140)	-
	1,560,130	**-**

(i) Movement in Long Term placement is summarized below:

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Balance, beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	1,578,655	-
Exchange gain	42,270	-
Interest accrued	(41,655)	-
ECL Allowance	(19,140)	-
Balance as at period end	**1,560,130**	**-**

(ii) Movement in ECL allowance

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Opening balance	-	-
Charge (see note 30b)	19,140	-
Closing balance	**19,140**	**-**

(b) Treasury Bills

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Investment in Treasury bills	505,248	-
	505,248	**-**

(i) Movement in Treasury bills are summarized below:

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Balance,beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	467,169	-
Interest income	38,079	-
Balance as at period end	**505,248**	**-**

(c) FVOCI equity securities

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Investment in quoted equity securities	1,127,117	1,065,503
	1,127,117	**1,065,503**

(i) Movement in FVOCI equity securities are summarized below:

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Balance as at 1 January 2024	1,065,503	737,655
Addition during the year	-	13,567
Disposal during the year (see note 29(b))	(668)	(27,134)
Fair value gain (see note 23)	62,282	341,415
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**1,127,117**	**1,065,503**

(d) Bonds

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Bonds	10,851,512	6,427,080
ECL Allowance	(50,019)	(32,661)
	10,801,493	**6,394,419**

(i) Movement in bonds are summarized below:

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Balance, beginning of the year	6,394,419	2,716,453
Additions	-	869,916
Disposals	-	(434,418)
Exchange gain (note 29(a))	4,481,937	3,122,462
Interest accrued	(24,844)	152,667
Impairment	(50,019)	(32,661)
Balance as at period end	**10,801,493**	**6,394,419**

(ii) Movement in ECL allowance

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Opening balance	32,661	15,526
Charge (see note 30b)	17,358	17,135
Closing balance	**50,019**	**32,661**

7 Trade receivables

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Due from Brokers	226,589	64,226
Due from direct customers	-	-
Impairment on trade receivables	-	-
	226,589	**64,226**

(a) Movement in Trade receivables

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Balance as at 1st January	64,226	61,936
Gross Written Premium	8,079,690	5,808,019
	8,143,916	5,869,955
Insurance Premium received	(7,793,027)	(5,666,998)
Premium deposit	(124,300)	(138,731)
Balance as at 31st December	**226,589**	**64,226**

The age analysis of trade receivables as at the end of the year are as follows:

In thousands of Naira No of policies		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Age of Debt			
Within 14 Days 18	4	5,017	-
Within 15 - 30 Days	45	181,572	64,226
	63	**226,589**	**64,226**

8 Other receivables and prepayments

(a) Other receivables and prepayments comprise:

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Prepayments	35,676	37,077
Prepaid rent	9,765	3,436
Rent receivable	3,500	3,500
Receivable of staff	49,623	31,915
Dividend receivable	112	56
WHT receivables	62,192	45,647
NSITF	7,544	5,101
Sundry receivables **	131,597	-
	300,009	**126,732**

** Included as part of Sundry receivables is N131m representing recoverable amounts from other participating insurance/reinsurance companies on the Anchor Borrowers Scheme. The Company acting as the Lead Insurer received premium on the Scheme in 2022. However, as a result of an investigation revealing the ineligibility of the stated beneficiaries, the Company was directed by the Regulator to refund this premium in 2024.

(b) Movement in impairment in other receivables

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Balance, beginning of the year	-	37,323
Write-off	-	(37,323)
	-	-

(c) Classification of other receivables and prepayment into financial and non-financial assets

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Financial assets:		
Rent receivable	3,500	3,500
Receivable from staff	49,623	31,915
Dividend receivable	112	56
Sundry receivable	131,597	-
	184,832	35,471
Impairment allowance	-	-
	184,832	**35,471**
Non - financial assets:		
Prepayment	35,676	37,077
Prepaid rent	9,765	3,436
NSITF	7,544	5,101
WHT Receivable	62,192	45,647
	115,177	91,261
Impairment allowance	-	-
	300,009	**126,732**

Maturity profile of other receivables and prepayments

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Within 12 months	300,009	126,732
After 12 months	-	-
	300,009	**126,732**

9 Investment in joint arrangement

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Mingol Properties Limited	-	-

The interest in the joint arrangement was disposed during the year 2023 and the analysis of the investment is as shown below:

	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Balance, beginning of the year	-	230
Transfer of assets and liabilities from CAP Phoenix	-	-
Exchange gain	-	-
Share of profit/(loss) of joint venture	-	361
Sales of investment	-	(591)
Balance, end of the period	**-**	**-**

10 Investment properties

(a) Reconciliation of carrying amount

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Opening balance	765,000	680,000
Fair value gain (see note 29(b))	107,000	85,000
	872,000	**765,000**

Investment properties comprise investments made by the Company in landed properties in Plot 667 (No. 8A & 8B), Umuozu Street, Abuja and House No.16 & 18, 2nd Avenue, 21(D) Road F.H.A Lugbe FCT. The properties are held for the purpose of generating rental income or capital appreciation or both, and are not occupied for use in the operations of the Company. Revaluation was done by John Odiba &Partners, Estate Surveyors & Valuers. The name of the principal valuer is Mr. Odiba John Malik with FRC number FRC/2022/PRO/NIESV/004/4554501

The investment properties are being carried in the name of Yankari Insurance Limited, which is the Company's former business name.

S/N	Date of Acquisition	Documentation	Location	Carrying Amount N'000	Steps taken for perfection
Land and Twin Duplex	2 August 2003	C of O DD 02.08.2005	Plot 667 8 (A&B) Umozi Street off Ladoke Akintola Boulevant, Garki II Abuja	804,000	The Company has a certified true copy of C of O, though title is still in the name of Yankari Insurance.
Land and Two Blocks of Flats	10 November2000	FHA allocation letter FHA/ES/ FCT/lg/n hp/33 DD 09.11.2001	House no 16 & 18 2nd Avenue, 21(D) Road by Babangida market, beside Dominion Chapel, FHA Estate , Lugbe, FCT, Abuja	68,000	The Company has a certified true copy of letter of allocation in the name of Yankari Insurance.
			Total	**872,000**	

b) Measurement of fair value

(i) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of investment properties was determined by an external, independent property valuer, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued on an annual basis.

The fair value measurement for the investment properties of N872,000,000 (31 December 2023: N765,000,000) has been categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs into the valuation technique used.

ii Valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs

The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of investment properties, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

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

iii Sensitivity analysis

The table below sets out the impact on equity and profit or loss of a 1000 basis point movement (10%) in the open market price of the investment properties

	31-Dec-24 N'000	**31-Dec-23 N'000**
Fair value of investment properties	872,000	765,000
+10% movement in open market price	959,200	841,500
-10% movement in open market price	784,800	688,500

11 Intangible assets

Purchased softwares	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Cost		
Balance as at beginning of the year	47,390	39,955
Additions during the year	1,923	7,435
Balance as at period end	**49,313**	**47,390**
Accumulated amortization:		
Balance as at beginning of the year	39,672	34,818
Charge during the year	4,195	4,854
Balance as at period end	**43,867**	**39,672**
Carrying Amount as at period end	**5,446**	**7,718**

All items of intangible assets are non-current.
There are no development expenditure capitalised as internally-generated intangible asset.

12 Reinsurance contracts

In thousads of naira	Company 2024	Company 2023	
Assets for Remaining Coverage (Note 13a)	1,666,819	1,004,422	
Amount Recoverable for Incurred Claims (Note 13a)	1,585,321	604,097	
	3,252,140	1,608,519	
Current	1,666,819	1,004,422	-
Non-current	1,585,321	604,097	-
	3,252,140	1,608,519	

12a Reconciliation of the re-insurance contract balances for the Company as at 31 December 2024

	Assets for Remaining Coverage (ARC)		Amount Recoverable on Incurred claims		
	Non-onerous '000	Onerous '000	Estimates of present value of future cashflows '000	Risk Adjustment '000	Total '000
Opening reinsurance contract assets - 1 Jan 2024	1,004,422	-	571,711	32,386	1,608,519
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid (Note 27)	(3,174,491)	-	-	-	(3,174,491)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers					
Recoveries of Incurred claims and other attributable income(Note 25)	-	-	1,625,006	-	1,625,006
Changes in RA related to reinsurance LIC (Note 27)	-	-	-	78,880	78,880
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims (Note 27)	-	-	38,438	-	38,438
Net Expenses from Reinsurance Contract Held	**(3,174,491)**	**-**	**1,663,443**	**78,880**	**(1,432,168)**
Investment components	-	-	-	-	
	(3,174,491)	**-**	**1,663,443**	**78,880**	**(1,432,168)**
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts (Note 29c)	-	-	(17,334)		(17,334)
Total change in comprehensive income	**(3,174,491)**	**-**	**1,646,110**	**78,880**	**(1,449,501)**
Cashflows for the period					
Reinsurance contract outflows (Note 41(b))	3,836,888	-	-	-	3,836,888
Amounts received under reinsurance contracts held	-	-	(743,766)	-	(743,766)
Total cash flows	**3,836,888**	**-**	**(743,766)**	**-**	**3,093,123**
Closing reinsurance contract assets- 31 Dec 2024	**1,666,819**	**-**	**1,474,055**	**111,266**	**3,252,140**

12a Reconciliation of the re-insurance contract balances for the Company as at 31 December 2023

	Assets for Remaining Coverage (ARC)		Amount Recoverable on Incurred claims		
	Non-onerous '000	Onerous '000	Estimates of present value of future cashflows '000	Risk Adjustment '000	Total '000
Opening reinsurance contract assets - 1 Jan 2023	753,051	-	290,722	15,961	1,059,734
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI					
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid (Note 27)	(2,999,422)	-	-	-	(2,999,422)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers					
Recoveries of Incurred claims and other attributable income (Note 27)	-	-	44,116	-	44,116
Effects of changes in RA for non financial risk (Note 27)	-	-	-	16,425	16,425
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims (Note 27)	-	-	670,202	-	670,202
Total Insurance service expenses	**(2,999,422)**	**-**	**714,318**	**16,425**	**(2,268,678)**
Investment components	-	-	-	-	
	(2,999,422)	**-**	**714,318**	**16,425**	**(2,268,678)**
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts	-	-	-	-	
Total change in comprehensive income	**(2,999,422)**	**-**	**714,318**	**16,425**	**(2,268,678)**
Cashflows for the period					
Reinsurance contract outflows (Note 41(b))	3,250,792	-	-	-	3,250,792
Amounts received under reinsurance contracts held	-	-	(433,330)	-	(433,330)
Total cash flows	**3,250,792**	**-**	**(433,330)**	**-**	**2,817,463**
Closing reinsurance contract assets- 31 Dec 2023	**1,004,422**	**-**	**571,711**	**32,386**	**1,608,519**

13 Insurance contract liabilities

In thousads of naira	**2024**	**2023**
Liability for Remaining Coverage (Note 13a)	2,728,023	1,652,726
Liability for Incurred claims (Note 13a)	4,051,096	1,715,720
	6,779,119	**3,368,446**
Current	2,728,023	1,652,726
Non-current	4,051,096	1,715,720
Insurance contract liabilities	**6,779,119**	**3,368,446**

Insurance contract liabilities

In thousands of naira	**2024**	**2023**
Insurance Contract Liabilities(excluding insurance acquisition cashflow assets and other pre-recognition cashflows)	6,779,119	3,368,446
Insurance acquisiiton cash flow assets (Note 13a)	(1,632,062)	(1,044,490)
Other pre-recognition cashflows (Note 13a)	1,632,062	1,044,490
	6,779,119	**3,368,44**

13a (i) Reconciliation of the insurance contract balances for the Company as at 31 December 2024

	Liability for Remaining Coverage (LRC)		Liability for Incurred claims (LIC)		
	Non-onerous '000	Onerous '000	Estimates of present value of future cashflows '000	Risk Adjustment '000	Total '000
Opening Insurance contract liabilities - 1 Jan 2024	1,652,726	-	1,615,770	99,950	3,368,446
Insurance revenue	(7,004,393)	-	-	-	(7,004,393)
Insurance service expenses	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Incurred Claims (Note 26)	-	-	3,253,097	-	3,253,097
Other attributable expenses (Note 26)	-	-	786,517	181,047	967,564
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows (Note 26)	1,632,062	-	-	-	1,632,062
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims: Changes in BEL related to LIC (Note 26)	-	-	395,272	-	395,272
Insurance service result	**(5,372,331)**	**-**	**4,434,886**	**181,047**	**(756,398)**
Investment components	-	-	-	-	
	(5,372,331)	**-**	**4,434,886**	**181,047**	**(756,398)**
Finance income from insurance contracts (Note 29c)	-	-	(55,303)	-	(55,303)
Total change in comprehensive income	**(5,372,331)**	**-**	**4,379,583**	**181,047**	**(811,702)**
Cashflows for the period					
Gross Premium written (Note 41(a))	8,079,690	-	-	-	8,079,690
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(2,225,253)	-	(2,225,253)
Insurance acquisition costs paid	(1,632,061)	-	-	-	(1,632,061)
Total cash flows	**6,447,629**	**-**	**(2,225,253)**	**-**	**4,222,375**
Closing insurance contract liabilities- 31 Dec 2024	**2,728,023**	**-**	**3,770,100**	**280,997**	**6,779,119**

13a (ii) Reconciliation of the Insurance contract balances for the Company as at 31 December 2023

	Liability for Remaining Coverage (LRC)		Liability for Incurred claims (LIC)		
	Non-onerous '000	Onerous '000	Estimates of present value of future cashflows '000	Risk Adjustment '000	Total '000
Opening Insurance contract liabilities - 1 Jan 2023	1,203,057	-	859,452	48,067	2,110,576
Insurance revenue	(5,358,349)	-	-	-	(5,358,349)
Insurance service expenses	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Incurred Claims (Note 26)	-	-	284,780	-	284,780
Other attributable expenses (Note 26)			905,951	51,883	957,834
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows (Note 26)	1,044,490	-	-	-	1,044,490
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims: Changes in BEL related to LIC (Note 26)	-	-	1,484,669	-	1,484,669
Insurance service result	**(4,313,859)**	**-**	**2,675,400**	**51,883**	**(1,586,577)**
Investment components	-	-	-	-	
	(4,313,859)	**-**	**2,675,400**	**51,883**	**(1,586,577)**
Insurance finance income: changes in discount rate	-	-	-	-	-
Total change in comprehensive income	**(4,313,859)**	**-**	**2,675,400**	**51,883**	**(1,586,577)**
Cashflows for the period					
Gross Premium written (Note 41(a))	5,808,019	-	-	-	5,808,019
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(1,919,082)	-	(1,919,082)
Insurance acquisition costs paid	(1,044,490)	-	-	-	(1,044,490)
Total cash flows	**4,763,529**	**-**	**(1,919,082)**	**-**	**2,844,447**
Closing insurance contract liabilities- 31 Dec 2023	**1,652,726**	**-**	**1,615,770**	**99,950**	**3,368,446**

13b(I) The Age Analysis of Liability for Incurred Claims (excluding IBNR) as at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Company
Outstanding claims per claimant

	No of claimant	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	271-365 days	Above 365 days	Total
1-250,000	268	6,500,590	953,391	19,181	1,187,004	13,573,198	22,233,364
250,001 - 500,000	263	17,200,000	29,000,000	11,500,000	15,182,122	50,076,214	122,958,335
500,001 - 1,500,000	73	13,519,828	12,962,542	13,700,000	4,226,121	28,208,264	72,616,755
1,500,001 - 2,500,000	25	8,000,000	10,282,997	4,000,000	8,543,363	18,643,148	49,469,508
2,500,001 - 5,000,000	24	10,572,386	5,000,000	-	12,561,500	65,919,659	94,053,545
5,000,000 and Above	29	116,006,225	1,680,788,000	17,565,303	43,639,750	509,822,752	2,367,822,030
	682	**171,799,028**	**1,738,986,930**	**46,784,484**	**85,339,860**	**686,243,234**	**2,729,153,536**

The gross of the present value of future cash flows amount to N3,770,100 (2023: N1,615,770) during the Year

Outstanding claims above 90 days are those that are awaiting relevant documentations to facilitate settlement. Sufficient funds have been set aside to meet these obligations

Reasons :-

	No of claimant	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	271-365 days	Above 365 days	Total
Claims reported but incomplete documentation	577	27,682,260	1,112,662,398	40,451,234	3,104,440	593,344,453	1,777,244,786
Claims reported but being adjusted	44	144,116,768	-	-	-	-	144,116,768
Awaiting adjusters final report	61	626,324,532	6,333,250	82,235,420	92,898,781	807,791,983	
Total	**682**	**171,799,028**	**1,738,986,930**	**46,784,484**	**85,339,860**	**686,243,234**	**2,729,153,536**

13b(ii) The Age Analysis of Liability for Incurred Claims (excluding IBNR) as at 31 December 2023 is as follows:

Company
Outstanding claims per claimant

	No of claimant	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	271-365 days	Above 365 days	Total
1-250,000 335	2,672,929	1,722,156	1,722,156	807,341	23,139,355	30,063,937	
250,001 - 500,000	161	26,599,099	14,906,563	12,000,000	7,979,250	19,272,866	80,757,777
500,001 - 1,500,000	58	16,053,970	5,887,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	23,969,612	54,910,582
1,500,001 - 2,500,000	32	10,131,221	4,000,000	1,588,085	-	38,104,408	53,823,713
2,500,001 - 5,000,000	34	18,547,975	19,000,000	17,074,224	14,367,765	41,439,742	110,429,706
5,000,000 and Above	19	21,589,430	-	22,264,065	45,551,850	351,172,791	440,578,135
	639	**95,594,622**	**45,515,719**	**58,648,530**	**73,706,206**	**497,098,774**	**770,563,850**

The gross of the present value of future cash flows amount to N1,615,770 (2022: 859,452) during the Year

Outstanding claims above 90 days are those that are awaiting relevant documentations to facilitate settlement. Sufficient funds have been set aside to meet these obligations

Reasons :-

	No of claimant	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	271-365 days	Above 365 days	Total
Claims reported but incomplete documentation	514	84,123,270	40,053,830	51,317,460	64,492,930	383,386,370	623,373,860
Awaiting adjusters final report	125	11,471,352	5,461,889	7,331,070	9,213,276	113,712,403	147,189,990
Total	**639**	**95,594,622**	**45,515,719**	**58,648,530**	**73,706,206**	**497,098,773**	**770,563,850**

14 Property and equipment

(a)

	Land N' 000	Building N' 000	Office equipment N' 000	Computer Hardware N' 000	Motor Vehicles N' 000	Plant & Machinery N' 000	Furniture & Fittings N' 000	Total N' 000
Cost								
Balance, 1 January 2024	1,650,000	412,000	42,039	84,988	270,015	6,976	50,121	2,516,139
Additions	-	-	2,894	21,959	25,600	-	9,356	59,809
Revaluation gain	124,500	55,500	-	-	-	-	-	180,000
Disposal	-	-	-	(2,022)	(21,050)	-	-	(23,072)
Balance, at 31 December 2024	**1,774,500**	**467,500**	**44,933**	**104,925**	**274,565**	**6,976**	**59,477**	**2,732,876**
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance, 1 January 2024	-	-	39,289	77,747	135,997	6,666	47,297	306,997
Charge for the year	-	8,793	1,043	7,998	45,974	-	1,470	65,278
Disposal	-	(2,005)	(21,050)	-	(23,055)			
Reversal on revaluation	-	(8,793)	-	-	-	-	-	(8,793)
Balance, at 31 December 2024	**-**	**-**	**40,332**	**83,741**	**160,921**	**6,666**	**48,767**	**340,427**
Carrying Amount								
At 31 December 2024	**1,774,500**	**467,500**	**4,601**	**21,184**	**113,644**	**310**	**10,710**	**2,392,449**
At 1 January 2024	**1,650,000**	**412,000**	**2,750**	**7,241**	**134,018**	**310**	**2,824**	**2,209,142**

(b)

	Land N' 000	Building N' 000	Office equipment N' 000	Computer Hardware N' 000	Motor Vehicles N' 000	Plant & Machinery N' 000	Furniture & Fittings N' 000	Total N' 000
Cost								
Balance, 1 January 2023	1,433,500	301,500	40,383	82,225	204,795	6,976	47,921	2,117,300
Additions	-	43,647	2,214	5,520	145,420	-	2,258	199,059
Revaluation gain	216,500	66,853	-	-	-	-	-	283,353
Disposal	-	-	(558)	(2,757)	(80,200)	-	(58)	(83,573)
Balance, at 31 December 2023	**1,650,000**	**412,000**	**42,039**	**84,988**	**270,015**	**6,976**	**50,121**	**2,516,139**
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance, 1 January 2023	-	-	39,341	75,281	157,418	6,666	46,697	325,403
Charge for the year	-	6,545	506	5,223	38,805	-	658	51,737
Disposal	-	(558)	(2,757)	(60,226)	-	(58)	(63,598)	
Reversal on revaluation	-	(6,545)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,545)
Balance, at 31 December 2023	**-**	**-**	**39,289**	**77,747**	**135,997**	**6,666**	**47,297**	**306,997**
Net book value								
At 31 December, 2023	**1,650,000**	**412,000**	**2,750**	**7,241**	**134,018**	**310**	**2,824**	**2,209,142**
At 1 January 2023	**1,433,500**	**301,500**	**1,042**	**6,944**	**47,377**	**310**	**1,224**	**1,791,897**

(c) Land and building were independently valued by John Odiba and Partners in 2024 to ascertain the open market value of the Land and building. The open market value of land and building as at 31 December 2024 was N2,242,000,000 (31 December 2023: N2,062,000,000) and revaluation gain of N188,793,000 (31 December 2023 : N289,897,000) was recognised in other comprehensive income as the excess of the revalued amount over the carrying value of land and building.

(d) Revaluation gain for the year, before tax recognised in other comprehensive income was calculated as follows:

In thousands of naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Revaluation gain on cost	180,000	283,353
Reversal of accummulated depreciation on revaluation	8,793	6,545
Revaluation gain	188,793	289,898
land	-	-
Net revaluation gain	188,793	289,898

(e) Revaluation was done by John Odiba & Partners, Estate Surveyors & Valuers. The name of the pricipal valuer is Mr. Odiba John Malik with FRC number FRC/2022/PRO/NIESV/004/455450

(f) There were no capitalised borrowing costs related to the acquisition of property and equipment during the year (31 December 2023: Nil).

(g) The Company had no capital commitments as at the reporting date (31 December 2023: Nil)

(i) Land has been assessed to have unlimited usefule life. Hence, the Company does not depreciate land.

(j) All items of property and equipment are non-current.

Summary of title of the land and buildings are detailed below:

S/N	Description of Property	Location	Carrying Amount (N'000)	Status of title documents
1	This property is bare land having C of O with File no. AD 10060:DD 06.06.2005	Plot No: 3459 Cadastral Zone A06 off Amazon Street Maitama	1,258,000,000	Legal power of Attorney executed by Atiku Abubakar dated 28th June 10-07-1905 The C of O is in the name of Atiku Abubakar with File no. AD 10060:DD 06.06.2005.
2	This property is a duplex with BQ and is formerly covered by C of O with File no OG 10050 and now covered by a registered Deed of Assignment in the name of FIN Insurance Company Limited.	34 Gana Street Maitama Abuja	970,000,000	The Company has a Deed of Assignment transferring title of the property from Gabriel Abiodun Sobajo to Fin Insurance Company Limited dated 29 August 2017.
3	This is a bare land covered by a C of O with no. BA/38894 in the name of FIN Insurance Company Limited	Plot (Plan) No.BA/38894, Sunshine International School Road, off Bauchi-Das Road, New GRA Bauchi	14,000,000	The Company has a Statutory C of O no. BA/38894 issued by Bauchi State of Nigeria dated 5th May 2016
	Total		2,242,000,000	

15 Statutory deposits

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Statutory deposit	500,000	500,000
	500,000	**500,000**

In line with Section 10(3) of the Insurance Act of Nigeria, a deposit of 10% of the regulatory share capital is kept with the Central Bank of Nigeria. The amount held will increase or decrease in relation to the amount of paid up share capital in issue. The cash amount held is considered to be a restricted cash balance and does not qualify as cash and cash equivalent.

Maturity profile of statutory deposit

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Current	-	-
Non-current	500,000	500,000
	500,000	**500,000**

16 Other Insurance related liabilities

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Amount due to insurance companies (see note (I))	26,649	9,644
Amount due to Reinsurers (see note (ii))	745,058	476,303
Premium Deposit (see note (iii))	343,045	124,300
	1,114,752	**610,247**

(i) Amounts outstanding on facultative cessions to various Insurers during the period
(ii) Amounts outstanding on Treaty and facultative businesses ceded to various Reinsurers
(iii) Premium deposits represents outstanding bank credits which have not been matched to the prospective policy holders. These have been added to the 'Other Insurance-related Liabilities' in the Company's books, while these are released upon detailed information from Payees.

Maturity profile of trade payable

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Within 12 months	1,114,752	610,247
After 12 months	-	-
	1,114,752	**610,247**

17 Accruals and other liabilities

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	N'000	N'000
Accrued expenses (i)	265,083	240,760
Provision for audit fees	22,389	22,996
Intercompany payable (ii)	35,006	65,338
Provision for insurance levy	33,676	59,149
Performance pay payable	-	213,779
Creditor payable (iii)	420,619	-
Sundry payables (iv)	53,332	19,444
	830,105	**621,466**

(i) Accrued expenses include provision for profit sharing and sundry creditors.
(ii) This is made up of expenses incurred by the parent company on behalf of the FIN Insurance Company Limited
(iii) Creditor payable represents claims payments made in 2024 but returned due to incomplete information. The payment was however made subsequent to year end.
(iv) Sundry payables include PAYE, witholding tax and other creditors.

Maturity profile of provision and other payables

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Within 12 months	830,105	621,466
After 12 months	-	-
	830,105	**621,466**

18 Current income tax liabilities

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Balance, beginning of year	156,549	148,485
Charge for the period (see note 33(a))	239,353	134,706
Payments during the period	(133,083)	(126,642)
Balance, end of period	**262,819**	**156,549**

(a) Maturity profile of taxation payable

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Within 12 months	262,819	156,549
After 12 months	-	-
	262,819	**156,549**

19 Deferred tax liabilities

(a) The movement in this account during the year was as follows:

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Balance, beginning of year	2,381,338	111,851
Charge for the period (see note (b)) below	1,235,234	2,269,487
Balance, end of period	**3,616,572**	**2,381,338**

(b) The movement in deferred tax liability is attributable to:

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Charge to other comprehensive income	18,879	28,990
Charge to profit or loss (see note 33(a))	1,216,355	2,240,497
Balance, end of period	**1,235,234**	**2,269,487**

(c) The movement in net deferred tax liability is attributable to:

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-23	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	31-Dec-24
Property and equipment	111,797	-	18,879	130,676
Fair valuation of investment property	61,104	-	-	61,104
Unrealized exchange gain	2,208,437	1,216,355	-	3,424,792
	2,381,338	1,216,355	18,879	3,616,572

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-22	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	31-Dec-23
Property and equipment	59,247	23,560	28,990	111,797
Fair valuation of investment property	52,604	8,500	-	61,104
Unrealized exchange gain	-	2,208,437	-	2,208,437
	111,851	2,240,497	28,990	2,381,338

20 Share capital:

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Share capital comprises:		
5,000,000,000 Ordinary shares of N1 each	5,000,000	5,000,000

All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

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

(b) The movement in share capital

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Balance, beginning of year	5,000,000	5,000,000
Balance, end of year	5,000,000	5,000,000

21 Share premium

Share premium comprises additional paid-in capital in excess of the par value. This reserve is not ordinarily available for distribution.

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Balance, end of period	93,878	93,878

22 Statutory contingency reserves

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Balance, beginning of year	2,227,110	1,399,820
Transfer from retained earnings	1,868,815	827,290
Balance, end of period	**4,095,925**	**2,227,110**

The statutory contingency reserve is prescribed under section 21 (1&2) of the Insurance Act of Nigeria. The Company is mandated to maintain a statutory contingency reserve to cover for fluctuation in securities and variations in statistical estimates.

This reserve is credited with an amount of not less than 3% of the gross premium or 20% of the net profit (which ever is greater) and the amount shall accumulate until it reaches the amount of the minimum paid-up capital or 50% of the premium (whichever is greater).

23 Other reserves

Other reserves include the net cumulative change in the FVOCI investments until the investment is derecognised or impaired. This reserve also includes revaluation gain on the revaluation of the Company's Land and building class of property and equipment. See details below:

In thousands of Naira	Fair value reserve	Asset revaluation reserve	Total
Balance at 1 January 2024	548,915	1,266,180	1,815,095
Fair value gain on FVOCI securities (see Note 6c(I)	62,282	-	62,282
Revaluation gain on land and building, net of taxes	-	169,914	169,914
Balance at 31 December 2024	**611,197**	**1,436,094**	**2,047,291**

Other reserves as at 31 December 2023 were as follows;

In thousands of Naira	Fair value reserve	Asset revaluation reserve	Total
Balance at 1 January 2023	207,500	1,005,273	1,212,773
Fair value gain on FVOCI securities	341,415	-	341,415
Revaluation gain on land and building, net of taxes	-	260,907	260,907
Balance at 31 December 2023	**548,915**	**1,266,180**	**1,815,095**

24 Retained earnings

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

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Balance, beginning of year	5,496,291	2,174,992
Effect of IFRS 9 & IFRS 17 Adjustment	-	12,140
As at 1 January	**5,496,291**	**2,187,132**
Profit for the year	9,344,077	4,136,449
Transfer to contingency reserves	(1,868,815)	(827,290)
Balance, end of period	**12,971,553**	**5,496,291**

Retained earnings are the carried forward recognised income net of expenses plus current period profit attributable to shareholders.

25 Insurance Revenue

December 31, 2024 *In thousands of naira*	Motor N'000	Fire N'000	General Accidents N'000	Marine N'000	Bond N'000	Oil & Gas N'000	Engineering N'000	Aviation N'000	Agriculture N'000	Total N'000
Amounts relating to changes in LFRC										
Expected benefits incurred	1,080,934	1,386,242	186,023	222,182	7	2,846,451	433,612	833,512	15,431	7,004,393
Contracts measured under PAA	**1,080,934**	**1,386,242**	**186,023**	**222,182**	**7**	**2,846,451**	**433,612**	**833,512**	**15,431**	**7,004,393**
Contracts not measured under the PAA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance Revenue	**1,080,934**	**1,386,242**	**186,023**	**222,182**	**7**	**2,846,451**	**433,612**	**833,512**	**15,431**	**7,004,393**

December 31, 2023 *In thousands of naira*	Motor N'000	Fire N'000	General Accidents N'000	Marine N'000	Bond N'000	Oil & Gas N'000	Engineering N'000	Aviation N'000	Agriculture N'000	Total N'000
Amounts relating to changes in LFRC										
Expected benefits incurred	860,822	2,185,543	147,092	153,817	597	1,161,588	383,649	394,174	71,068	5,358,349
Contracts measured under PAA	**860,822**	**2,185,543**	**147,092**	**153,817**	**597**	**1,161,588**	**383,649**	**394,174**	**71,068**	**5,358,349**
Contracts not measured under PAA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance Revenue	**860,822**	**2,185,543**	**147,092**	**153,817**	**597**	**1,161,588**	**383,649**	**394,174**	**71,068**	**5,358,349**

26 Insurance service expenses

December 31, 2024 *In thousands of naira*	Motor N'000	Fire N'000	General Accidents N'000	Marine N'000	Bond N'000	Oil & Gas N'000	Engineering N'000	Aviation N'000	Agriculture N'000	Total N'000
Incurred claims	190,471	203,625	162,483	18,468	-	2,538,609	1,044	137,325	1,072	3,253,097
Incurred and other Insurance service expenses	166,046	164,561	10,893	39,825	-	229,018	63,629	111,374	1,171	786,517
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	344,553	341,473	22,605	82,638	-	475,224	132,034	231,106	2,431	1,632,062
changes in BEL related to LIC	17,419	89,887	(5,008)	30,197	-	(19,366)	71,139	231,079	(20,075)	395,272
changes in RA related to LIC	(326)	33,036	8,887	3,184	-	113,867	8,647	14,340	(587)	181,047
Insurance service expenses	**718,164**	**832,581**	**199,859**	**174,312**	**-**	**3,337,351**	**276,493**	**725,223**	**(15,988)**	**6,247,995**
	884,210									

Insurance service expenses

December 31, 2023 *In thousands of naira*	Motor N'000	Fire N'000	General Accidents N'000	Marine N'000	Bond N'000	Oil & Gas N'000	Engineering N'000	Aviation N'000	Agriculture N'000	Total N'000
Incurred claims	139,002	36,652	85,236	2,000	-	19,358	1,032	1,500	-	284,780
Incurred Fulfilment expenses	143,659	402,833	46,750	12,961	2,869	204,546	58,020	32,130	2,182	905,951
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	141,558	454,353	56,541	32,886	200	185,312	74,439	89,197	10,004	1,044,490
changes in BEL related to LIC	318,876	308,719	(1,390)	60,589	13,572	593,875	91,964	63,492	34,972	1,484,669
changes in RA related to LIC	5,806	3,574	1,675	793	(4)	31,805	7,266	106	860	51,883
Insurance service expenses	**748,901**	**1,206,130**	**188,813**	**109,230**	**16,637**	**1,034,897**	**232,721**	**186,425**	**48,018**	**3,771,772**

27 Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held

December 31, 2024 *In thousands of naira*	Motor N'000	Fire N'000	General Accidents N'000	Marine N'000	Bond N'000	Oil & Gas N'000	Engineering N'000	Aviation N'000	Agriculture N'000	Total N'000
Expected expenses for contracts measured under PAA Expected recovery for claims **Allocation of reinsurer**	(42,272)	(664,913)	(25,773)	(115,311)	(1)	(1,619,640)	(297,094)	(397,783)	(11,703)	(3,174,491)
Insurance Revenue/(Expense)	**(42,272)**	**(664,913)**	**(25,773)**	**(115,311)**	**(1)**	**(1,619,640)**	**(297,094)**	**(397,783)**	**(11,703)**	**(3,174,491)**
Amounts recoverable for claims	624	177,725	8,185	16,530	-	1,420,807	391	-	743	1,625,006
changes in BEL related to reinsurance LIC	30,516	249,889	(5,475)	43,680	42	(263,611)	25,007	(40,777)	(834)	38,438
changes in RA related to reinsurance LIC	(295)	30,877	139	4,174	-	46,880	(2,773)	-	(122)	78,880
Amounts recoverable from reinsurer	**30,846**	**458,490**	**2,850**	**64,384**	**42**	**1,204,076**	**22,625**	**(40,777)**	**(213)**	**1,742,323**
Net income or (expense) from reinsurance contracts held	**(11,426)**	**(206,423)**	**(22,923)**	**(50,927)**	**42**	**(415,565)**	**(274,469)**	**(438,560)**	**(11,916)**	**(1,432,168**

Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held

December 31, 2023 *In thousands of naira*	Motor N'000	Fire N'000	General Accidents N'000	Marine N'000	Bond N'000	Oil & Gas N'000	Engineering N'000	Aviation N'000	Agriculture N'000	Total N'000
Expected expenses for contracts measured under PAA Expected recovery for claims **Allocation of reinsurer**	(94,806)	(1,396,308)	(32,230)	(84,766)	(187)	(864,155)	(289,162)	(187,553)	(50,256)	(2,999,422)
Insurance Revenue/(Expense)	**(94,806)**	**(1,396,308)**	**(32,230)**	**(84,766)**	**(187)**	**(864,155)**	**(289,162)**	**(187,553)**	**(50,256)**	**(2,999,422)**
-										
Amounts recoverable for claims	16,717	24,688	-	1,693	-	-	1,018	-	-	44,116
changes in BEL related to reinsurance LIC	166,840	265,429	(21,703)	39,797	8,137	167,805	30,288	(6,732)	20,340.88	670,202
changes in RA related to reinsurance LIC	2,470	2,555	(3,089)	168	(2)	11,748	2,436	(361)	499.93	16,425
Amounts recoverable from reinsurer	**186,026**	**292,672**	**(24,792)**	**41,659**	**8,134**	**179,554**	**33,743**	**(7,093)**	**20,841**	**730,744**
Net income or (expense) from reinsurance contracts held	**91,220**	**(1,103,635)**	**(57,022)**	**(43,107)**	**7,947**	**(684,601)**	**(255,419)**	**(194,646)**	**(29,415)**	**(2,268,678)**

28 Interest revenue using effective interest rate method

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Interest income (see note a below)	2,033,415	827,761
	2,033,415	**827,761**

(a) The interest income is as shown below:

In thousands of naira	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-23
Interest income on bonds	760,354	337,193
Interest income on Placements and Treasury bills	1,214,371	490,568
Interest on CBN statutory deposit	58,690	-
Total interest income	**2,033,415**	**827,761**

29(a) Net gain from foreign exchange

In thousands of naira	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-23
Exchange gain on Banks	581,909	396,419
Exchange gain on Short-Term Placements	5,483,036	3,719,290
Exchange gain on Long-Term Placements	42,270	-
Exchange gain on Bonds	4,481,937	3,122,462
Exchange gain	**10,589,152**	**7,238,172**

The net exchange gain resulted from translation of foreign currency denominated balances using the closing rate as at reporting date in line with IAS 21 The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates . Significant increase in foreign exchange is attributed to the devaluation of the Nigerian naira (NGN/USD) during the period.

29(b) Other investment income

In thousands of naira	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-23
Fair value gain on investment property (see note 10a)	107,000	85,000
Dividend income on FVOCI equity securities	27,452	58,555
Gain on disposal of quoted equities (See note 29(b)(I))	91	12,817
Rental income from investment property	12,000	4,833
	146,543	**161,205**

29(b)i The gain on disposal of quoted equities is shown below:

In thousands of naira	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-23
Proceed from sale of quoted equities	759	39,951
Carrying amount of quoted equities disposed	(668)	(27,134)
Gain on disposal of quoted equities	**91**	**12,817**

29(c) Net Insurance Finance Income

In thousands of naira	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-23
Finance income from insurance contracts issued	55,303	-
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(17,334)	-
	37,970	**-**

30 Other income

(a)

In thousands of naira	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-23
Profit on disposal of property and equipment (see note 41(I))	13,473	149
Other income (i)	945	758
	14,417	**907**

(b) Impairment loss on financial asset

In thousands of naira	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-23
ECL (writeback)/charge on cash and cash equivalents (see note 5b)	(24,086)	26,001
ECL on amortised cost financial assets (see note 6d(ii))	17,358	17,135
ECL on Long Term Placements (see note 6a)	19,140	-
	12,412	**43,136**

31 Personnel expenses

In thousands of naira	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-23
Wages and salaries	612,201	261,302
Pension cost	54,993	14,190
Other staff cost (i)	42,000	268,188
	709,194	**543,680**

(i) Other staff cost represents discretionary payments paid to staff of the Company during the year.

32 Other operating expenses

In thousands of naira	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-23
Promotional expenses	18,793	36,525
Rental expenses	23,346	9,659
Auditors remuneration	26,175	28,616
Directors allowance	47,604	42,781
Professional fees (i)	217,702	114,230
Repairs & maintenance expense	36,782	28,742
Overhead/other administrative expenses (ii)	3,656	19,696
Insurance expenses (group life & properties)	37,108	14,960
Hotel accomodation expenses	26,974	9,070
Fines and penalties	-	5,419
Training and development	92,762	40,228
Subscription	13,990	4,392
Auxillary staff salary	41,837	36,928
	586,729	**391,245**

(i) Professional fees includes management fees to ValuAlliance Asset Management Limited for advisory services and other professional fees for legal and custody services.
(ii) Overhead/other administrative expenses includes entertaiment, telephone, diesel, electricity, postages, withholding tax expenses,

Disclosures on Non-audit services
The external auditors, KPMG Professional Services rendered the following non-audit services to the Company within the period

Description of service	**31-Dec-24**	**31-Dec-23**
IFRS 17 NAICOM Certification	-	4,000
ICFR Assurance	5,000	-

33 Income taxes
(a) The tax charge for the year comprises:

In thousands of naira	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-23
Minimum tax	99,269	69,239
Current income tax expense		
Income tax expense	-	-
Tertiary education tax	-	24
National Information Technology Development Agency levy	107,679	65,117
Police Trust Fund Levy	538	326
Current income tax (a)	108,217	65,467
Current and minimum tax (b)	207,486	134,706
Deferred taxes:		
Originating temporary differences (see note 19(b)) (c)	1,216,355	2,240,497
Total income tax (a+c)	**1,324,572**	**2,305,964**
Total tax (b+c)	**1,423,841**	**2,375,203**

(b) The effective tax reconciliation for the Company is as follows:

In thousands of naira		**31-Dec-2024**		**31-Dec-23**
Profit before tax		10,767,918		6,511,653
Income tax using the domestic corporation tax rate	30%	3,230,375	30%	1,953,496
Non-deductable expenses	2%	201,740	4%	287,001
Tax exempt income	-21%	(2,215,761)	0%	-
Tertiary education tax	0%	-	0%	24
NITDA Levy	1%	107,679	1%	65,117
Police Trust Fund levy	0%	538	0%	326
	12%	1,324,572	35%	2,305,964
Current income tax and Deferred tax expense		**1,324,572**		**2,305,964**

The effective tax rate for the Company as at 31 December 2024 is approximately 13% (31 December 2023: 35%)

34 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at end of year.

In thousands of naira	**31-Dec-2024**	**31-Dec-23**
Profit attributable to shareholders	9,344,077	4,136,450
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at end of year	5,000,000	5,000,000
Basic earnings per share (in kobo)	187	83

The Company does not have any instrument with a dilutive effect on its capital. Hence, the diluted earnings per share is same as the basic earnings per share.

35 Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercises influence over the other party in making financial and operational decisions, or one other party controls both. The definition includes associates, joint ventures and the Company's pension schemes, as well as key management personnel.

(a) Transaction with related parties

The Company's related party includes its parents: Cornerstone Insurance Plc, as well as the subsidiaries of the parents (Halal Takaful). Cornerstone Insurance Plc owned 96.68% of Fin Insurance Company Limited.

Transactions and balances with related parties are presented below:

In thousands of Naira	**Type of relationship**	**31-Dec-24**	**31-Dec-23**
Intercompany payable-Cornerstone Insurance Plc	Parent	(35,006)	(65,338)
Professional fees payable- ValuAlliance Asset Management Limited	Common directors	(140,076)	(60,406)

(b) Transactions with key management personnel

The Company's key management personnel, and persons connected with them, are also considered to be related parties.
The definition of key management includes the close members of family of key personnel and any entity over which key management exercise control. The key management personnel have been identified as the executive and non-executive directors of the Company. Close members of family are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by that individual in their dealings with the Company, which includes insurance premium from the directors.

Key management personnel compensation for the year comprises:

In thousands of naira	**31-Dec-2024**	**31-Dec-23**
Short term benefits	140,686	96,476
	140,686	**96,476**

In thousands of naira	**31-Dec-2024**	**31-Dec-23**
Fees as directors	21,375	15,388

Fees and other emoluments (excluding pension contributions) disclosed above include amounts paid to :

The chairman	5,625	4,125
The highest paid director	86,250	59,361

The number of directors who received fees and other emoluments (excluding pension contributions) in the following ranges were :

	31-Dec-24 Number	31-Dec-23 Number
130,000 - 150,000	-	-
150,001 - 200,000	-	-
Above 200,000	8	5
	8	**5**

36 Employees

(a) The average number of persons employed (excluding non executive directors) in the Company during the year was

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24 Number	31-Dec-23 Number
Average number of employees (excluding non-	52	48

The staff costs for the above employees was:

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Wages & salaries	612,201	261,302
Other pension costs	54,993	14,190
Other benefits	42,000	268,188
	709,194	543,680

(b) The number of employees of the Company, other than directors, who received emoluments in excess of N100,000 are shown in the following ranges:

	31-Dec-24 Number	31-Dec-23 Number
500001 - 1000000	-	-
1000001 - 2000000	-	-
2000001 - 3000000	-	2
3000001 - 4000000	-	-
4000001 - 5000000	1	7
Above 5,000,000	51	39
	52	**48**

The Company operates a contributory pension scheme in accordance with the provision of the Pension Act 2014. The contribution by the employees and the company are 8% and 10% respectively of the employees basic salary, housing and transport allowances. The contribution by the company during the year is N54,993,000 (2023: N14,190,000).

37 Capital commitments

The company had no capital commitments as at the reporting date. (31 December 2023: Nil)

38 Litigations and contingent liabilities

The Company, in its ordinary course of business, is presently involved in one(1) legal action with no contingent liability (31 December 2023: one (1) legal action with no contingent liability). Based on the advice of the company's solicitors and the legal team, the Directors believe that the outcome that would result from proceedings will not any effect on the financial position of the company.

39 Events after the reporting date

There are no post balance sheet events which could have a material effect on the financial statement of the Company as at 31 December2024 which have not been disclosed.

40 Contraventions , Fines and penalties

In thousands of Naira	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
NAICOM fine for non-upload of real time data on NAICOM's portal	-	-
NAICOM Penalty on Caverton policy	-	3,230
NAICOM Penalties on extension of reinsurance placement in respect of presidental fleet	-	1,689
NAICOM Penalty for violation of procedure of appointing Non-executive Directors	-	500
	-	**5,419**

41 Reconciliation notes to the statement of cashflow

(a) Insurance premium received

In thousands of Naira	Notes	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Trade receivable as at 1 January	7	64,226	61,936
Gross premium written during the year	13	8,079,690	5,808,019
		8,143,916	**5,869,955**
Trade receivable as at 31 December	7	(226,589)	(64,226)
		7,917,327	5,805,729
Premium deposits as at 1 January	16	124,300	138,731
Insurance premium received (a)		**7,793,027**	**5,666,998**

(ai) Premium deposit received

In thousands of Naira	Notes	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Premium deposits as at 1 January	16	(124,300)	(138,731)
Premium deposits as at 31 December	16	343,045	124,300
Premium deposit received (ai)		**218,745**	**(14,431)**
Insurance premium & Deposit premium received (a+ai)		8,011,772	5,652,567

(b) Reinsurance premium paid

In thousands of Naira	Notes	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Amount due to reinsurers as at 1 January	16	485,947	177,284
Reinsurance contract outflows	12a	3,836,888	3,250,792
Amount due to reinsurers as at 31 December	16	(771,707)	(485,947)
		3,551,128	**2,942,129**

(c) Reinsurance commission received

In thousands of Naira	Notes	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Unearned commission on reinsurance as at 1 January	16	-	119,967
Commission income during the year	27	1,742,323	730,744
Unearned commission on reinsurance as at 31 December	16	-	-
		1,742,323	**850,711**

(d) Reinsurance claim received

In thousands of Naira	Notes	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Claims recovered from reinsurance	13	743,766	433,330
		743,766	**433,330**

(e) Management expenses and other operating cashflows

In thousands of Naira	Notes	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Accrued expenses as at 1 January	17	240,760	79,854
Provision for audit fees as at 1 January	17	22,996	17,538
Sundry payables as at 1 January	17	19,444	13,298
Intercompany payable as at 1 January	17	65,338	59,204
Accrued expenses as at 31 December	17	(265,083)	(240,760)
Provision for audit fees as at 31 December	17	(22,389)	(22,996)
Intercompany payable as at 31 December	17	(35,006)	(65,338)
Sundry payables as at 31 December	17	(473,951)	(19,444)
Changes in other payables (A)		**(447,891)**	**(178,644)**
Prepayments as at 1 January	8	(37,077)	(33,424)
Receivables from staff 1 January	8	(31,915)	(26,179)
Sundry receivable as at 1 January	8	-	(27,490)
Prepayments as at 31 December	8	35,676	37,077
Receivables from staff 31 December	8	49,623	31,915
Sundry receivable as at 31 December	8	131,597	-
Changes in other receivables and prepayments (B)		**147,904**	**(18,101)**
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities (C=A+B)		(299,987)	(196,745)
Other non-cash adjustments		4,007,590	640,390
Other operating expenses recognised during the year	32	586,729	391,246
Other income recognised during the year	30(a)	(945)	(758)
Management expenses and other operating cashflows		**4,293,386**	**834,133**

(f) Interest income received

In thousands of Naira	Notes	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Accrued interest income opening		87,654	21,268
Interest income per income statement	28	2,033,415	827,761
Accrued interest income closing		(15,752)	(87,654)
		2,105,317	**761,375**

(g) Dividend received

In thousands of Naira	Notes	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Dividend receivable as at 1 January 8 56 9,871			
Dividend income on FVOCI Equity 29(b) 27,452 58,555			
Dividend receivable as at 31 December 8 (112) (56)			
		27,396	**68,370**

(h) Rent received

In thousands of Naira	Notes	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Rent receivable as at 1 January	8	3,500	3,500
Rental income	29(b)	12,000	4,833
Rent receivable as at 31 December	8	(3,500)	(3,500)
		12,000	**4,833**

(i) Proceeds on disposal of property and equipment

In thousands of Naira	Notes	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Cost of disposed property and equipment	14	23,072	82,957
Accumulated depreciation on disposed property and equipment	14	(23,055)	(62,983)
NBV of disposed property and equipment		17	19,974
Profit/(Loss) on disposal		13,473	14
Sales proceed on disposal of PPE		**13,490**	**20,124**

42 Risk management framework

(a) Capital management objectives, policies and approach

The Company 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 Company thereby providing a degree of security to policyholders.
(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 company'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.

(b) Approach to capital management

The Company seeks to optimise the structure and sources of capital to ensure that it consistently maximises returns to the shareholders. The Company'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 Company in the light of changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics. The primary source of capital used by the Company is the shareholder's funds. The Company 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 of the Company:

In thousands of Naira	Notes	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Total shareholders' funds		24,208,647	14,632,374
Regulatory capital required		3,000,000	3,000,000
Excess capital		**21,208,647**	**11,632,37**

(c) Regulatory framework

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

The insurance industry regulator measures the financial strength of Non-Life Insurers using a Solvency Margin model. NAICOM generally expects non-life insurers to comply with this capital adequacy requirement. Section 24 of the Insurance Act 2003 defines the solvency margin of a non – life insurer 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 (N3billion) whichever is higher.

This solvency model 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 Company has consistently exceeded this minimum. The regulator has the authority to request more extensive reporting and can place restrictions on the Company's operations if the Company falls below this requirement.

43 Solvency margin

The solvency margin for the Company as at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

In thousands of Naira	Total	Admissible	Inadmissible
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	15,269,393	15,269,393	
Treasury bills	505,248	505,248	
Placement (long term) with Financial Institutions	1,560,130	1,560,130	
Government Bonds	9,990,525	9,990,525	
Corporate Bonds & Debentures - Quoted	810,968	810,968	
Corporate Bonds & Debentures - Unquoted	-	-	
Quoted Shares	1,127,117	1,127,117	
Unquoted Shares	-	-	
Mortgage Loans	-	-	
Loan to Policy holders	-	-	
Loan to staff	-	-	
Other Loans & Invested Assets (specify)	-	-	
Premium Receivables	226,589	226,589	
Other Receivables & Prepayment	300,009	49,623	250,386
Reinsurance Contract Assets	3,252,140	3,252,140	
Insurance Contract Assets			
Investment in Associates			
Investment in Subsidiaries			
Investment in jointly controlled entities			
Non-current assets held for sale (specify)			
Investment Properties/ Land & Building	3,114,000	1,000,000	2,114,000
Property, Plant & Equipment; excluding Land & Building	150,449	150,449	
Statutory Deposit	500,000	500,000	
Others - Intangible Assets	5,446	5,446	
Total Assets	**36,812,014**	**34,447,628**	**2,364,386**
Liabilities			
Insurance Contract Liabilities	6,779,119	6,779,119	
Investment Contract Liabilities		-	
Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	771,707	771,707	
Other Technical liabilities	343,045	343,045	
Provision and Other Payables	830,105	830,105	
Other Financial Liabilities		-	
Borrowing		-	
Retirement Benefit Obligations		-	
Tax payable	3,879,391	262,819	3,616,572
Deposits for shares		-	
Others (Specify)		-	
Total Liabilities	**12,603,367**	**8,986,795**	**3,616,572**
Available Solvency Margin (Total Admissible Assets minus Admissible Liabilities)		25,460,833	
Required Solvency Margin: Higher of ;			
a. 15% of Net Premium		-	
b. Minimum Capital Required		3,000,000	

Solvency Margin Surplus		**22,460,833**	
Level of Solvency (Available Solvency/Required Solvency * 100)		849%	

The company's solvency margin of N25.46 billion (31 December 2023: N15.1 billion) is above the minimum capital of N3,000,000,000 (31 December 2023: N3,000,000,000) prescribed by the Insurance Act of Nigeria.

1 Amount represents the inadmissible portion of Other receivables and prepayment based on NAICOM guideline which states that only prepaid expenses made to members of staff are admissible.

2 Amount represents the inadmissible portion of Property and equipment based on NAICOM guideline which states that "Proportions of land and buildings and investment property admissible for Solvency margin computation shall not constitute more than 1/3 of the required solvency margin of the Company".

Solvency margin computation as at 31 December 2023

In thousands of Naira	**Total**	**Admissible**	**Inadmissible**
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9,029,161	9,029,161	
Treasury bills	-	-	
Placement (long term) with Financial Insititutions	-	-	
Government Bonds	5,905,540	5,905,540	
Corporate Bonds & Debentures - Quoted	488,879	488,879	
Corporate Bonds & Debentures - Unquoted		-	
Quoted Shares	1,065,503	1,065,503	
Unquoted Shares		-	
Mortgage Loans		-	
Loan to Policy holders		-	
Loan to staff		-	
Other Loans & Invested Assets (specify)		-	
Premium Receivables	64,226	64,226	
Other Receivables & Prepayments	126,732	31,915	94,817
Reinsurance Contract Assets	1,608,519	1,608,519	
Insurance Contract Assets			
Investment in Associates			
Investment in Subsidiaries			
Investment in jointly controlled entities			
Non-current assets held for sale (specify)			
Investment Properties/ Land & Building	2,827,000	1,000,000	1,827,000
Property, Plant & Equipment; excluding Land & Building	147,143	147,143	
Statutory Deposit	500,000	500,000	
Others - Intangible Assets	7,718	7,718	
Total Assets	**21,770,421**	**19,848,604**	**1,921,817**
Liabilities			
Insurance Contract Liabilities	3,368,446	3,368,446	
Investment Contract Liabilities		-	
Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	485,947	485,947	
Other Technical liabilities	124,300	124,300	
Provision and Other Payables	621,466	621,466	
Other Financial Liabilities		-	
Borrowing		-	
Retirement Benefit Obligations		-	
Tax payable	2,537,887	156,549	2,381,338
Deposits for shares			
Others (Specify)	-	-	
Total Liabilities	**7,138,046**	**4,756,708**	**2,381,338**
Available Solvency Margin (Total Admissible **Assets minus Admissible Liabilities)**		**15,091,896**	
Required Solvency Margin: Higher of;			
a. 15% of Net Premium		-	
b. Minimum Capital Required		3,000,000	
Solvency Margin Surplus		12,091,896	
Level of Solvency (Available Solvency/Required Solvency * 100)		503%	

44 Financial assets and liabilities

(a) Accounting classification measurement basis and fair values
The table below sets out the Company's classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities, and their fair values.

31 December 2024

In thousands of Naira	Note	Amortised cost	FVOCI	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying value	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	5	15,269,393	-	-	15,269,393	15,269,393
Financial assets at FVOCI	6	-	1,127,117	-	1,127,117	1,127,117
Financial assets at amortised cost	6	10,801,493	-	-	10,801,493	9,777,803
Trade receivables	7	226,589	-	-	226,589	226,589
Other receivables	8©	53,123	-	-	53,123	53,123
Statutory deposits	15	500,000	-	-	500,000	500,000
		26,850,598	**1,127,117**	**-**	**27,977,715**	**26,954,025**
Trade payables	16	-	-	369,694	369,694	369,694
Accrual and other liabilities	17	-	-	830,105	830,105	830,105
		-	**-**	**1,199,799**	**1,199,799**	**1,199,799**

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In thousands of Naira	Note	Amortised cost	FVOCI	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying value	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	5	9,029,161	-	-	9,029,161	9,029,161
Financial assets at FVOCI	6	-	1,065,503	-	1,065,503	1,065,503
Financial assets at amortised cost	6	6,394,419	-	-	6,394,419	5,690,544
Trade receivables	7	64,226	-	-	64,226	64,226
Other receivables	8©	35,415	-	-	35,415	35,415
Statutory deposits	15	500,000	-	-	500,000	500,000
		16,023,221	**1,065,503**	**-**	**17,088,724**	**16,384,849**
Trade payables	16	-	-	610,247	610,247	610,247
Accrual and other liabilities	17	-	-	621,466	621,466	621,466
		-	**-**	**1,231,713**	**1,231,713**	**1,231,713**

(b) Fair valuation methods and assumptions
The determination of fair value for financial assets and financial liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of certain valuation techniques.

For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.
The Company measures fair value using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurement.

Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly i.e. as prices, or indirectly i.e. derived from prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less 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 techniques includes inputs not based on observable data and unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's 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.

(a) Financial instrument measured at fair value
The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the reporting year, by the level of the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized.

31 December 2024 *In thousands of Naira*	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Equity securities	6	1,127,117	-	-	1,127,117
		1,127,117	**-**	**-**	**1,127,117**

31 December 2023 *In thousands of Naira*	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Equity securities	6	1,065,503	-	-	1,065,503
		1,065,503	**-**	**-**	**1,065,503**

FVOCI financial assets
The fair values of equity securities are determined by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.

(b) Financial instrument not measured at fair value
The fair value information for other financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value has not been disclosed because their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of its fair value. These financial assets and liabilities include:

(i) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents represent cash balances and placements held with financial institutions. The carrying amount of current balances with banks is a reasonable approximation of fair value which is the amount receivable on demand.

(ii) Trade receivables
Trade receivables represents balances with contract holders, reinsurers and co-insurers. Due to 'no premium no cover policy, only outstanding premiums that are backed up with credit notes from brokers, coinsurers and reinsurers are recognized in the books. However, it is reversed if payment is not received within 1 month of outstanding. The carrying amounts of trade receivables are receivable in less than one year, are reasonable approximation of their fair values.

45 Financial risk management
The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments: Credit risk
Liquidity risk
Market risk

(a) Finance risk management framework
The Company's board of directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment of oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors for on its activities. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and Company activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.
The Company audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Company 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.

(i) Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company'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, FIN Insurance actively assumes credit risk through the writing of insurance business. Credit Risk can arise when a client defaults on settlement of premium payments and can also arise when its own repayment capability decreases.

FIN Insurance's strategy as an Insurance Company 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, FIN Insurance manages its credit risk profile within the constraints of its overall Risk Appetite and structured its portfolio so that it provides optimal returns for the level of risk taken. Operationally, the Insurance Company 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 organization 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 Company
(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 FIN Insurance's Portfolio; and
(g) Coordinate Credit Risk Management with the management of other risks inherent in FIN Insurance's business activities.

Impairment assessment
The references below show where the Company's impairment assessment and measurement approach is set out in this report. It should be read in conjunction with the Summary of material accounting policies.

Definition of default and cure
The Company considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the issuer/borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether an issuer/ borrower is in default, the Company also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeliness to pay. When such events occur, the Company carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the issuer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate.
- External rating of the issuer indicating default or near-default
- The borrower requesting emergency funding from the Company
- The borrower is deceased
- Issuer's listed debt suspended at the primary exchange because of rumours or facts about financial difficulties

It is the Company's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and thereforere-classified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least six consecutive months. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

Probability of Default (PD)
In the absence of internally-generated PDs due to the issuers having no previous history of default, the Company adopted a one-year PD term structure from the Standard & Poor Global Default Rate Study for Sovereign entities. In adopting the S&P term structure, the local external rating of Federal Government of Nigeria was calibrated to S&P rating grades. Since the Company's financial instrument were not rated by any rating agency, and are majorly FGN Bonds and treasury bills which are externally rated by S&P, therefore S&P annual sovereign local currency rating for Nigeria was adopted and adjusted for forward looking macro economy variables.

Exposure at Default
The exposure at default (EAD) represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too.

To calculate the EAD for a Stage 1 exposure, the Company assesses the possible default events within 12 months for the calculation of the 12mECL. However, if a Stage 1 exposure that is expected to default in the 12 months from the balance sheet date and is also expected to cure and subsequently default again, then all linked default events are taken into account. For Stage 2 and Stage 3 financial assets, the exposure at default is considered for events over the lifetime of the instruments.

Loss given default (LGD)
The Company has assumed a weighted average loss given default to cater for time effects should a default occur.

Significant increase in credit risk
The Company continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company considered an exposures to have significantly increased in credit risk if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

Analysis of the ECL under multiple scenarios
Since the beginning of the year, as the Company has reassessed the key economic indicators used in its ECL models, the expected unemployment growth rate over the next few years has been revised downwards, given the slow down of Nigeria's economy. Inflation rate and crude oil prices assumptions follow a similar trend. Long-term expectations remain unchanged.

The Company in its measurement of ECLs makes judgements about the type and number of macroeconomic scenarios in order to reflect the Company's exposure to credit risk. For example, the Company has determined that three scenarios are appropriate - upturn, base case, and downturn.

The following tables outline the impact of multiple scenarios on the allowance:

Company		2023	
	Upturn	**Base**	**Downturn**
	(17.31%)	(69.23%)	(13.46%)
Cash and cash equivalents	(5,225)	(20,900)	(4,064)
Amortised cost investments	(5,653)	(22,611)	(4,397)

Unsecured exposures to high risk obligors, transactions with speculative cash flows, loans in which the insurance Company will hold an inferior or subordinate position are some of the credit exposures that are considered undesirable by the organization. The Company's credit risk can be analysed as follows:

	Note	31-Dec-23
Cash and cash equivalents (See note(a) below	5	9,029,161
Amortised cost (see note '(b) below)	6	6,394,419
Statutory deposit	15	500,000
Other receivables	8(a)	35,471
		15,959,051

(a) Cash and cash equivalents
The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held with reputable banks and financial institutions.

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In thousands of Naira	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross exposures	15,275,495	-	-	15,275,495
Impairment allowance	(6,102)	-	-	(6,102)
Carrying amount	15,269,393	-	-	15,269,393

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In thousands of Naira	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross exposures	9,059,349	-	-	9,059,349
Impairment allowance	(30,188)	-	-	(30,188)
Carrying amount	9,029,161	-	-	9,029,161

(b) Amortised cost
The Company's Amortised cost financial assets are in bonds. Impairment has been determined using the Expected Credit loss model in line with the requirements of IFRS 9

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In thousands of Naira	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross exposures	12,936,030	-	-	12,936,030
Impairment allowance	(69,159)	-	-	(69,159)
Carrying amount	12,866,871	-	-	12,866,871

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In thousands of Naira	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Gross exposures	6,427,080	-	-	6,427,080
Impairment allowance	(32,661)	-	-	(32,661)
Carrying amount	6,394,419	-	-	6,394,419

12,936,030
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.
The Company'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 Company's reputation. The Company 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 Company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities over the next 60 days. The Company 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

31 December 2024 *In thousands of Naira*	**Note**	**Carrying amount cashflow**	**Gross norminal**	**1-3 months**	**3-6 months**	**6-12 months**	**1-5 years Above**	**5 years**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	5	15,269,393	15,275,495	15,275,495	-	-	-	-	15,275,495
Amortised cost financial assets	6	12,866,871	18,430,256	874,030	-	2,063,437	6,122,459	9,370,330	18,430,256
Equity securities	6	1,127,117	1,127,117	-	-	-	-	1,127,117	1,127,117
Trade receivables	7	226,589	226,589	226,589	-	-	-	-	226,589
Statutory deposit	15	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
Other receivables and prepayments	8(a)	184,832	184,832	-	-	184,832	-	-	184,832
		30,174,802	**35,744,289**	**16,376,114**	**-**	**2,248,269**	**6,122,459**	**10,997,447**	**35,744,289**
Insurance related liabilities	16	1,114,752	1,114,752	-	-	1,114,752	-	-	1,114,752
Other payables	17	830,105	830,105	-	-	830,105	-	-	830,105
		1,944,857	**1,944,857**	**-**	**-**	**1,944,857**	**-**	**-**	**1,944,857**
Gap (assets - liabilities)		28,229,945	33,799,432	16,376,114	-	303,412	6,122,459	10,997,447	33,799,432
Cummulative liquidity gaps		28,229,945	33,799,432	16,376,114	16,376,114	16,679,527	22,801,985	33,799,432	

31 December 2023 *In thousands of Naira*	**Note**	**Carrying amount cashflow**	**Gross norminal**	**1-3 months**	**3-6 months**	**6-12 months**	**1-5 years Above**	**5 years**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	5	9,029,161	9,059,349	9,059,349	-	-	-	-	9,059,349
Amortised cost financial assets	6	6,394,419	6,426,972	-	-	-	1,612,448	4,814,524	6,426,972
Equity securities	6	1,065,503	1,065,503	-	-	-	-	1,065,503	1,065,503
Trade receivables	7	64,226	64,226	64,226	-	-	-	-	64,226
Statutory deposit	15	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
Other receivables and prepayments	8(a)	35,415	35,415	-	-	35,415	-	-	35,415
		17,088,724	**17,151,465**	**9,123,575**	**-**	**35,415**	**1,612,448**	**6,380,027**	**17,151,465**
Insurance related liabilities	16	610,247	610,247	-	-	610,247	-	-	610,247
Other payables	17	621,466	621,466	-	-	621,466	-	-	621,466
		1,231,713	**1,231,713**	**-**	**-**	**1,231,713**	**-**	**-**	**1,231,713**
Gap (assets - liabilities)		15,857,011	15,919,752	9,123,575	-	(1,196,298)	1,612,448	6,380,027	15,919,752
Cummulative liquidity gaps		15,857,011	15,919,752	9,123,575	9,123,575	7,927,277	9,539,725	15,919,752	

(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 Company'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 Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which premium and claims are denominated and the respective functional currencies of the Company. The functional currency of the Company is the Nigerian Naira.

The currencies in which these transactions are primarily denominated are the Nigerian Naira. However, the Company receives some premium in foreign currencies and also pays some claims in foreign currencies. The foreign currencies the Company transacts in include euro, british pounds and United States dollars.

Exposure to currency risk
The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

	31 December 2024 Carrying amount					31 December 2023 Carrying amount				
In thousands of	**NGN**	**USD**	**EURO**	**GBP**	**NGN**	**NGN**	**USD**	**EURO**	**GBP**	**NGN**
Cash and cash equivalents	15,275,495	14,946,560	31,441	179	297,316	9,059,349	8, 911,263	11,855	-	136,231
Amortised cost financial assets	12,866,871	12,430,783	-	-	505,248	6,39 4,419	6,427,080	-	-	1,065,503
	28,142,366	**27,377,343**	**31,441**	**179**	**802,563**	**15,453,768**	**15,338,343**	**11,855**	**-**	**1,201,734**
Net statement of financial position exposure	**28,142,366**	**27,377,343**	**31,441**	**179**	**802,563**	**15,453,768**	**15,338,343**	**11,855**	**-**	**1,201,734**

The following significant exchange rates have been applied.

year-end spot rate	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
USD	1,538.25	907.11
EURO	1,584.89	831.36
GBP	1,924.83	967.70

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis
The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is largely concentrated in the US Dollar. Movements in exchange rates between the US Dollar and the Nigerian Naira as at 31 December would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency, equity and profit or loss.

The table below shows the impact on the Company's profit or loss and statements of financial position size if the exchange rate between the US Dollars, and Nigerian Naira had increased or decreased by 10%.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

	Profit or Loss		Equity, net of tax	
Effect of thousands in Naira	**Strengthening**	**Weakening**	**Strengthening**	**Weakening**
31 Dec 2024				
USD (10% movement)	2,737,734	(2,737,734)	1,916,414	(1,916,414)
31 Dec 2023				
USD (10% movement)	1,533,834	(1,533,834)	1,073,684	(1,073,684)

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments
The Company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Other market price risk
The primary goal of the Company's investment strategy is to maximise investment returns, both to partially meet the Company's claims and benefits obligations and to improve its returns in general.

Sensitivity analysis - Equity price risk
The Company's has equity investments some of which are listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange and are classified as FVOCI. A 2% increase in the share price of those equities at the reporting date would have increased equity by N112.7million after tax (31 December 2023 N21.3million). An equal change in the opposite direction would have reduced equity by N112.7million after tax (31December 2023: N21.3million).

46 Insurance Risk
The principal risk the Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company to certain classes of business. Non–proportional reinsurance is primarily excess–of–loss reinsurance designed to mitigate the Company'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 Company 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 Company's placement of reinsurance is diversified such that it is neither dependent on a single reinsurer nor are the operations of the Company substantially dependent upon any single reinsurance contract.

The Company principally issues the following types of general insurance contracts: fire, motor, bond, personal accident, aviation, 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 on-going 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 Company. The Company 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 Company 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. The purpose of these underwriting and reinsurance strategies is to limit exposure to catastrophes based on the Company'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 Company'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 Company's 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 accident year at each reporting date, together with cumulative payments over the year from 2008 to 2020.

In general, the uncertainty associated with the ultimate claims experience in an accident year is greatest when the accident 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.

46 Insurance Risk

LOB	Fire

Adjusted Bornheutter Ferguson Method based on the average of the IABCL and IALDF factors

Gross Loss Reserve calculations

Attritional Claims

Incremental Claims ('000)

	Development Year								
Loss Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	15,618	28,922	1,823	3,102	0	0	708	0	0
2018	27,820	34,398	1,658	856	118	72	0	0	0
2019	18,865	7,413	1,848	464	0	0	0	0	0
2020	2,910	36,441	36,258	38,400	11,738	0	0	0	0
2021	14,025	4,795	9,343	21,593	0	0	0	0	0
2022	14,524	44,456	4,620	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	51,094	33,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	19,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Inflation Adjusted Incremental Claims ('000)

	Development Year								
Loss Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	54,998	91,393	5,145	7,562	0	0	954	0	
2018	87,909	97,067	4,041	1,804	204	98	0		
2019	53,234	18,072	3,897	806	0	0			
2020	7,095	76,832	63,001	51,763	11,738				
2021	29,570	8,331	12,594	21,593					
2022	25,236	59,926	4,620						
2023	68,874	33,852							
2024	19,072								

Inflation Adjusted Cumulative Projected Claims ('000)

	Development Year								
Loss Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	54,998	146,391	151,537	159,099	159,099	159,099	160,053	160,053	
2018	87,909	184,977	189,018	190,822	191,026	191,124	191,124		
2019	53,234	71,306	75,203	76,010	76,010	76,010			
2020	7,095	83,927	146,928	198,691	210,429				
2021	29,570	37,901	50,495	72,088					
2022	25,236	85,162	89,783						
2023	68,874	102,726							
2024	19,072								

BF Devt Factors (A)	2.179	1.153	1.136	1.019	1.000	1.003	1.000	1.000
IALDF Devt Factors (B)*	2.217	1.151	1.182	1.008	1.000	1.003	1.000	1.000
Average [(A),(B)]	2.198	1.152	1.159	1.013	1.000	1.003	1.000	1.000
Cumulative DF	2.983	1.357	1.178	1.017	1.003	1.003	1.000	1.000
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Premium ('000)	1,529,023	2,181,487	830,167	517,363	272,512	274,288	173,757	266,531
Est. Loss factor (1-1/(cumul DF)	66.48%	26.33%	15.11%	1.63%	0.30%	0.29%	0.00%	0.00%
Ultimate claims ratio	23.21%							
Loss reserve (Attritional)	400,671 =sumproduct([Premium],[Estimated IBNR factor])*Ultimate claims ratio							
Loss reserve (Attritional) - Disc'd	377,959							

LOB	General Accident

Adjusted Bornheutter Ferguson Method based on the average of the IABCL and IALDF factors

Gross Loss Reserve calculations

Attritional Claims

Incremental Claims ('000)

Loss Year	Development Year 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	6,339	5,892	3,017	846	86	436	0	0	0
2018	2,052	1,748	790	0	0	342	17	0	0
2019	3,068	7,191	47	150	2	0	0	0	0
2020	2,918	5,582	1,746	458	0	0	0	0	0
2021	5,743	6,614	1,155	2,705	0	0	0	0	0
2022	13,369	9,755	4,450	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	16,484	23,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	30,521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Inflation Adjusted Incremental Claims ('000)

Loss Year	Development Year 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	22,321	18,618	8,513	2,063	181	757	0	0	
2018	6,484	4,934	1,927	0	0	461	17		
2019	8,659	17,532	100	261	2	0			
2020	7,113	11,768	3,034	618	0				
2021	12,108	11,492	1,557	2,705					
2022	23,229	13,149	4,450						
2023	22,221	23,354							
2024	30,521								

Inflation Adjusted Cumulative Projected Claims ('000)

Loss Year	Development Year 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	22,321	40,939	49,452	51,515	51,697	52,454	52,454	52,454	
2018	6,484	11,418	13,344	13,344	13,344	13,805	13,823		
2019	8,659	26,190	26,290	26,551	26,554	26,554			
2020	7,113	18,881	21,914	22,532	22,532				
2021	12,108	23,600	25,157	27,862					
2022	23,229	36,378	40,829						
2023	22,221	45,575							
2024	30,521								

BF Devt Factors (A)	1.987	1.124	1.041	1.002	1.013	1.000	1.000	1.000
IALDF Devt Factors (B)'	2.075	1.123	1.026	1.000	1.016	1.001	1.000	1.000
Average [(A),(B)]	2.031	1.124	1.034	1.001	1.015	1.000	1.000	1.000
Cumulative DF	2.398	1.180	1.050	1.016	1.015	1.000	1.000	1.000

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Premium ('000)	273,915	147,325	134,886	110,729	86,735	107,470	92,614	105,983
Est. Loss factor (1-1/(cumul DF)	58.30%	15.29%	4.79%	1.59%	1.49%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%
Ultimate claims ratio	16.66%							
Loss reserve (Attritional)	31,941	=sumproduct((Premium),(Estimated IBNR factor))*Ultimate claims ratio						
Loss reserve (Attritional) - Disc'd	30,288							

LOB	Motor

Adjusted Bornheutter Ferguson Method based on the average of the IABCL and IALDF factors

Gross Loss Reserve calculations

Attritional Claims

Incremental Claims ('000)

	Development Year								
Loss Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	0	8,739	1,747	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	24,200	4,669	2,312	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	29,607	8,065	525	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	54,184	20,844	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	20,754	21,157	753	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	59,695	31,332	2,658	420	0	0	0	0	0
2022	118,582	73,053	2,740	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	109,520	50,389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	108,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Inflation Adjusted Incremental Claims ('000)

	Development Year								
Loss Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	0	30,775	5,522	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	85,219	14,754	6,523	0	0	0	0	0	
2018	93,557	22,758	1,280	0	0	0	0		
2019	152,901	50,816	0	0	0	0			
2020	50,596	44,607	1,309	0	0				
2021	125,859	54,441	3,582	420					
2022	206,045	98,476	2,740						
2023	147,634	50,389							
2024	108,860								

Inflation Adjusted Cumulative Projected Claims ('000)

	Development Year								
Loss Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	0	30,775	36,297	36,297	36,297	36,297	36,297	36,297	36,297
2017	85,219	99,973	106,496	106,496	106,496	106,496	106,496	106,496	
2018	93,557	116,315	117,596	117,596	117,596	117,596	117,596		
2019	152,901	203,716	203,716	203,716	203,716	203,716			
2020	50,596	95,203	96,512	96,512	96,512				
2021	125,859	180,300	183,883	184,303					
2022	206,045	304,521	307,260						
2023	147,634	198,022							
2024	108,860								

BF Devt Factors (A)	1.426	1.020	1.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
IALDF Devt Factors (B)'	1.372	1.014	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Average [(A),(B)]	1.399	1.017	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Cumulative DF	1.423	1.017	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Premium ('000)	1,064,246	860,022	591,170	379,045	378,686	318,028	261,142	216,080
Est. Loss factor (1-1/(cumul DF)	29.73%	1.71%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ultimate claims ratio	60.00%							
Loss reserve (Attritional)	198,759 =sumproduct((Premium),(Estimated IBNR factor))*Ultimate claims ratio							
Loss reserve (Attritional) - Disc'd	190,678							

LOB	Marine

Adjusted Bornheutter Ferguson Method based on the average of the IABCL and IALDF factors

Gross Loss Reserve calculations

Attritional Claims

Incremental Claims ('000)

Loss Year	Development Year 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	2,005	371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	0	178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	0	23,783	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	5,388	21,159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	13,045	0	7,799	116	0	0	0	0	0
2022	3,250	2,633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	645	5,705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	7,263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Inflation Adjusted Incremental Claims ('000)

Loss Year	Development Year 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	7,060	1,173	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2018	0	502	0	0	0	0	0		
2019	0	57,980	0	0	0	0			
2020	13,134	44,611	0	0	0				
2021	27,503	0	10,513	116					
2022	5,647	3,549	0						
2023	869	5,705							
2024	7,263								

Inflation Adjusted Cumulative Projected Claims ('000)

Loss Year	Development Year 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	7,060	8,233	8,233	8,233	8,233	8,233	8,233	8,233	
2018	0	502	502	502	502	502	502		
2019	0	57,980	57,980	57,980	57,980	57,980			
2020	13,134	57,745	57,745	57,745	57,745				
2021	27,503	27,503	38,016	38,133					
2022	5,647	9,196	9,196						
2023	869	6,574							
2024	7,263								

BF Devt Factors (A)	3.094	1.065	1.001	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
IALDF Devt Factors (B)'	2.006	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Average [(A),(B)]	2.550	1.033	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Cumulative DF	2.634	1.033	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Premium ('000)	247,514	153,830	141,637	114,262	87,899	58,549	31,101	26,846
Est. Loss factor (1-1/(cumul DF)	62.04%	3.19%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ultimate claims ratio	37.88%							
Loss reserve (Attritional)	60,042 =sumproduct({Premium},{Estimated IBNR factor})*Ultimate claims ratio							
Loss reserve (Attritional) - Disc'd	56,984							

LOB	Aviation

Adjusted Bornheutter Ferguson Method based on the average of the IABCL and IALDF factors

Gross Loss Reserve calculations

Attritional Claims

Incremental Claims ('000)

	Development Year								
Loss Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	417	3,432	0	0	486	0	0	0	0
2018	24,464	4,928	0	1,852	0	0	0	0	0
2019	0	736	263	11,835	0	601	0	0	0
2020	6,404	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	6,537	8,578	0	4,850	0	0	0	0	0
2022	30,623	18,461	4,698	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	23,417	35,481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024	18,291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Inflation Adjusted Incremental Claims ('000)

	Development Year								
Loss Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	1,467	10,846	0	0	1,024	0	0	0	
2018	77,304	13,906	0	3,904	0	0	0		
2019	0	1,794	555	20,564	0	601			
2020	15,612	0	50	0	0				
2021	13,782	14,905	0	4,850					
2022	53,210	24,886	4,698						
2023	31,565	35,481							
2024	18,291								

Inflation Adjusted Cumulative Projected Claims ('000)

	Development Year								
Loss Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	1,467	12,313	12,313	12,313	13,337	13,337	13,337	13,337	
2018	77,304	91,210	91,210	95,114	95,114	95,114	95,114		
2019	0	1,794	2,349	22,913	22,913	23,514			
2020	15,612	15,612	15,662	15,662	15,662				
2021	13,782	28,687	28,687	33,537					
2022	53,210	78,096	82,793						
2023	31,565	67,047							
2024	18,291								

BF Devt Factors (A)	1.528	1.023	1.195	1.007	1.005	1.000	1.000	1.000
IALDF Devt Factors (B)*	1.596	1.023	1.085	1.010	1.007	1.000	1.000	1.000
Average [(A),(B)]	1.562	1.023	1.140	1.009	1.006	1.000	1.000	1.000
Cumulative DF	1.848	1.183	1.156	1.014	1.006	1.000	1.000	1.000
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Premium ('000)	901,721	410,097	260,237	230,530	153,769	149,548	91,067	362,388
Est. Loss factor (1-1/(cumul DF)	45.88%	15.46%	13.51%	1.41%	0.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ultimate claims ratio	49.18%							
Loss reserve (Attritional)	253,928 =sumproduct((Premium),(Estimated IBNR factor))*Ultimate claims ratio							
Loss reserve (Attritional) - Disc'd	241,923							

LOB	Agriculture

Loss Year	Total Claims	Premiums	Claims Ratio
2023	0	70,411	0.0%
2024	572	12,034	4.8%

Ultimate loss ratio	12.5%
Expected loss	10,306
Claims paid	572
Gross Loss reserve	9,734
Outstanding Claims	500
Gross IBNR	9,234

LOB	Oil & Gas

Loss Year	Total Claims	Premiums	Claims Ratio
2023	58,829	1,162,894	5.1%
2024	772,578	3,645,394	21.2%

Ultimate loss ratio	28.0%
Expected loss	1,346,321
Claims paid	831,408
Gross Loss reserve	2,393,200
Outstanding Claims	2,175,636
Gross IBNR	217,564

47 Hypothecation

The Company is exposed to a range of financial risks through its financial assets, financial liabilities, reinsurance assets, and reinsurance liabilities. In particular, the key risk is that the investment proceeds will not be sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance contracts. In response to this risk, the Company's assets and liabilities are allocated as follows;

	2024			2023		
In thousands of naira	Insurance fund	Shareholders fund	Total	Insurance fund	Shareholders fund	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	11,452,045	3,817,348	15,269,393	6,771,871	2,257,290	9,029,161
Treasury Bills	505,248	-	505,248	-	-	-
Corporate Bonds & debenture	10,801,493	-	10,801,493	6,394,419	-	6,394,419
Long term investments	1,560,130	-	1,560,130	-	-	-
Quoted shares	1,127,117	-	1,127,117	1,065,503	-	1,065,503
Trade receivables	-	226,589	226,589	-	64,226	64,226
Reinsurance contract assets	3,252,140	-	3,252,140	1,608,519	-	1,608,519
Other receivables and prepayments	-	300,009	300,009	-	126,732	126,732
Investment properties	-	872,000	872,000	-	765,000	765,000
Intangible assets	-	5,446	5,446	-	7,718	7,718
Property and equipments	-	2,392,449	2,392,449	-	2,209,142	2,209,142
Right of Use assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory deposits	-	500,000	500,000	-	500,000	500,000
Total assets	**28,698,173**	**8,113,841**	**36,812,014**	**15,840,312**	**5,930,108**	**21,770,420**
Liabilities						
Insurance Contract liabilities	6,779,119	-	6,779,119	3,368,446	-	3,368,446
Other Insurance related liabilities	-	1,114,752	1,114,752	-	610,247	610,247
Accrual and other liabilities	-	830,105	830,105	-	621,466	621,466
Current income tax liabilities	-	262,819	262,819	-	156,549	156,549
Deferred tax liability	-	3,616,572	3,616,572	-	2,381,338	2,381,338
Total liabilities	**6,779,119**	**5,824,248**	**12,603,367**	**3,368,446**	**3,769,600**	**7,138,046**
Gap	**21,919,054**	**2,289,593**	**24,208,647**	**12,471,866**	**2,160,508**	**14,632,374**

Revenue Account
For the year ended 31 December, 2024

In thousands of naira	Note	Motor	Fire	General Accidents	Marine	Bond	Oil & Gas	Engineering	Aviation	Agriculture	Total
Insurance revenue	25	1,080,934	1,386,242	186,023	222,182	7	2,846,451	433,612	833,512	15,431	7,004,393
Insurance service expenses	26	(718,164)	(832,581)	(199,859)	(174,312)	-	(3,337,351)	(276,493)	(725,223)	15,988	(6,247,995)
Net income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts held	27	(11,426)	(206,423)	(22,923)	(50,927)	42	(415,565)	(274,469)	(438,560)	(11,916)	(1,432,168)
Insurance service result		**351,344**	**347,238**	**(36,760)**	**(3,057)**	**48**	**(906,465)**	**(117,350)**	**(330,271)**	**19,503**	**(675,769)**

For the year ended 31 December, 2023

In thousands of naira	Note	Motor	Fire	General Accidents	Marine	Bond	Oil & Gas	Engineering	Aviation	Agriculture	Total
Insurance revenue	25	860,822	2,185,543	147,092	153,817	597	1,161,588	383,649	394,174	71,068	5,358,349
Insurance service expenses	26	(748,901)	(1,206,130)	(188,813)	(109,230)	(16,637)	(1,034,897)	(232,721)	(186,425)	(48,018)	(3,771,772)
Net income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts held	27	91,220	(1,103,635)	(57,022)	(43,107)	7,947	(684,601)	(255,419)	(194,646)	(29,415)	(2,268,678)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts held		**203,141**	**(124,223)**	**(98,744)**	**1,480**	**(8,093)**	**(557,911)**	**(104,491)**	**13,103**	**(6,365)**	**(682,101)**

Other National Disclosures

Value added statement

For the year ended 31 December 2024

In thousands of naira	31-Dec-2024	%	31-Dec-2023	%
Insurance service revenue	7,004,393	61	5,358,349	75
Investment and other income	12,783,526	111	8,228,406	116
Insurance service & operating expenses - Local	(6,847,136)	(59)	(4,206,153)	(59)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held and other income	(1,394,198)	(12)	(2,268,678)	(32)
Value Added	**11,546,584**	**100**	**7,111,923**	**100**
Distribution of Value Added: To Government:				
Government(taxes)	1,423,840	12	2,375,203	33
To employees:				
Employees (staff cost)	709,194	6	543,680	8
Retained in business:				
Depreciation	65,278	1	51,737	1
Amortisation	4,195	0	4,854	0
Retained earnings/(losses)	9,344,077	81	4,136,450	58
Value Added	**11,546,584**	**100**	**7,111,923**	**100**

Financial Summary

In thousands of naira	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023	31-Dec-2022 Restated	31-Dec-2021 Restated	31-Dec-2020
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	15,269,393	9,029,161	4,585,902	4,337,564	3,127,814
Investment securities	13,993,988	7,459,922	4,005,442	3,370,046	3,601,408
Trade receivables	226,589	64,226	61,936	44,996	45,904
Reinsurance assets	3,252,140	1,608,519	1,059,734	758,818	468,970
Deferred acquisition costs	-	-	-	-	89,042
Other receivables and prepayments	300,009	126,732	92,915	309,234	69,012
Investment in joint arrangement	-	-	230	230	133,556
Investment properties	872,000	765,000	680,000	625,000	602,000
Intangible assets	5,446	7,718	5,137	8,408	4,148
Property and equipment	2,392,449	2,209,142	1,791,897	1,697,147	1,612,724
Right of Use assets	-	-	-	-	1,842
Statutory deposits	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Total Assets	**36,812,015**	**21,770,420**	**12,783,193**	**11,651,443**	**10,256,420**
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	6,779,119	3,368,446	2,110,576	1,825,123	1,338,170
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Other Insurance related liabilities	1,114,752	610,247	316,015	240,648	227,678
Accruals and other liabilities	830,105	621,466	202,663	232,701	217,706
Current income tax liabilities	262,819	156,549	148,485	99,307	138,268
Deferred tax liability	3,616,572	2,381,338	111,851	64,815	39,142
Total liabilities	**12,603,367**	**7,138,046**	**2,889,590**	**2,462,594**	**1,960,964**
Net Assets	**24,208,648**	**14,632,374**	**9,893,603**	**9,188,850**	**8,295,456**
Equity					
Ordinary share capital	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Share premium	93,878	93,878	93,878	93,878	93,878
Statutory contingency reserve	4,095,925	2,227,110	1,399,820	1,296,658	1,147,775
Other reserves	2,047,291	1,815,095	1,212,773	1,028,144	862,872
Retained earnings	12,971,553	5,496,291	2,187,132	1,770,170	1,190,931
Total equity	**24,208,647**	**14,632,374**	**9,893,603**	**9,188,850**	**8,295,456**

Profit or loss account and other comprehensive income

In thousands of naira	31-Dec-2024	31-Dec-2023	31-Dec-2022 Restated	31-Dec-2021 Restated	31-Dec-2020
Insurance Revenue	7,004,393	5,358,349	3,438,718	2,242,850	1,561,068
Net insurance result/underwriting	(675,770)	(682,101)	1,048,748	914,566	682,857
Profit/(Loss) before minimum taxation	10,767,918	6,511,653	649,568	837,934	452,666
Minimum tax	(99,269)	(69,239)	-	-	(3,377)
Profit/(Loss)/ before taxation	10,668,649	6,442,414	649,568	837,934	449,289
Income taxes	(1,324,572)	(2,305,964)	(157,877)	(93,518)	(37,846)
Profit/(Loss)/ after taxation	9,344,078	4,136,450	491,691	744,416	411,443
Transfer to contingency reserve	(1,868,815)	(827,290)	(103,162)	(148,884)	(82,289)
Transfer to retained earnings	7,475,262	3,309,159	388,529	595,532	329,154
Earnings per share (Kobo)	187	83	10	15	8

PROXY FORM

The 43rd Annual General Meeting of FIN Insurance Company Limited will be held at the 11th Floor, Alliance Place, Plot 33A, Alfred Rewane Road, Ikoyi, Lagos (Including via Teleconference) at 1:00 pm on Thursday, 21st August 2025.

I/We ______________ ___________ being a Member of FIN Insurance Company Limited hereby appoints:

____

as my/our Proxy to vote on our behalf for/against the resolution(s) at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Thursday, 21st August 2025, and any adjournment thereof.

Dated this_________ day of __________ 2025

Shareholder's Signature

S/N	ORDINARY BUSINESS	FOR	AGAINST
1.	To receive the 2024 Audited Financial Statements and Accounts		
2.	To elect Mr. Kolawole Olayinka Adekoya		
3	To re-elect Mr. Bashir Binji		
4.	To re-elect Mr. Abdulkareem M. Sani		
5.	To authorize the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditor		
6.	To disclose the remuneration of Managers		
	SPECIAL BUSINESS		
7.	To fix the remuneration of the Directors		

Please indicate with "X" in the appropriate box how you wish your votes to be cast on the

Notes

1. A member of the Company is entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting of the Company. He is also entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead, and in this case, this card may be used to appoint a proxy.
2. All executed Proxy Forms must be deposited at the office of the Registrars, Cardinalstone Registrars Limited, 358, Herbert Macaulay Way, Yaba, Lagos, or the office of the Company Secretary, via the following email addresses: olutolamakinde @pacsolicitors.com or onyinyechiibemere@ pacsolicitors.com or finlegal@finsurance.com.ng or deposited at PAC Solicitors Office, 10, Canaanland Street, off Whitesands Avenue, Lekki Phase 1, Lagos, Nigeria, not later than 48 hours before the date of the Annual General Meeting.
3. If the shareholder is a Company, this form should be sealed under the Company's common seal or under the hand of an officer duly authorized.
4. Under the Stamp Duties Act, CAP S8. Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004, 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.

Before posting the above form, please tear off this part and retain it for admission to the meeting

ADMISSION CARD TO THE 43RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF FIN INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED (RC 38815) to hold at 11th Floor, Alliance Place, Plot 33A, Alfred Rewane Road, Ikoyi, Lagos (Including via Teleconference) at 1:00 pm on Thursday, 21st August 2025.

Name of Shareholder____

Signature of Shareholder ____

Name of Proxy____

Signature of Proxy ____

Contact us

09-02913712

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