SUNU Assurances

2022 ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

Insurance, our business.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc's Financial statements comply with the applicable legal requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 and Financial Reporting Council Act 2011, Insurance Act 2003 and NAICOM circulars regarding financial statements and comprises Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

NOTICE OF THE 36TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the thirty-Sixth (36th) Annual General Meeting (AGM) of members of SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc (the "company") will be held on **Wednesday, 14th June,** 2023 by 10:00 a.m at **NOVATEL HOTEL**, (formerly known as Pelican Hotel) 1, Bellisimo Hotel Drive, Chevy View Estate, New Road Bus Stop, Lekki-Epe Expressway, Lekki, Lagos State for the purpose of considering and, if deemed fit, to pass and approve, with or without modification, the ordinary and special resolutions set out hereunder in the manner required by the company's Memorandum and Articles of Association (MEMART), the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 (CAMA) and the Listings Rules of the Nigerian Exchange Limited.

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To lay before members, the consolidated audited financial statements of the company and its subsidiaries as approved by the board of directors of the company (the Board) together with the reports of the directors, audit committee and external auditors of the company for the year ended 31st December 2022.
2. To declare a dividend recommended by the Board of Directors of the Company in respect of the financial year ended 31st December 2022.
3. To re-elect the following persons, who would retire as non-executive directors by rotation at the AGM in accordance with clause 92 of the company's Articles of Associations:
   a. Mr. Kyari Bukar
   b. Mr. Philippe Ayivor
4. To authorize the Board of Directors to fix the remuneration of the external auditors.
5. To disclose the remuneration of Managers of the company.
6. To elect Shareholders representatives of the audit committee to hold office until the next Annual General Meeting

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

7. To consider and if thought fit, pass the following as ordinary resolution of the company:

a. To approve the remuneration of directors of the company for 2023 financial year.

8. To consider and if thought fit, pass the following as special resolutions:

I. That the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by insertion of a new Clause 45 (b) and (c) to read as follows:

a. The Annual General Meeting or any other General Meeting of the Company may hold electronically by means of a tele-conference, videoconference, or other electronic/virtual communication means, which allows all those participating in the meeting to hear and speak to one another. (This is pursuant to provisions of Section 240 (2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, as amended by Section 11 of the Business Facilitation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022).

b. A member of the Company or Proxy may participate in any general meeting via teleconference, video conference, and any other technological means that allows the participating member to hear and be heard. Any person so participating in person or by proxy shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall be entitled to vote via any electronic/virtual channel provided by the Company.

II. That the Directors be and are hereby authorised to take all such lawful steps, pass all requisite resolutions, and do all such other lawful acts and/or things as may be necessary for and/or incidental to give effect to these resolutions.

NOTES

1. **PROXIES**
A Member of the Company entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his/her/its stead. Such 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 emailed to info@crescentregistrars,com or deposited at the registered office of the company's Registrar, **Crescent Registrars Limited** at 23, Olusoji Idowu Street, Ilupeju, Lagos, Nigeria not less than 48 hours before the meeting. All instruments of proxy shall be at the company's expense.

2. **CLOSURE OF REGISTER OF MEMBERS/TRANSFER BOOKS**
The register of members and transfer books of the company would be closed from **Wednesday 31st May, 2023 to Monday 5th June, 2023** (both dates inclusive) to enable the Registrars update the Register of members and other preparations necessary for the Annual General Meeting.

3. **AUDIT COMMITTEE**
In accordance with the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 any member may nominate another member for appointment to the audit committee. Such nomination shall be in writing and delivered to the Company Secretary at least 21 days before the AGM. Nomination shall be in line with the requirements of the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance 2018.

4. **RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS**
In accordance with the provisions of the company's Articles of Association, Mr. Kyari Bukar and Mr. Philippe Ayivor would retire by rotation as Non-Executive Directors and being eligible have indicated their intention to be re-elected.

5. **DIVIDEND**
If the proposed dividend is approved by members at the meeting, the bank account of Shareholders with the appropriate e-dividend mandate and whose names appear in the Register of Members as at the close of business on Tuesday, 30th May 2023 will be credited on Thursday, 15th June 2023.

6. **MEMBERS RIGHT TO ASK QUESTIONS**
Members reserve the right to ask questions at the Annual General Meeting. Members may also submit their questions prior to the meeting in writing to the company, in line with Rule 19.12(c) of the Listing Rules of the Nigerian Exchange Limited such questions must be addressed to the Company Secretary by electronic mail at nigeria@sunu-group.com no later than 7 days before the date of the AGM.

7. **BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF DIRECTORS**
Biographical details of all directors including those standing for re-election are provided in the annual report and on the company's website.

8. **LIVE STREAMING OF AGM**
To enable Shareholders and other Stakeholders who will not be attending physically follow the proceedings, the AGM will be streamed live. The link for the AGM live streaming will be made available on the Company's website at www.sunu-assurances.com

9. **WEBSITE**
Copy of this notice and other information relating to the meeting shall be found on the company's website at www.sunu-group.com.

Dated this Wednesday, 17th May, 2023

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Taiwo Kuku
COMPANY SECRETARY
FRC/2013/NBA/00000002571

CORPORATE PROFILE

SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc, a member of SUNU Group has the vision to be a leading African Insurance Company. It is on a mission to be an insurance company recognized for excellent client services, using cutting edge technology, motivated workforce and good business ethics to meet stakeholders' expectations. This is being driven by innovative service delivery, products development, cost management, customers experience and ensuring proper balance in all dealings.

OUR VISION

Our vision is to be a leading African insurance company.

OUR MISSION

The Mission is to be an insurance company recognised for excellent client services, using cutting edge technology, motivated workforce and good business ethics to meet stakeholders' expectations.

VALUES

Our core values are Caring, Learning, Integrity, Creativity, Excellent Customer Service and Promptness.

HISTORY

SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc was incorporated as Equity Assurance Nigeria on December 13, 1984 and was licensed to underwrite all classes of general business. The company operates with a recently increased authorized share capital and shareholders fund. The company is a corporate member of the West African Insurance Company Association (WAICA) and the Nigeria Insurers' Association (NIA), the official umbrella of registered insurance companies in Nigeria, as well as The Africa Insurance Organisation (AIO).

The company changed its name from Equity Assurance Plc to SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc with due approval from the shareholders and its regulator, National Insurance Commission (NAICOM). The approval was dated 29th March, 2018 and a new license was issued by NAICOM.

The name change was necessitated as a result of SUNU Group's (a foremost Pan-African Insurance Group), recent acquisition of majority stake in Equity Assurance Plc., With operations in 14 African countries and 25 office locations spanning West and Central Africa, this acquisition positions SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc., to leverage SUNU Group's vast network of knowledge capital, financial strength and technical resources in our quest to differentiate our offerings and service standards in the Nigerian marketplace.

In addition to strengthening the company's balance sheet, this strategic investment and name change also provides SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc. with critical organizational capabilities & competencies which is being harnessed to create and deliver value to our esteemed brokers and clients.

This new name reflects its pan African presence as a full-fledged member of the SUNU Group. The company continues to operate in its current structure, and other than the name change, there is no change in management as we keep providing tailored made products and better service on which SUNU Group has built its reputation across Africa.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

	Group 2022 N'000	Group 2021 N'000	Variance %	Company 2022 N'000	Company 2021 N'000	Variance %
Gross premium written	7,604,830	6,146,093	23.7	5,773,905	4,871,144	19
Net premium income	5,475,879	4,462,357	23	3,644,954	3,187,408	14
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	655,161	488,162	34	455,430	324,760	40
Cash and cash equivalents	4,506,236	3,108,858	45	3,732,292	2,890,949	29
Property, plant and equipment	3,914,049	3,930,933	(0.4)	3,418,692	3,429,197	(0.3)
Financial assets	90,554	308,991	(71)	37,184	251,019	(85)
Statutory deposit	315,000	315,000	-	315,000	315,000	-
Contingency reserves	1,432,092	1,258,875	14	1,432,092	1,258,875	14
Shareholders funds	7,441,509	7,065,893	5	7,052,201	6,722,327	5
PER 50k SHARE DATA:						
Basic profit/(loss) per share (Kobo)	8.22	4.02	104	5.68	2.18	161
Diluted profit/(loss) per share (Kobo)	8.22	4.02	104	5.68	2.18	161
Net assets per share (Kobo)	133	126	5	121	116	5
Stock Exchange Quotation as at 31 December (Kobo)	100	100	-	100	100	-

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Kyari Bukar	-	Chairman (Independent Non-Executive Director)
Mr. Samuel Ogbodu	-	MD /CEO
Hajia Taizir Ajala	-	Vice Chairman (Independent Non-Executive Director)
Mr. Philippe Ayivor	-	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr. Mohammed Bah	-	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Karim-Franck Dione	-	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Adeleke Hassan	-	ED, Technical & Operations
Mrs. Olajumoke Bakare	-	Independent Non-Executive Director
Hajia Aisha Abubakar	-	Independent Non-Executive Director

COMPANY SECRETARY
Taiwo Kuku
Plot 1196, Bishop Oluwole street
Victoria Island, Lagos

REGISTERED OFFICE
SUNU Place
Plot 1196, Bishop Oluwole Street
Victoria Island, Lagos

RC No: 65443

FRC Registration no: **FRC/2012/0000000000408**

REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER OFFICE
Crescent Registrars Limited (formerly EDC Registrars Limited)
23, Olusoji Idowu Street,
Ilupeju, Lagos
Email: penwe@crescentregistrars.com
Tel: 08037194001

ACTUARIES
Logic Professional Services
4th Floor, Oshopey Plaza
17/19, Allen Avenue,
Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria

EXTERNAL AUDITORS
SIAO Partners
18b, Olu Holloway Road, Ikoyi,
Lagos, Nigeria.

SOLICITORS
TEMPLARS
5th Floor, The Octagon,
13AJ, Marinho Drive, Victoria Island,
Lagos, Nigeria.

RE-INSURERS
Waica Reinsurance Corporation
African Reinsurance Corporation
Continental Reinsurance Plc
Nigerian Reinsurance Corporation
ZEP-Reinsurance
AVENI Reinsurance
CICA-Reinsurance
NCA-Reinsurance

CORPORATE INFORMATION (CONT'D)

BANKERS

Access Bank Plc
Ecobank Nigeria Limited
First Bank of Nigeria Limited
First City Monument Bank
Fidelity Bank Plc
Guaranty Trust Bank Plc
Heritage Bank Plc
Polaris Bank Plc
Sterling Bank Plc
Union Bank of Nigeria Plc
United Bank for Africa Plc
Unity Bank Plc
Wema Bank Plc
Zenith Bank Plc

BRANCH LOCATION

HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES

Head Office:
SUNU Place
Plot 1196 Bishop Oluwole Street,
Victoria Island, Lagos
Phone No. +234 (0) 1 280 2012

Abuja Office:
66, Ladoke Akintola Street,
LG Building Garki, Abuja.
Phone No. +234 (0) 809 760 5228

Ibadan Office:
40, MKO Abiola Way, Opposite Ring Road,
Ibadan, Oyo State.
Phone No. +234 (0) 703 449 2099

Warri Office:
Block 3, Edewor Shopping Complex,
Effurun, Warri, Delta State
Phone No. +234 (0) 803 744 6203

Kaduna Office:
NIDB House 18, Waff Road Kaduna State,
Phone No. +234 (0) 802 679 5730

Kano Office:
1,Nassarawa Hospital Road,
Suite AFF02 Kano State,
Phone No. +234 (0) 802 856 6053

Rivers Office:
209B, 2nd floor, Aba/Stadium link Road,
Port Harcourt, Rivers State
Phone No. +234 (0) 808 873 6373

Onitsha Office:
41, New Market Road,
Onitsha, Anambra State
Phone No. +234 (0) 803 543 6259

Apapa Office:
1AL building. 16 Borma Road, Apapa, Lagos.
Phone No. 0803 421 6929

Ikeja Office:
3, Ashabi Cole Street, Alausa, Ikeja, Lagos.
Phone No. 0803 562 65332

Ebute-Metta
(Agency Office)
174b Muritala Mohammed Way,
Ebute-Meta, Lagos.
Phone No. 0803 847 1562

Chairman's Statement

Dear Shareholders, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you all to the 36th Annual General Meeting of SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc (the company). I shall be presenting to you the annual report for the financial year ended 31st December, 2022.

Before we continue with the business for the day, permit me to briefly present a brief overview of the economic factors that majorly impacted the results for the 2022 financial year.

GLOBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

The global economic growth slowed in 2022 to 3.2%, more than 1 percentage point weaker than expected at the end of 2021. The Monetary Policy Committee of the Central bank of Nigeria in its Communique No. 146 of the meeting of January 2023, considered the growing evidence of increased militarization of the war in Ukraine and the consequence of a prolonged war as well as the renewed concern of the possibility of yet another Pandemic reverberating the global economy in 2023, as infection rates rise in China, following its lifting of COVID-19 restrictions alongside the tightening of global financial conditions as the major headwinds to the global economic growth.

The combined impact of these shocks on the global economy resulted in further disruptions to commodity and energy markets as well as the efficient functioning of global supply chains. In the Advanced Economies, fiscal policy retreated to give way to monetary adjustment, while in the Emerging Markets and Developing Economies, fiscal capacity is being greatly undermined by the array of shock spill overs from the global economy. The International Monetary Fund (IMF), in its October 2022 World Economic Outlook, retained its global output growth projection for 2022 at 3.2 per cent, but further downgraded in the 2023 forecast to 2.7 per cent compared with 2.9 per cent in its July 2022 forecast. The World Bank in its latest forecast, indicated a much lower global growth expectation of 1.7 per cent for 2023.

DOMESTIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Nigeria in 2022, experienced a deteriorated socio-economic condition despite global and domestic economic rebound after 2020 COVID-19 recession. Although economic productivity improved better but public revenue dwindled, budget deficits ballooned to nearly 5% of GDP, more than the 3% recommended by the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2007, given Nigeria's abysmal revenue generation of about 9% of GDP. Inflation rate got worsened beyond those of the Emerging Economies. Unemployment rate continued to fly high.

Given the enormity of the macroeconomic headwinds and the numerous fiscal and monetary policy shocks, the Nigerian economy could be adjudged to have demonstrated remarkable resilience in 2022. Available data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) revealed that the annual Real GDP grew by 3.10%, compare to 3.40% reported in 2021. It grew by 3.11 percent in the first quarter ; 3.54 percent in the second quarter ; decelerated to 2.25 percent in the third quarter and rebound to 3.52% in the 4th quarter.

The performance of the GDP in the 2022 was driven mainly by the Services sector, which improved to annual growth of 6.66% from 5.61% in 2021. The performance of Agriculture and Industry reduced in 2022 relative to 2021. Although the Agriculture sector grew by 1.88% in 2022, its performance was significantly hampered by severe incidences of flood experienced across the country, accounting for lesser growth relative to 2.3% in 2021. Macroeconomic instability, shrinking fiscal space, soaring public debt, heightening inflationary pressures, currency depreciation, foreign exchange illiquidity, surging energy cost, weakening purchasing power, legacy structural constraints, lingering insecurity, and crippling trade facilitation issues slowed down the growth.

The Central Bank of Nigeria projected that output growth recovery is expected to continue reasonably in 2023, given the expected sustained positive performance during the fourth quarter of 2022 and steady rebound in economic activities.

Inflation was a major headwind that shaped the Nigeria Economy in 2022. The inflationary situation was the worst in recent history and the impact on citizens and the Small and Medium scale Enterprises (SMEs) was very devastating. As at January 2022, the headline inflation was 15.60% and rose to a peak of 21.47% in November, following 10 consecutive monthly upticks, and finally declined to 21.34% in December 2022. Meanwhile, food inflation consistently outpaced headline inflation and core inflation during the year. For the basket of goods and services consumed by the average Nigerian, costs have accelerated by between 50 percent and 100 percent in 2022.

The foreign exchange (forex) instability was another major difficulty that investors struggled with in 2022. Investors faced considerable uncertainty and unpredictability and transparency issues in the forex allocation ecosystem amidst currency depreciation, forex market illiquidity, especially at the official window and volatility of the exchange rate. The World Bank maintained that the official exchange rates depreciated by 5.2 percent in 2022, as at November, while the parallel market rate depreciated by 40 percent. Parallel market premium widened from 37 percent in January to 71 percent in November 2022. The bank said that "Nigeria exchange rate policy settings are stifling business activities, investment and growth, and amplifying macroeconomic risks."

The foreign exchange pressure accentuated by a combination of heightened demand and slow accretion to reserves, culminated to the marginal decline in the external reserves, as gross external reserves decreased by 0.95 per cent at end-December 2022 to US$36.55 billions, from US$36.9 billions at end-November 2022.

It was reported that despite the rising inflation and interest rate hike, the nation's equities market finished the year 2022 on a bullish run as the NGX All-Share Index appreciated by 19.98% to close the final trading day of the year on 30th December 2022 with 51.251.06 index points. The Nigerian stock market ended the year 2022 on an impressive note, as investors increased their buying pressure, especially on blue-chip stocks. This indicated better-than-expected corporate earnings and improved investor confidence in the country.

Money market rates fluctuated within and above the asymmetric corridor, reflecting prevailing liquidity conditions in the banking system. CBN raised the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) and Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) from 11.0% and 27.5% in March 2022 to 17.5% and 32.5% in November 2022 respectively, while the liquidity ratio was maintained at 30% throughout the year.

Legacy trade facilitation issues had persisted and become intractable in the maritime sector which is a very crucial sector of the Nigerian economy where reform imperatives have become very urgent.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The broad outlook for the recovery of both the global and domestic economies remain uncertain with the path to full recovery clouded by significant downside risks. According to the Monetary Policy Committee of the CBN, the optimism of a rebound in global output recovery diminished in 2022 considerably, giving room for increased concerns of a likely global recession in 2023. This is driven by several global shocks impacting negatively on growth and price development. The key risks remain the lingering headwinds from the Russian-Ukraine war, heightened inflationary pressure across several economies and sharp slowdown of economic activities in China with the resurgence of COVID-19 pandemic across its major cities. Others include: the tightening of external financial conditions, as monetary policy normalization continues; increasing risk of a global debt crisis, as both corporate and public debt levels burgeon; and the increasing likelihood of a global recession in 2023.

Available data and forecasts for key macroeconomic indicators for Nigeria suggest that the economy will continue to grow through 2023, but at a subdued pace. CBN forecast that the economy is to grow in 2023 by 2.88 per cent by the CBN estimate. This projection is very close to the 2.9 percent growth estimated by the World Bank but lower than the International Monetary Fund (IMF's) 3.2 percent. The continued high level of insecurity; perennial scarcity of Premium Motor Spirit (PMS) and high cost of other energy sources; increased spending towards the 2023 general elections; rising cost of debt servicing; and deteriorating fiscal balances, remain the key sources of shocks to the Nigerian economy.

THE INSURANCE SECTOR

The insurance market, according to the Bulletin of the Insurance market performance of the regulator, generated Gross Premium Income (GPI) totalling about N726.2 billion in 2022 representing a growth of 36.3%, quarter on quarter (QoQ) and 17.8% year on year compared to N616.6billion recorded in 2021. Likened to the Nigeria's growth in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 3.1% in 2022, the industry recorded an impressive performance once again. The industry performance reflects better economic performance and stronger regulatory backing, despite a very tough economic environment.

The non-life insurance business during the period contributed about 57.4%, relative to the share of the life insurance business of 42.6%, which was about the same position in the prior year. Oil & gas business dominated the market with 30.25% of the total premium, Fire business was 22.2% of the market premium while Motor business contributed 14.9%.

The industry paid N318.2bn claims to its Customer representing a 31.2% QoQ growth and a decline of 5.5% year-on-year. This is a remarkable position despite inflationary pressures which continued to adversely impact claims settlements, underwriting costs, operating expenses and also moderate profitability indices. The industry recorded an improve loss ratio of 43.8% in 2022 compared to 54.6% in 2021 due to non-ocurring nature of End-SARS violence that trailed the performance in 2021.

A notable development of the industry in 2022 was the increase in third-party motor insurance policy rates by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) on 22 December 2022, in respect of the new premium for private motors to N15,000 from N5,000 and that the comprehensive motor insurance policy premium rate should not be less than five per cent of the sum insured after all rebates or discounts. Although the policy had received some criticisms, it would reduce the rising loss ratios from the associated business line and improve a boost in Gross Premium Income incoming years.

BUSINESS PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Gross Written Premium increased to ₦5.77 billion in 2022 from ₦4.87 billion in 2021. This represents a growth of ₦903 million in value and 18.5% in percentage terms while 94.5% of the full year budget of ₦6.11 billion was achieved due to adverse impact of macroeconomic pressures in the country.

Claims paid reduced from ₦2.07 billion in 2021 to ₦1.47 billion in 2022 by 28.8% which represented 93.1% of the Paid Claims Budget for the year. This is due to favorable claims experience during the year considering the non-occuring nature of the End-SARS violence.

The Net Claims expenses increased by 41.4% to ₦1.21 billion in 2022 from ₦859 million in 2021. This was an overshoot of ₦261 million above ₦953 million budgeted for the year. Environmental risks (Flood), Fidelity Guarantee, Goods In Transit and Motor Claims affected the performance adversely.

The underwriting profit was ₦1.49 billion which represents 77.2% of ₦1.93 billion budget for the year. However, the profit increased by 0.6% from ₦1.48 billion in 2021. The company's Profit after tax for the year was ₦330 million which reflects an underperformance of the year's budget of ₦399 million but outperformed the ₦127 million profit made in 2021.

DIVIDEND

In view of the impressive results, the Board is recommending a dividend payout of 3 kobo per share of 50k ordinary share of the company.

Pursuant to the provision of the prudential guidelines section 2.6.0, the application to the National Insurance Commission to this effect has been duly approved by the Commission.

GOVERNANCE AND BOARD CHANGES

In accordance with the provisions of Section 2.1c (ii) of the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) Implementation Guidelines for Corporate Governance ("NAICOM Guidelines"), Guideline 9 of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Corporate Governance Guidelines ("SCGG") and Principle 14.1 of the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance, 2018 ("NCCG Code"), the Company engaged DCSL Corporate Services Limited (DCSL) to carry out an evaluation of the performance of its Board of Directors for the year ended 31st December, 2022.

The essence of the review was to ascertain the level of the Board's compliance with corporate governance practices with reference to the provisions of the NAICOM Code and the NCCG Code. The review involved a qualitative assessment of the Board's processes, operations and effectiveness for the year ended 31st December, 2022.

The outcome of the review has been articulated and included in the annual report.
The Board comprises Directors who are professionals in their respective fields and individuals with relevant skills and experience required for the effective discharge of the functions o f the Board.
The National Insurance Commission in the course of the year approved the appointments of Mrs. Olajumoke Bakare and Hajia Aisha Abubakar as Independent Non-Executive Directors. These appointments were ratified at the last Annual General Meeting.

The directors who are retiring by rotation at the AGM in terms of clause 92 of the company's MEMART are Mr. Kyari Bukar and Mr. Philippe Ayivor. These directors, being eligible, have offered themselves for re-election.

The biographical information of all directors are included in the Annual Report which have been dispatched to Shareholders.

The Company holds itself to the highest standards of corporate governance and business ethics across our businesses and subsidiaries to safeguard the interests of our stakeholders and to ensure long-term shareholders' value creation.

In this regard, the Company has enhanced its Board Diversity Policy and Remuneration Policy for directors and senior management to attract and retain the right talent to manage and drive the Company's long-term objectives successfully. The Board will continually articulate, implement and review the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management and internal control system in line with Nigerian Code on Corporate Governance ("NCCG") to manage our risks and opportunities and promote meaningful engagement with our stakeholders.

Acknowledgment

On behalf of the Board, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all our valued shareholders, customers and business associates for their continued support, mutual trust and utmost confidence in the Company.

My deepest appreciation goes to the management and staff at all levels for their contributions, dedications and hard work, in working together for business sustainability as well as in building their career path with the Company. I am very confident that with their continuing commitment, perseverance, right attitude and teamwork, the Company will be able to realize its Vision, Mission, and Core Values.

Thank you.

Kyari Bukar
Chairman, Board of Directors

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MR. KYARI BUKAR
(CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS (INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR)

MR. SAMUEL OGBODU
(MANAGING DIRECTOR/CEO)

ADELEKE HASSAN
(EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR)

MR. KARIM-FRANK DIONE
(NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR)

MRS. OLAJUMOKE BAKARE
(INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR)

MR. MOHAMED BAH
(NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR)

MR. PHILIPPE AYIVOR
(INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR)

HAJIA TAIZIR AJALA
(INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR)

HAJIA AISHA ABUBAKAR
(INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR)

MANAGEMENT TEAM

SAMUEL OGBODU
(MANAGING DIRECTOR/CEO)

ADELEKE HASSAN
(EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, TECHNICAL & OPERATIONS)

OLUSEGUN OGINNI
(CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER)

TAIWO KUKU
(COMPANY SECRETARY/HEAD, LEGAL)

ELIE OGOUNIGNI
(GM, RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL)

JAPARI YUSUF
(HEAD, CORPORATE SERVICES)

ROBERT EWUZIE
HEAD, BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

MATHIEU N'KATTA
(CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER)

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

The directors accept responsibility for the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the statement of financial position of the Group and the Company at the end of the year and of its profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and the Insurance Act of Nigeria, 2003. The responsibilities include ensuring that the Group and the Company:

(i) keep proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Group and the Company and comply with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and the Insurance Act of Nigeria , 2003.
(ii) establishes adequate internal controls to safeguard its assets and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities
(iii) prepares its financial statements using suitable accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, that are consistently applied.

The directors accept responsibility for the financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in compliance with:

(a) International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)
(b) the requirements of the Insurance Act, 2003
(c) relevant guidelines and circulars issued by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM); and
(d) the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020
(e) the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council (FRC)

The Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial position of the Group and the Company and of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year. The directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

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

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS BY

Mr. Kyari Bukar
FRC/2013/IODN/00000002050

Mr. Samuel Ogbodu
FRC/2013/CIIN/00000002970

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

36TH ANNUAL REPORT

The Directors are pleased to submit their 36th Annual Report together with the audited Consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st December 2022.

LEGAL FORM

SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc (Formerly Equity Assurance Plc) was incorporated on 13th December, 1984 and has one wholly owned subsidiary and one partly owned subsidiary namely : EA Capital Management Limited (wholly owned subsidiary) with SUNU Health Nigeria Limited (formerly Managed Healthcare Services Limited) (partly owned subsidiary).The Company has a concession of 25 years for the management of Equity Resort Hotel, Ijebu-Ode (formerly Gateway Hotel).

EA Capital Management Limited was incorporated in Nigeria on 29th October 2008 as a private limited liability Company to carry on the business of finance leases to both individual and corporate clients. SUNU Health Nigeria Limited (Managed Healthcare Services Limited) was incorporated on 11th December, 1997 to carry on the business of health management and it is a nationally licenced Health Management Organization (HMO).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Group is provision of non-life insurance business, health management and financial services to corporate and retail customers in Nigeria.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

	RESULT FOR THE YEAR			
	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Profit/(loss) for the year before tax	655,161	488,162	455,430	324,760
Tax expense	(177,527)	(254,612)	(125,399)	(197,986)
Profit/(loss) for the year after tax	477,634	233,550	330,031	126,775

DIRECTORS

Beneficial interests

The interests of the Directors of Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc in the issued share capital of the Company as recorded in the Register of Members as at 31st December , 2022 and as notified by them for the purpose of Section 301 and 302 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 is as follows:

Ordinary shares of 50k each as at 31st December, 2022

	2021			2022		
Directors	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
Mr. Kyari Bukar				-	-	-
Hajia Taizir Ajala				-	-	-
Mr. Philippe Ayivor				-	-	-
Mr. Ibikunle Balogun (Representing KYT Investments Limited) Resigned wef 31st July, 2021	82,100,000	28,968,346	111,068,346			
Mr. Mohammed Bah(Representing Sunu Cote Dívoire)		1,878,509,684	1,878,509,684	-	1,878,509,684	1,878,509,684
Mr. Karim-Franck Dione		2,959,907,814	2,959,907,814	-	2,959,907,814	2,959,907,814
Mrs. Olajumoke Bakare			-	150,000		150,000
Hajia Aisha Abubakar			-			
Mr. Adeleke Hassan (ED Technical & Operations)	6,000		6,000	6,000	-	6,000
Mr. Olanrewaju Ogunbanjo (Representing Life Care Ventures) Resigned wef 28th April, 2021	63,333	19,710,203	19,773,537			
Mr Samuel Ogbodu (MD/CEO)	18,360		18,360	18,360	-	18,360
	82,187,693	4,887,096,047	4,969,283,741	174,360	4,838,417,498	4,838,591,858

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP

Share Range Analysis:

Range	No. of Holders	Units	%
1 - 1,000	18,152	7,519,718	0.13
1,001 - 5,000	13,069	34,280,621	0.59
5,001 - 10,000	4,538	35,483,400	0.61
10,001 - 50,000	4,802	107,287,048	1.85
50,001 - 100,000	529	39,597,975	0.68
100,001 - 500,000	396	82,004,631	1.41
500,001 - 1,000,000	37	26,415,440	0.45
1,000,001 - 5,000,000	36	82,212,000	1.41
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	7	53,426,594	0.92
10,000,001 - 50,000,000	10	219,050,196	3.77
50,000,001 - 100,000,000	1	82,000,000	1.41
100,000,001 - 500,000,000	1	203,104,879	3.50
1,000,000,001 - 5,000,000,000	2	4,838,417,498	83.27
5,000,000,001- 10,000,000,000			
TOTAL	41,580	5,810,800,000	100

The following shareholders held more than 5% of the issued share capital of the Holding Company as at 31st December, 2022:

	2022	2021	2022	2021
Shareholders Names	**Ordinary shares of 50k each**		**%**	**%**
Sunu Participations Holding	2,959,907,814	2,959,907,814	50.94	50.94
Sunu Assurances vie Cote Divoire	1,878,509,684	1,878,509,684	32.33	32.33
Total	4,838,417,498	4,838,417,498	83.27	83.27

Year	Authorised (N) Increase	Cumulative	Ordinary Shares issued and (paid) Increase	Fully Paid Up		Consideration
1999	100,000,000	100,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000		CASH
2000	-	100,000,000	12,869,376	32,869,376		CASH
2001	-	100,000,000	10,000,000	42,869,376		CASH
2002	-	100,000,000	57,130,624	100,000,000		CASH
2003	125,000,000	225,000,000	-	100,000,000		
2004	125,000,000	350,000,000	124,118,085	224,118,085		CASH
2005	150,000,000	500,000,000	-	224,118,085		
2006	500,000,000	1,000,000,000	16,008,435	240,126,520		BONUS
2006	-	1,000,000,000	1,672,257,462	1,912,383,982		MERGER
2006	-	1,000,000,000	1,587,616,018	3,500,000,000		PRIVATE PLACEMENT/RIGHT ISSUE
2007	3,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	353,941,300	3,853,941,300		SUPPLEMENTARY
2008	3,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	-	3,853,941,300		
2009	-	7,000,000,000	569,707,910	4,423,649,210		PUBLIC OFFER
2010	-	7,000,000,000		4,423,649,210		
2011	-	7,000,000,000		4,423,649,210		
2012	-	7,000,000,000		4,423,649,210		
2013	-	7,000,000,000		4,423,649,210		
2014	-	7,000,000,000		4,423,649,210		
2015	-	7,000,000,000	2,576,350,790	7,000,000,000		PRIVATE PLACEMENT
2016	-	7,000,000,000		7,000,000,000		-
2017	-	7,000,000,000		7,000,000,000		
2018	-	7,000,000,000		7,000,000,000		
2019	-	7,000,000,000		7,000,000,000		
2020	-	7,000,000,000	(5,600,000,000)	1,400,000,000		SHARE RECONSTRUCTION
2021		7,000,000,000	1,505,400,000	2,905,400,000		PRIVATE PLACEMENT

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

Post Balance Sheet events
In accordance with the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, none of the directors has notified the Company of any declarable interest in contracts with the Company or other members of the Group.

Responsibilities
In accordance with the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and its subsidiaries at the end of each financial year and of the profit or loss for that period.

The responsibilities include ensuring that:

appropriate internal controls are established to safeguard the assets of the Company, and its subsidiaries to prevent and detect fraud and irregularities;

the Company and its subsidiaries keeps accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries and which ensures that the financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020;

The Company and its subsidiaries maintains suitable accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates and that all applicable accounting standards have been followed; and it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS
The directors who are retiring by rotation at the Annual General Meeting in terms of clause 92 of the company's MEMART are Mr. Kyari Bukar and Mr. Philippe Ayivor. These directors, being eligible, have offered themselves for re-election.

The Biographical details of each of these directors for re-election can be found on Page 144 to 148 of the Annual Reports and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 2022

DIVIDEND
The Directors recommended declaration of dividend of N174,324,000 which translates to 3kobo per share of 50k each subject to the approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

REINSURANCE ARRANGEMENTS

African Reinsurance Corporation	ZEP-Reinsurance
Waica Reinsurance Corporation	AVENI Reinsurance
Continental Reinsurance Plc	CICA-Reinsurance
Nigerian Reinsurance Corporation	NCA-Reinsurance
FBS Reinsurance	

EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYEES

1. **Employment of disabled persons**
   It is the policy of the Company and its subsidiaries that there should be no discrimination in considering applications for employment including those from disabled persons. During the year under review, there were no disabled persons in the Company and its subsidiaries employment.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

2. **Health, safety at work and welfare of employees**
   Health and safety regulations are in force within the Company's premises and employees are aware of existing regulations. The Company provides subsidies to all levels of employees for medical, transportation, housing, lunch, etc.

3. **Employees' involvement and training**
   The Company and its subsidiaries are committed to keeping employees fully informed as far as possible regarding the Company's performance and progress and in seeking their views wherever practicable on matters which particularly affect them as employees.

Employees' development is carried out at various levels within the Company and its subsidiaries through both internal and external training.

Management, professional and technical expertise are the Company and its subsidiaries major assets and investments in developing such skills continue.

Incentive schemes designed to meet the circumstances of each individual are implemented wherever appropriate and some of those schemes include bonus, etc.

AUDITORS
The Auditors, SIAO Partners (Chartered Accountants), have indicated their willingness to continue in office as the Company's Auditors in accordance with Section 4.1 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020. A resolution will be proposed authorizing the Directors to determine their remuneration for the next financial year.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Taiwo Kuku
COMPANY SECRETARY
FRC/2013/NBA/00000002571

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Abuja, Nigeria

Tel: +234 9 4614902-5

8th March 2023

REPORT OF THE EXTERNAL CONSULTANTS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC FOR THE YEAR-ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022.

DCSL Corporate Services Limited ("DCSL") was engaged by the Board of Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc to carry out a performance evaluation of the Board of Directors for the year ended December 31, 2022, in line with the provisions of the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance, 2018 (NCCG), the National Insurance Commission Implementation Guidelines for Corporate Governance, 2018 (NAICOM Code) and the Securities and Exchange Commission Corporate Governance Guidelines 2020 (SCGG) as well as global best practices on Corporate Governance.

The appraisal entailed a review of the Company's Corporate and Statutory documents, Minutes of Board and Committee meetings, Policies and other ancillary documents made available to us and the administration of questionnaires.

To ascertain the extent of compliance with relevant corporate governance principles, and appraise the performance of the Board, we benchmarked the Company's corporate governance structures, policies and processes against the above-mentioned Codes as well as global Best Practices and considered the following seven key corporate governance themes:

1. Board Structure and Composition
2. Strategy and Planning
3. Board Operations and Effectiveness
4. Measuring and Monitoring of Performance
5. Risk Management and Compliance
6. Corporate Citizenship; and
7. Transparency and Disclosure.

The Board has the responsibility of putting in place adequate corporate governance structures and practices and approving policies that will ensure the Company carries on its business in accordance with its Memorandum and Articles of Association, Policies as well as in conformity with applicable laws, codes, and regulations to guarantee sustainability. Subsequent to the conclusion of the Performance Evaluation Engagement, we confirm that the Board and Company substantially complied with the provisions of the applicable Codes and corporate governance best practice. In our opinion, the Board and individual Directors have displayed laudable commitment to enhancing the Company's growth, developing and monitoring corporate strategy to achieve sustainable growth.

The commendable attendance recorded by Directors at Board and Committee meetings held during the period is a clear indication of the dedication and genuine interest of the Board in the Company's affairs and overall success.

We have proffered recommendations to address the gaps identified during the appraisal exercise and have the Board's assurances that these would be addressed.

Yours faithfully,
For: DCSL Corporate Services Limited

Bisi Adeyemi
Managing Director
FRC/2013/NBA/00000002716

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 60 (2) OF INVESTMENT AND SECURITIES ACT NO. 29 OF 2007 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022

We, the undersigned, hereby certify the following with regards to our audited report for the year ended 31st December 2022 that:

(a) We have reviewed the report.

(b) To the best of our knowledge, the report does not contain:

(i) any untrue statement of a material fact, or
(ii) omit to state a material fact, which would make the statements misleading in the light of circumstances under which such statements were made;

(c) To the best of our knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in the report fairly present in all material respects the financial condition and results of operation of the Company as of and for the periods presented in the report.

(d) We:
(i) are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls
(ii) have designed such internal controls to ensure that material information relating to the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries is made known to such officers by others within those entities particularly during the period in which the periodic reports are being prepared;
(iii) have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company and its subsidiaries internal controls as of date within 90 days prior to the report.
(iv) have presented in the report our conclusions about the effectiveness of our internal controls based on our evaluation as of that date;

(e) We have disclosed to the auditors of the Company and its subsidiaries and audit committee:

(i) all significant deficiencies in the design or operations of internal controls which would adversely affect the Company and its subsidiaries ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the Company and its subsidiaries auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls and
(ii) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have significant role in the Company and its subsidiaries internal controls;

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

(g) This represents certification report as CAMA 2020 require.

Mr. Samuel Ogbodu
FRC/2013/CIIN/00000002970
Managing Director/CEO

Mr. Olusegun Oginni
FRC/2014/ICAN/00000005733
Chief Financial Officer

REPORT OF AUDIT COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

In accordance with the provision of Section 404 (7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, we have reviewed the audited financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st December 2022 and report as follows:

1. The Audit Committee met in exercise of its statutory responsibilities in accordance with Section 404 (7) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020
2. We have examined the Auditors report and findings and recommendations on management matters, we are satisfied with management responses thereon.
3. The accounting and reporting policies of the Company and its subsidiaries are consistent with legal requirements and agreed ethical practices.
4. The Company and its subsidiaries maintained effective systems of accounting and internal controls during the year.
5. We are satisfied that the management is aggressively pursuing the goals and objectives of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Dated 15th March, 2023

Mr. Samuel A. Adedoyin FCA
Chairman Audit Committee
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000002573

Members of the Audit Committee:

1.	Mr. Samuel A. Adedoyin FCA	-	Shareholder (Chairman)
2.	Mr. Oluyinka Oniwinde	-	Shareholder
3.	Oba Ajadi Yekinni Olanrewaju	-	Shareholder
4.	Mr. Mohammed Bah	-	Non-Executive Director
5.	Hajia Taizir Ajala	-	Non-Executive Director


Mr. Samuel A. Adedoyin


Mr. Oluyinka Oniwinde


Oba Ajadi Yekinni Olanrewaju


Mr. Mohammed Bah


Hajia Taizir Ajala

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

The Board is responsible for the implementation of various regulatory Codes of Corporate Governance. The Directors are also responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial status of the company and ensures that the financial statements comply with the provisions of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company by taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and irregularities. Similarly, the Board sets the values and standards of the Company and ensure that the Company's business is properly managed to safeguard its assets and shareholders' investment.

During the year under review, the company was managed by a Board of 9 Directors consisting of 7 Non-Executive Directors (which includes the Chairman) and 2 Executive Directors.

In the course of the year, the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting ratified the appointment of Mrs. Olajumoke Bakare and Hajia Aisha Abubakar whose appointments were approved by the National Insurance Commission during the reporting period.

The fundamental relationships among the Board, its Committees, Management, Shareholders and other stakeholders are established by the company's governance structure.

THE BOARD

The Board comprises Two (2) Non- Executive Directors, Five (5) Independent Non-Executive Directors and Two (2) Executive Directors. The composition of the Board is in line with **Section 2.01 (ii) of the NAICOM Corporate Governance Guidelines** which stipulates a minimum of seven (7) and maximum of fifteen (15) Directors for Insurance Companies in Nigeria. This composition also aligns with the provisions of **Principle 2.1** of the **NCCG.**

The composition of the Board reflects a clear separation of power between the Executive and Non-Executive Directors on the one hand as required by **Principle 2.3 (b) of the NCCG,** and between the Board Chairman and the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer (MD/CEO) of the Company, on the other hand in line with **Principle 2.7 of the NCCG,** respectively.

Consistent with **Principle 2.3 of the NCCG and Section 2.01 (iii) of the NAICOM Guidelines,** there is an appropriate mix of Executive, Non- Executive and Independent Non- Executive Directors such that majority of the Board members are Independent Non-Executive Directors.

The Independent Non-Executive Directors meet the requirements for their appointment as set out in Principles **7.2.1 - 7.2.9 of the NCCG** as well as **Guideline 4 of the SCGG.**

In line with **Principle 1 of the NCCG 2018,** the activities of the Board are regulated by the Board Charter as well as the Memorandum and Articles of Association which provide for its structure and composition. The Board also approved a Corporate Governance Framework, as part of its efforts to uphold corporate governance best practices.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

The Board Chairman is an Independent Non-Executive Director and not involved in the day-to-day operations of the Company in line with the provisions of **Principle 3.2 of the NCCG.**

The Company has in place a Board- Approved Succession Planning Policy as required by **Principle 11.2.5.7 of the NCCG and Section 2.01 of the NAICOM Guidelines.** The Policy was reviewed and approved by the Board at its meeting of 23rd December 2022, following the recommendation of the Board Remuneration, Nomination and Governance Committee.

The Company has an approved Organogram structured to ensure a clear demarcation of responsibility and flow of authority.

In line with **Principle 1.11 of the NCCG,** the Board approved a Delegation of Authority Policy covering matters specifically delegated to the Board, the various Committees and the Management.

The Company has a Board Charter which details the duties and responsibilities of the Board. The Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Board Charter both provide for the composition, powers and other salient issues intended to ensure the effective functioning of the Board in line with Principle 1 of the NCCG. The Board also established a Work Plan, to ensure it carries out its oversight responsibilities during the period under review.

There is also a clear separation of power on the Board with no single individual exerting undue influence on the other Directors.

The Directors recorded a commendable attendance of **100%** at Board meetings held during the period under review, which is above the 75% minimum attendance requirement stipulated in **Section 2.1 of the NAICOM Guidelines.**

In line with the approved Annual Training Plan, Directors attended company-sponsored training programmes during the period under review, as required by **Principle 13.4 of the NCCG.**

Evaluation Process of the Board and its Committees

The processes for assessment of the Board, its Committees and for director peer reviews are managed by the Board Remuneration, Nomination and Governance Committee. The Committee retains an external consultant to design and administer the evaluations, and to analyze the results of the evaluations of the Board and Committees' effectiveness and the director peer review process. Pursuant to the provisions of **Section 2.1c(ii) of the NAICOM Guidelines, Guideline 9 of the SCGG and Principle 14.1 of the NCCG,** the Board engaged Messrs. DCSL Corporate Services Limited to conduct the appraisal of its performance, that of its Committees and individual directors and to carry out peer review of Board members for the period ended 31st December 2022.

The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Codes without losing sight of international best practices in corporate governance. The review involved a qualitative assessment of the Board's processes, operations and effectiveness for the period-ended 31st December 2022.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

The Board Evaluation exercise covered the key elements of effective Corporate Governance including Board Structure & Composition; Board Operations & Effectiveness; Strategy & Planning; Performance Management; Risk Management; Corporate Citizenship and Transparency & Disclosure.

An executive summary of the Board evaluation report can be found on page 20 of the Annual report and also available on the company's website at www.sunu-group.com.

There is a balanced distribution of power in respect of membership across Committees so that no individual has the ability to dominate decision making and undue reliance is not placed on any individual in line with **Principle 11.1.9 of the NCCG.**

Composition of the Board

The Board is comprised of Nine (9) members consisting Two (2) Non-Executive Directors, Five (5) Independent Non-Executive Directors and Two (2) Executive Directors in the following order:

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	Mr. Kyari Bukar	Chairman (Independent Non-Executive)
2.	Hajia Taizir Ajala	Vice Chairman (Independent Non-Executive)
3.	Mr. Philippe Ayivor	Non-Executive Director (Independent)
4.	Mr. Mohamed Bah	Non-Executive Director
5.	Mrs. Olajumoke Bakare	Non-Executive Director (Independent)
6.	Mr. Karim-Franck Dione	Non-Executive Director
7.	Hajia Aisha Abubakar	Non-Executive Director (Independent)
8.	Mr. Samuel Ogbodu	Managing Director/CEO
9.	Mr. Adeleke Hassan	Executive Director

Board Meetings Attendance for year 2022

S/N	NAME	2/25/2022	4/27/2022	7/28/2022	10/28/2022	12/23/22
1.	Mr. Kyari Bukar	P	P	P	P	P
2.	Hajia Taizir Ajala	P	P	P	P	P
3.	Mr. Mohamed Bah	P	P	P	P	P
4.	Mrs. Olajumoke Bakare	P	P	P	P	P
5.	Hajia Aisha Abubakar	P	P	P	P	P
6.	Mr. Philippe Ayivor	P	P	P	P	P
7.	Mr. Samuel Ogbodu	P	P	P	P	P
8.	Mr. Karim-Franck Dione	P	P	P	P	P
9.	Mr. Adeleke Hassan	P	P	P	P	P

Key P - Present A - Absent

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

Roles and Responsibilities of the Board

1. Review and approving the Company's organizational structure.
2. Monitor implementation and effectiveness of the approved strategic and operating plans.
3. Review and approving the corporate financial objectives plans and actions of the Company including capital allocations, expenditures and transactions which exceeds threshold amounts set by the Board.
4. Approving major business decisions.
5. Approving and monitoring major projects including corporate restructures/ re-organizations, major capital expenditure, capital management, acquisitions and divestitures, and any significant initiatives or opportunities that arise outside the annual planning and budgeting process.
6. Oversee the conduct and performance of the Company and its subsidiaries, to ensure that they are being properly and appropriately managed. In this regard the Board will give specific and regular attention to the following:
   - Monitoring performance against the strategic and business plans.
   - Monitor performance against peer and competitor companies.
   - Enquire into and following up areas of poor performance and their cause.
   - Oversee the Company's capacity to identify and respond to changes in its economic and operating environment.

Board Appointment Process

It is recognized that directors should be appointed through a formal and transparent process initiated by the Board Remuneration Nomination and Governance Committee (RNGC) subject to shareholders' approval. It is in the best interest of the shareholders that the board be properly constituted from the viewpoint of skills and representation.

The process for appointing executive and non-executive directors to the Board of SUNU Assurances Nigeria PLC are transparent and in accordance with local laws and regulations governing the Company and ethical values.

The Board Remuneration, Nomination and Governance Committee (RNCG) has the overall responsibility for the appointment process. The committee shall; assess the current Board's skills, experience and expertise to identify the skills that would best increase Board effectiveness; Develop selection criteria for potential board candidate(s); Where considered necessary, use the services of an independent executive search firm to assess the appropriateness of potential candidates or to supplement a candidate list provided by directors.

The final potential candidate(s) are then screened against the selection criteria. Any successful candidates are presented to the Board for approval in a convened meeting where the majority of the members of the Board are present.

Thereafter an induction programme is carried out to provide new board members with all the information and support they need to be confident and productive in their role. The aim is to help new members to understand the organization, the environment in which it operates, and their role in making the organization a success.

Appointment of a director is ratified by Shareholders at the following Annual General Meeting.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

Directors' Continuing Education

The Board Remuneration, Nomination and Governance Committee oversees director education, providing directors with an on-going program to assist them in understanding their responsibilities, as well as keeping their knowledge and understanding of the company's businesses current.

Directors identify their continuing education needs through Annual Board and Committee Evaluations and regular feedback to the Chairman, Board of Directors and Committee Chairpersons. New Committee Chairpersons also receive materials and meet with Executive Directors and the Secretary to familiarize themselves with their responsibilities as Chairpersons. In particular, Directors:

a. receive a comprehensive package of information prior to each Board and committee meeting;
b. receive reports on the work of Board committees following committee meetings;
c. are involved in setting the agenda for Board and committee meetings;
d. participate in an annual strategic planning session ;
e. have full access to the company's senior management and employees; and
f. receive regular updates from Board meetings on matters that affect the company's businesses.

To assist Board members in understanding their responsibilities and liabilities, as well as keeping their knowledge and understanding of the company's businesses, the company provides directors with an ongoing education program.

Directors' Orientation/Training

To enhance the Board's effectiveness, the company seeks to have new directors become fully engaged as quickly as possible. The Board Remuneration, Nomination and Governance Committee oversee director's orientation to facilitate a smooth and timely integration of directors into their new roles as members of the Board.

N ew directors meet with the Board Chairman, Committee Chairpersons, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary and other key senior management, to discuss the company's strategy and businesses, the culture of the company and its Board. New directors are also invited to attend committee meetings that they are not a member of to familiarize themselves with the company. They receive a comprehensive orientation guide/pack which explains the roles and expectations of being a director, summary of the company's structure and corporate governance principles, and other key policies and procedures, including the Code of Conduct for Directors and Conflict of interest Policy. A 'new director' mentorship program has also been implemented that pairs new directors with experienced members to further enhance the integration process.

To keep abreast with developments in corporate practice and ensure quality participation in Board activities, existing Directors are made to attend periodic training on corporate governance and good business practice.

AUDIT AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

The Committee is established in compliance with Section 404(3) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020 and it has the oversight responsibility for the Company's financial statements. In addition to its statutory functions, the audit and compliance committee also monitor that a properly resource, documented and continuously updated compliance framework and structure exists and that appropriate compliance reporting and monitoring systems are in place.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

Composition of the Audit and Compliance Committee

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Mr. Samuel Adedoyin	Chairman
2	Oba Ajadi Yekinni Olanrewaju	Member
3	Mr. Oluyinka Oniwinde	Member
4	Mr. Mohamed Bah	Non-Executive Director
5	Hajia Taizir Ajala	Non-Executive Director

Audit and Compliance Committee Meeting and Attendance for year 2022

S/N	NAME	2/23/2022	20/04/2022	13/07/2022	12/10/2022	14/12/2022
1	Mr. Samuel Adedoyin	P	P	P	P	P
2	Oba Ajadi Yekinni Olanrewaju	P	P	P	P	P
3	Mr. Oluyinka Oniwinde	P	P	P	P	P
4	Mr. Mohamed Bah	P	A	P	P	P
5	Hajia Taizir Ajala	P	P	P	P	P

Key

P - Present

A - Absent

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

Responsibilities of the Audit and Compliance Committee

The purpose of the Audit and Compliance Committee is to assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities hereunder. It is recognized that members of the Audit and Compliance Committee are not full-time employees of the Company and are not, and do not represent themselves to be, accountants, lawyers or auditors by profession or experts in the fields of accounting, legal or auditing including in respect of external auditors independence.

As such, it is not the duty or responsibility of the Audit and Compliance Committee or its members to conduct "field work" or other types of auditing, legal or accounting reviews or procedures or to set auditors standards, and each member of the Audit and Compliance Committee shall be entitled to rely on:

a. The integrity of those persons and organizations within and outside the Company from which it receives information.
b. The accuracy of the financial and compliance information provided to the Committee by such persons or organizations having actual knowledge to the contrary (which shall be promptly reported to the Board of other Directors), and Representations made by management as to any information system, internal audit and other non-audit services provided by the independent external auditors to the Company.

In addition to its statutory functions, the Audit and Compliance Committee shall have the following additional responsibilities:

a. assist in the oversight of the integrity of the company's financial statements, compliance with legal and other regulatory requirements;
b. assessment of qualifications and independence of external auditor; and performance of the company's internal audit function as well as that of external auditors;
c. establish an internal audit function and ensure there are other means of obtaining sufficient assurance of regular review or appraisal of the system of internal controls in the company;
d. ensure the development of a comprehensive internal control framework for the company; obtain assurance and report annually in the financial report, on the operating effectiveness of the company's internal control framework;
e. oversee management's process for the identification of significant fraud risks across the company and ensure that adequate prevention, detection and reporting mechanisms are in place;
f. at least on an annual basis, obtain and review a report by the internal auditor describing the strength and quality of internal controls including any issues or recommendations for improvement, raised by the most recent internal control review of the company;
g. discuss the annual audited financial statements and half yearly unaudited statements with management and external auditors;
h. discuss policies and strategies with respect to risk assessment and management;
I. meet separately and periodically with management, internal auditors and external auditors;
j. review and ensure that adequate whistle-blowing procedures are in place. A summary of issues reported are highlighted to the Chairman;
k. review, with the external auditor, any audit scope limitations or problems encountered and management's responses to same;
l. review the independence of the external auditors and ensure that where non-audit services are provided by the External Auditors, there is no conflict of interest;
m. preserve auditor independence, by setting clear hiring policies for employees or former employees of independent auditors;
n. consider any related party transactions that may arise within the company or group;

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

o. invoke its authority to investigate any matter within its terms of reference and the company must make available the resources to the internal auditors with which to carry out this function including access to external advice where necessary; and report regularly to the Board.
p. Monitor and ensure that a properly resourced, documented and continuously updated compliance framework and structure exists and that appropriate compliance reporting and monitoring systems are in place.
q. Monitor that the compliance system and reporting are consistent with the agreed compliance framework;
r. Review periodically the effectiveness of the system for monitoring compliance with standards, applicable laws, regulations, and internal policies.
s. Approve the appointment of a compliance officer and ensure that the individual has the appropriate authority and independence as compliance officer.
t. Review the adequacy and appropriateness of the Company's financial and human resources devoted to the implementation, operation and maintenance of an effective compliance frame work;
u. Monitor the standard of corporate conduct in areas such as arm's length dealings, related party transactions and conflict of interest.
v. Review major issues regarding the status of the company's compliance with laws and regulations as well as major legislative and regulatory developments that may have significant impact on the company.
w. Review disclosures made by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer regarding the compliance with their certification obligations, including the Company's disclosure controls, procedures and evaluations thereof;
x. Receive and review quarterly non-compliance reports;
y. The Committee may meet with the Company's Legal Adviser and External Legal Advisers where appropriate, to discuss legal matters that have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.
z. An assessment of the Company's legal liability should be reviewed for any pending or threatened litigation, including establishment of any appropriate reserves or financial disclosures until the matter is adjudicated.

BOARD FINANCE, INVESTMENT AND GENERAL PURPOSE COMMITTEE

The Board Committee oversees the Company's investment and corporate finance transactions, reviews management policies and guidelines, reviews the Company's investment performance, and the Company's capital structure.

Composition of the Board Finance, Investment and General Purpose Committee

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	Hajia Taizir Ajala	Chairman
2.	Mr. Mohamed Bah	Non-Executive Director
3.	Hajia Aisha Abubakar	Non-Executive Director
4.	Mr. Samuel Ogbodu	Managing Director/CEO
5.	Mr. Karim-Franck Dione	Non-Executive Director
6.	Mr. Adeleke Hassan	Executive Director

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

Board Finance, Investment and General Purpose Committee Meeting Attendance for year 2022

S/N	NAME	04/20/2022	7/13/2022	10/12/2022	12/14/2022
1.	Hajia Taizir Ajala	P	P	P	P
2.	Mr. Mohamed Bah	P	P	P	P
3.	Hajia Aisha Abubakar	P	P	P	P
4.	Mr. Samuel Ogbodu	P	P	P	P
5.	Mr. Karim-Franck Dione	P	P	P	P
6.	Mr. Adeleke Hassan	P	P	P	P

Key P - Present A - Absent

Responsibilities of the Board Finance, Investment and General Purpose Committee

Financial Considerations

a. to consider the Company's financial performance, in terms of the relationship between underlying activity, income and expenditure, and the respective budgets.
b. to consider and recommend to the Board the draft Annual Financial statement and Accounts, in parallel with the Audit Committee.
c. to review and report to the board on the periodic management accounts of the company.
d. receive the annual budgets for revenue and capital and recommend adoption by the Board.
e. to consider financial performance in relation to both the capital and revenue budgets.
f. to consider financial performance in relation to activity and Service Level Agreements.
g. to consider financial performance in relation to sensitivity analysis and the risk environment.
h. to consider and make recommendations to the Board on the annual estimates of income and expenditure and related statement of financial position.
í. review enabling strategies and their impact on the Medium Term Financial Strategy of the Company, including the Long Term Financial Model.
j. oversee arrangements to ensure the delivery of the Company's cost Improvement Programme.
k. approve the capital budget, investment and business case approval processes.
l. reviewing and controlling of overall levels of income and expenditure of the Company.
m. review all significant financial transactions for the company including debt and capital transactions.
n. to consider and make recommendations to the Board on the solvency of the company and the safeguarding of its assets.
o. to take decisions on any matter where the board has delegated its authority to take such decisions and the Committee must report to the board on the next meeting.
p. carrying out such executive functions as may from time to time be delegated to it by the Board, as well as discharge all such other duties as may from time to time be entrusted to it by the Board.

Investment Oversight

a. review the Company's investment policy and ensure that it complies with statutory regulation and best practice.
b. to maintain an oversight of the company's investments, ensuring compliance with the company's policy.
c. review the Company's strategy and test compliance with the investments.
d. to ensure appropriate independent advice is sought in relation to major investments.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

e. consider post project evaluation reports on significant capital investment.
f. review proposals for major business cases and proposed new investments.
g. review the investment Policy (to include disinvestments) and recommend its adoption by the Board.
h. to advise the board on an investment and borrowing policy and to agree on its implementation.
I. review reports as appropriate from the Chief Treasurer and monitor performance on transactions undertaken on behalf of the Company.
j. review and act on the quarterly investment portfolio activity and performance of the company.
k. re-evaluate annually the related investment strategies, policies and guidelines.lto consider and make recommendations on any proposed capital projects and to advise the Board on their financial implications.
m. to monitor progress of major capital projects and report regularly to the Board.
n. review management of credit, liquidity and market risks.
o. consider the taxation management and compliance issues associated with the Company's financial transactions
p. the Committee shall also be responsible for any other matters delegated to it by the Board.

General Purpose

a. To perform such other task as may be delegated to the Committee by the Board.
b. Ensure that the Company's Board is independent, effective, competent and committed to enhancing shareholders' value.

BOARD REMUNERATION, NOMINATION AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

The Board Committee oversees the alignment of human capital policies and the effectiveness of the Board and corporate governance structure including establishment of criteria for Board and Board Committee memberships.

Composition of the Board Remuneration, Nomination and Governance

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	Hajia Taizir Ajala	Chairman
2.	Mr. Karim-Franck Dione	Non- Executive Director
3.	Mr. Philippe Ayivor	Independent Non- Executive Director
4.	Mrs. Olajumoke Bakare	Independent Non- Executive Director
5.	Hajia Aisha Abubakar	Independent Non- Executive Director

Board Remuneration, Nomination and Governance Committee Meeting Attendance for year 2022

S/N	NAME	4/21/2022	7/14/2022	10/13/2022	12/15/2022
1.	Hajia Taizir Ajala	P	A	P	P
2.	Mr. Karim-Franck Dione	P	P	P	P
3.	Mr. Philippe Ayivor	P	P	P	P
4.	Mrs. Olajumoke Bakare	P	P	P	P
5.	Hajia Aisha Abubakar	P	P	P	P

Key P - Present A - Absent

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

Responsibilities of the Board Remuneration, Nomination and Governance Committee

Remuneration Considerations

a. development of a formal, clear and transparent framework for the Company's remuneration policies and procedures.
b. recommendation to the Board on the Company's remuneration policy and structure for all Directors and senior management employees.
c. to discharge the Boards responsibilities relating to compensation and benefits of the Company's Chief
d. Executive Officer, Executive Directors and officers, as appropriate, including responsibility for evaluating and reporting to the Board on matters concerning management performance, compensation and benefits, appointments, promotion and separation.
e. to review and evaluate the components of staff compensation for consistency with the Company's compensation philosophy from time to time.
f. Align human capital policies, programs, processes and systems to support accomplishment of the company's mission, vision, goals and priorities.
g. Set strategic direction for Human capital development throughout the Company.
h. Recommend and periodically review the Company's compensation policy for Board approval.
I. Advise the Board on the compensation of board members.
j. Review and approve the employment contract and individual compensation for selected principal officers (Annual General Meeting and above).
k. provide input to the annual report of the company in respect of directors compensation;
l. Oversee with the board approval, the CEO and senior management successions plan.

Nomination Functions

The functions of the Committee as it relates to Nomination include the following:-

a. make recommendations on experience required by Board Committee members, committee appointments and removal, operating structure, reporting and other committee operational matters;
b. make recommendations with respect to the composition of the Board Committees;
c. establish the criteria for Board and Board Committee memberships, review candidates qualifications and any potential conflict of interest, assess the contribution of current directors in connection with their re-nomination and make recommendations to the Board;
d. prepare a job specification for the Chairman's position, including an assessment of time commitment required of the candidate;
e. to evaluate and make recommendations to the Board regarding the adoption of best practices appropriate for the governance of the affairs of the Board, its committees and the Company.
f. review and make recommendations to the Board for approval of the company's organizational structure and any proposed amendments.
g. periodically evaluate the skills, knowledge and experience required on the Board.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

Governance Functions

The functions of the Committee as it relates to governance include the following:-

a. review the company's approach to corporate governance, including practices, principles, guidelines and related policies and monitor compliance and report exceptions to the Board;
b. review and recommend to the Board the required capabilities, expectations and responsibilities of directors, including basic duties and responsibilities with respect to attendance at Board meetings and advance review of meeting materials.
c. review communication and disclosure of the SUNU's corporate governance practices and compliance with governance guidelines and any applicable regulatory.
d. ensure that a succession policy and plan exist for the positions of Chairman, MD/CEO and the executive directors.
e. make recommendations to the Board for evaluating the effectiveness of the Board and the company's existing corporate governance structure and reporting its findings and any suggestions for improvement to the Board for its consideration.
f. regularly review the Board Charter and the Charters for the Board Committees, considering input from the relevant Board Committees, and recommend to the Board for approval any required revisions.
g. review the performance and effectiveness of the subsidiary company Boards on an annual basis where applicable.

Board Enterprise Risk Management Committee

The Committee has oversight function over the implementation of the Company's Enterprise Risk Management Framework, assessment of the non-financial risks inherent in the Company's operations and ensuring compliance with both regulatory provisions and directives and internally laid down policies.

Composition of the Board Enterprise Risk Management Committee

S/N	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	Mrs. Olajumoke Bakare	Chairman
2.	Mr. Mohamed Bah	Non Executive Director
3.	Mr. Karim-Franck Dione	Non Executive Director
4.	Mr. Philippe Ayivor	Non Executive Director
5.	Mr. Samuel Ogbodu	Managing Director
6.	Mr. Adeleke Hassan	Executive Director

Board Enterprise Risk Management Committee Meeting Attendance for the year 2022

S/N	NAME	04/21/22	07/ 14/22	10/13/22	12/15/22
1.	Mrs. Olajumoke Bakare	P	P	P	P
2.	Mr. Mohamed Bah	P	A	P	P
3.	Mr. Philippe Ayivor	P	P	P	P
4.	Mr. Karim-Franck Dione	P	P	P	P
5.	Mr. Samuel Ogbodu	P	P	P	P
6.	Mr. Adeleke Hassan	P	P	P	P

Key P - Present A - Absent

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

Responsibilities of the Board Enterprise Risk Management Committee

The functions of the Committee as it relates to enterprise risk management include the following:-

a. review and approval of the companies risk management policy including risk appetite and risk management strategy;
b. review the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management and controls;
c. oversight of management's process for the identification of significant risks across the company and the adequacy of prevention, detection and reporting mechanisms;
d. review of the company's compliance level with applicable laws and regulatory requirements that may impact the company's risk profile; periodic review of changes in the economic and business environment, including emerging trends and other factors relevant to the company's risk profile; and review and recommend for approval of the Board risk management procedures and controls for new products and services.
e. re-evaluate the Risk Management Policies in the Company on a periodic basis to accommodate major changes in internal and external factors.
f. review and approval of the company's Information Technology (IT) data governance framework to ensure that IT data risks are adequately mitigated

COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Post-listing Requirements of the Exchange
The company is compliant with the post-listing requirements of the Exchange.

Contravention if any during the year and details of sanctions imposed for contravention
There was no contravention occasioned during the year

Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance
The Financial Reporting Council (FRC) of Nigeria released the Nigerian Code of corporate Governance on January 15, 2019. The code highlights key principles that seeks to institutionalize corporate governance best practices in Nigerian companies. SUNU Assurances commenced reporting on the application of this Code in its annual reports in line with the requirement.

Shareholders
The General Meeting of the Company is conducted in a transparent and fair manner. Shareholders have ample time and opportunity to express their opinion on the Company's financial performance and other issues affecting the Group. Representatives of the National Insurance Commission, Nigerian Stock Exchange, Securities and Exchange Commission, Shareholder Associations and members of the press are invited to observe the proceedings of the meeting. Attendance at the meetings is open to all Shareholders or their proxies.

Protection of Shareholders Rights and Communication to Shareholders
The Board welcomes engagement with shareholders and encourage them to express their views. To allow shareholders to provide timely and meaningful feedback, the Board has developed practices to facilitate constructive engagement. Examples of these practices include methods of hearing from shareholders and responding to their inquiries on an ongoing basis, as well as meetings with investors and organizations representing a significant number of shareholders.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

Statement on Investors' Relations
SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc has a dedicated investors' portal on its website which can be accessed via this link: https:// www.sunu-group.com. The Company's Investors' Relations Officer can also be reached through electronic mail at: taiwo.kuku@sunu-group.com or telephone on: +234 9098771584 for any investment related enquiry.

The Board continues to proactively consider and adapt, as suitable to the circumstances of the company, emerging practices of Board engagement with shareholders. Procedures are in place to provide timely information to current and potential investors.

The Board and Management of the Company ensure that accurate communication and information regarding the operations of the Company is properly disseminated to Shareholders, Stakeholders and the general public timely and continuously. This information which includes the Company's Annual Reports are also made available on the Company's website at www.sunu-group.com

Communication policy
It is the responsibility of Executive Management under the direction of the Board to ensure that the Board receives adequate information on a timely basis, about the Company's businesses and operations at appropriate intervals and in an appropriate manner, to enable the Board to carry out its responsibilities.

Furthermore, the Board and Management of the Company ensures that communication and dissemination of information regarding the operations and management of the company to Shareholders, stakeholders and the general public is timely, accurate and continuous to give a balanced and fair view of the Company's financial and non-financial matters. Such information, which is in plain language, readable and understandable, is available on the Company's website, www.sunu-group.com. The website also has an investor's relation portal where the company's annual reports and other relevant information about the company is published and made accessible to its shareholders, stakeholders and the general public.

In order to reach its overall goal on information dissemination, the company is guided by the following principles, legislation and codes of corporate governance of the jurisdictions within which it operates. These include the Insurance Act, theCompanies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) and the codes of Corporate Governance issued by FRC, NAICOM and SEC Corporate Governance Guidelines.

Insider Trading and price sensitive information
In line with the Rules of the Nigerian Stock Exchange, the company has a Security Trading Policy guiding its related in the trading of the Company's shares. To this end, the company is clear in its prohibition of insider trading by its Board, Management, Officers and related trading by its Board, Management, Officers and related persons who are privy to confidential price sensitive information. Such persons are further prohibited from trading in the company's securities where such transaction would amount to insider trading. Directors, insiders and related parties are prohibited from disposing, selling, buying or transferring their shares in the Company for a period commencing from the date of receipt of such insider information until such a period when the information is released to the public or any other period as defined by the Company from time to time.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

Workplace Development Initiatives/ Welfare

The company has provided a training auditorium that can seat at least 50 employees. This is in line with its initiative to continuously provide a learning environment for employees.

The company also offer free medical care to its employees which was recently upgraded to enhanced medical plan, SUNU Assurances fully complies with 16 weeks maternity leave for women in deference to Labour Act. Male employees are also allowed a one week Paternity leave when their wives give birth.

Sustainability Policies and Other Workplace Development Initiatives

The company is committed to the provision of welfare to the less privileged in the society and the sustenance of workplace development initiatives. The set of five sustainability principles namely material domain, economic domain, domain of life social domain and spiritual domain are well entrenched in the culture and values of the organization

Internal Audit Function, Risk Management Control and Compliance System

There are Internal Control Function, Risk Management Control and Compliance Units in the Company. These units are operating efficiently and effectively in all respects of their responsibilities. The Board had established set of internal control policies, processes and procedures to enable these units perform optimally.

The Board is committed to improved and effective internal audit function, risk management control and compliance system and will not rest on its oars until this is achieved. Statement to these effects are contained in pages **85 and 86** of the Audited Report FYE 31st December, 2022.

Remuneration Policy

The remuneration policy of the company is designed to set an appropriate level of remuneration that allows the company to retain the services of a suitable number of well qualified executive and non-executive directors.

Remuneration Policy for Executive Directors

The remuneration paid to the Executive Directors of the Company is approved by the Board of Directors on the recommendations of the Board Remuneration, Nomination and Governance Committee.

The remuneration of the Managing Director/CEO and Executive Directors consist of a fixed component and other variables. Any increase in fixed salary is recommended by the Board Remuneration, Nomination and Governance Committee based on the general industry practice and the increase given to other members of staff in the Company.

The company provides a range of benefits which may include the provision of a car, private medical insurance, utility allowance, entertainment allowance, security allowance e.t.c.

Directors' interest in contracts

None of the Directors has notified the Company for the purpose of Section 303 of the Company and Allied Matters Act 2020 of any disclosable interest in Contracts in which the Company was involved during the year ended 31st December, 2022.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

Remuneration Policy for Non-Executive Directors

There is no direct link between Non-Executive Directors' remuneration and the annual results of the company or its related entities. However, Non-Executive Directors of the company are remunerated by way of one base fee (inclusive of other allowances).

Service Provided	Chairman	Member
Sitting Allowance	N300,000.00 per sitting	N200,000.00 per sitting
Annual Fee	N1,000,000.00 per annum	N600,000.00 per annum
Travel allowance	N2,300,000.00 per annum	N900,000.00 per annum
Domestic allowance	N4,560,000.00 per annum	None

In addition to the base fee, non-executive directors who participate on Board Committees receive compensation for the additional responsibilities and workload incurred in those roles (Committee Fees).

Service Provided	Chairman	Member
Board Enterprise Risk Management Committee	N200,000.00 per sitting	N150,000.00 per sitting
Board Finance, Investment & General Purpose committee	N200,000.00 per sitting	N150,000.00 per sitting
Audit & Compliance Committee	N200,000.00 per sitting	N150,000.00 per sitting
Board Remuneration, Nomination & Governance Committee	N200,000.00 per sitting	N150,000.00 per sitting

Independent Advice

Independent professional advice is available on request to the Board at the expense of the Company where such advice is required to enable the Board members effectively perform their duties.

Statement of Compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance

The company's level of compliance with the National Code of Corporate Governance in the 2022 financial year was generally satisfactory. Required statutory returns were submitted to the National Insurance Commission, Securities & Exchange Commission, the Nigerian Stock Exchange, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria and other regulatory bodies while appropriate disclosures concerning the business are made available periodically as required by relevant laws and regulations. There was no incidence of fine or any regulatory infraction or sanction in the year

Chief Compliance Officer

The Chief Compliance Officer monitors compliance with Anti-Money Laundering/Counter Financing of terrorism requirement and the implementation of the Corporate Governance codes of the Company. The Chief Compliance Officer together with the Chief Executive Officer certified each year to NAICOM and SEC that they are not aware of any other violation of the Corporate Governance code, other than as disclosed during the year.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

Whistle blowing procedures

In line with the company's commitment to instill the best corporate governance practices, a whistle blowing procedure was established that ensures anonymity on any reported incidence(s). The company has a dedicated address for whistle blowing procedures at nigeria.whistleblower@sunu-group.com

Complaints Management Policy

The company has in place a customer complaints management policy. The objective of this policy is to provide a clearly defined complaints management procedure for the company and to ensure effective handling and resolution of concerns within the purview of regulations. This is in line with the Securities and Exchange Rule on complaints management by public companies.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

The Company has adopted a code of business conduct and ethics regarding securities transactions by its directors and directors fully complied with this code during the year under review. There was no incidence of non-compliance with the required standard set out in the listings rules and in the Issuer's code of conduct regarding securities by directors. The Code of Conduct for directors and employees also seek to ensure that a culture of integrity is maintained throughout the organization. The Code promotes standards of ethical behavior that apply to directors, senior management and all employees.

The Code sets out fundamental principles that guide the Board in its deliberations and reflect the company's global businesses, and new and emerging risk areas. The Code requires that directors, officers and employees of the company and its subsidiaries promptly report suspected irregularities or dishonesty. It creates a frame of reference for dealing with sensitive and complex issues, and provides for accountability if standards of conduct are not upheld.

Directors, officers and employees also have an ongoing responsibility to identify potential and perceived conflicts of interest in relation to the company, its clients and its suppliers. Reporting on the Code which addresses, among other things, any significant breaches of the Code, is provided to the Board Enterprise Risk Management, Nomination and Governance Committee on a semi-annual basis. Based on the spirit and intent of the Code and the importance of maintaining the highest standard of honest and ethical behavior, the company has the spirit and intent of the Code and the importance of maintaining the highest standards of honest and ethical behavior, the company has also adopted a policy establishing mechanisms for directors, officers, confidential and anonymous basis, allegations of wrongdoing relating to accounting, auditing or internal accounting controls.

The company has in place conflict of interest policy which required directors, members of staff and stakeholders from acting in a manner that places personal interests ahead of the best interest of the company, customers and shareholders. In keeping with the expectations regarding ethical corporate conduct, customers and the public have a right to openness and honesty in all their dealings with the company.

As representatives of the company, members of staff and directors must avoid activities or circumstances which create conflicts between personal interest and our responsibilities as employees or directors, as well as complying with policies and procedures that manage potential conflicts between the company, interests and stakeholders such as customers and counter parties.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (CONT'D)

Human Resources Policies
The following human resources policies were approved by the Board to guide the relationship between the company and its employees:

The Employee Handbook
The handbook was developed to describe some of the expectations of our employees and to outline the policies, programs, and benefits available to eligible employees

The Performance Management Policy
Effective performance management involves sharing expectations of employees and managers. It enables both parties to set and agree targets, measures and review performance and repeat this cycle to support the achievement of organizational, team and individual goals. SUNU Assurances presently operates a bi-annual appraisal cycle. The outcome of the performance appraisal determines promotions, training and development needs and succession plan.

Succession Plan Policy
Recognizing that changes in key leadership and technical positions are inevitable, SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc has established a succession plan to provide continuity and prevents extended and costly vacancies in key positions. SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc succession plan is designed to identify and prepare candidates for critical positions that become vacant due to planned exits and new business opportunities.

Recruitment Policy
SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc is committed to recruiting and retaining staff of the highest caliber in the industry with the qualifications and experience necessary for the achievement of organizational goals and business strategy. The company's recruitment process is designed in accordance with best practices in relation to equal opportunities. Recruitment is a crucial activity, not just for the HR department but also for Line Managers who are increasingly involved in the selection process. There is no discrimination in the employment, training and career development of all categories of employees in terms of gender, race ethnicity, tribe, religion or creed in compliance with constitution provisions.

Internal Management Structure and Relations with Employees
The management of SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc engages her employees across all levels in the business strategy formulation and execution of the company. This initiative by the management increases employee engagement, commitment and ownership. Weekly tactical and Marketing meetings, Management Committees' meetings, monthly staff corporate assembly, monthly performance review(MPR) meetings are held to allow for exchange of ideas and business information across all levels.

REMUNERATION OF MANAGERS OF SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 257 of the company and Allied Matters Act, 2020. The total compensation paid to managers during the reporting period is N121,494,280.00.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

As at 31st December 2022, the Group comprises SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc (Parent company) and 2 subsidiaries. The group's major business activities are insurance, health and asset management respectively.

This "Management Discussion and Analysis" (MD&A) has been prepared as at 31st December 2022 and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc and Its Subsidiary Companies.

Forward Looking Statements

The MD & A contains forward looking statements related to SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc's financial and other projections, expected future plans, events, financial and operating results, objectives and performances as well as underlying assumptions all of which involve risk and uncertainties. When used in this MD&A, the word "believe","anticipation", "intended", "estimate" and similar expressions are used to identify forward looking statements, although not all forward looking statements contain such words. These statements reflect management's current belief and are based on information available to SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions.

Business Strategy of the Company and Overall Performance

The Group is engaged in providing insurance, health management and investment management to the corporate and retail sector of Nigeria. During the year ended 31st December 2022, SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc ensured full compliance with the NAICOM directive on "no premium, no cover policy". The policy aims to stimulate liquidity within the system by reducing the huge receivables being carried on the statement of financial position of insurance companies. This will positively impact the income statements of insurance companies by eliminating the large portion of provision for outstanding premium charged for the receivables and make more cash available which can be used to generate more investment income.

On the contrary, this would reduce the premium income recognised by companies initially (as premium would only be recognised when cash is received) but the situation would normalize as the insured public adjust their cash flow management to the new regulation.

The Group's strategy is to use technology and international best practices to provide its customers with tailor made solutions, superior services and specially designed programs to assist its patrons through a network of regional and agency offices spread over Nigeria.

Operating Result, Cash flow and Financial Condition

(in thousands of Nigerian Naira)

	Group			Company		
	Dec-22	Dec-21	% change	Dec-22	Dec-21	% change
Gross premium written	7,604,830	6,146,093	23.7%	5,773,905	4,871,144	19%
Net premium income	5,475,879	4,462,357	23%	3,644,954	3,187,408	14%
Underwriting profit/(loss)	2,358,232	2,185,143	8%	1,489,801	1,480,402	1%
Investment income	364,885	247,286	47.56%	330,320	222,160	49%
Operating expenses	(2,543,812)	(2,214,890)	14.9%	(1,671,153)	(1,639,378)	2%
Profit/(Loss) before tax	655,161	488,162	34%	455,430	324,760	40%

% change = Percentage change in years.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (Cont'd)

The Group experienced an increase of 23.73% in gross written premium when compared to prior year result. The increase can be attributed to the Company's strategic decision with respect to revenue generation.

Revenue and Underwriting Results

The underwriting profit for the year ended December 31, 2022 increased by 7.89% from N2.185 Billion in 2021 to N2.357Billion in 2022. This was majorly due to growth of 23.50% in total underwriting income from N4.679 Billion in 2021 to N5.779 Billion in 2022.

Investment Income

Investment income for the year amounted to N364.885Million, an increase of 47.56% above 2021 figure of N247.286 Million. This can be attributed to the upward increase in investment rate on placements held with financial institutions and FGN Securities in most part of 2022 financial year when compared to 2021.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the year totalled N2.543Billion an increase of 14.85% when compared to prior year figure of N2.214 Billion. This increase was as a result of growth in revenue generation and general increase in the cost of services in 2022.

IMPACT OF COVID 19

Following the outbreak of COVID 19 pandemic, the Company instituted various measures to preserve the health and well being of its employees, clients and communities while minimizing the impact of the pandemic on its Businesses in all the jurisdiction where it operates. The Group activated its Business Continuity Plans and came up with various initiatives to prevent business disruptions while ensuring adequate customer service delivery. Some of the measures adopted include internal awareness campaigns, enforcement of health and safety precautions, minimization of physical access to office premises, restriction of access to buildings to non-essential visitors, enforcement of social distancing protocols and virtual working approach to reduce exposure and replacement of face-to-face meeting meetings with video conferences or online meetings.

The Group also came up with palliative measures to ease the difficulty encountered by obligors in identified vulnerable segments and partnered with Government on initiatives aimed at alleviating suffering brought by COVID 19.

The containment measures implemented against the COVID 19 pandemic such as lockdowns, travel restrictions, closure of non-essential businesses and skeletal service operations impacted economic activities during the year. The Federal Government and the CBN introduces palliatives to alleviate the sufferings of poor masses and minimize the impact of the pandemic on the economy.

In accordance with the Group's Business Continuity Plans, the IT unit provided Virtual Private Network (VPN) access to staff from different remote locations without compromising security. This enabled us to achieve flexible work arrangements and alternate team split with some of our staff working from their respective homes. As our employees continue to work from home, we monitored staff productivity and continually maintained the confidentiality of all sensitive information.

The Group will continue to monitor the development of the situation locally and globally and follow recommended measures and guidelines issued by the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) and their Counterparts in other jurisdiction where we are operating, World Health Organization (WHO) and other health authorities. In the light of these recent developments and its underlying impact, the Company, has assessed the impact of COVID 19 on the annual financial statements and considered the potential impairment indicators.

The Group experienced a minimal effect on its business generation efforts as we made use of our IT facilities coupled with the well-established excellent customer relationship with our clients. Also, the policy of no premium no cover guiding the marketing of insurance products ensured no debt is built up. The covid 19 pandemic rather compelled more entities to seek for more insurance products than they did previously. However, the Group incurred a total of N163,100 in order to keep its premises in better hygieneic condition and prevent the spread as well as support government's initiatives in curtailing the menace and hardship experienced by the populace as follows:

Preventive materials at offices	-	163,100
		163,100

As at the date of approving these annual financial statements, management have assessed that there is no material impact on the annual financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December, 2022

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc (**the Company)** and its subsidiaries (**altogether, the Group**), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc **and its subsidiaries** as at December 31, 2022 and of its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) applicable and in the manner required by the Financial Reporting Council Act 2011, Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Insurance Act 2003 of Nigeria, the Investments and Securities Act 2007 and the relevant NAICOM circulars.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. The following key audit matters were identified:

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters

Valuation of Insurance Contract Liabilities

Refer to note 17 in the Group financial statements

Management has estimated the value of insurance contract liabilities in the Group financial statements to be N3.997 billion as at year ended 31st December, 2022 based on a liability adequacy test carried out by an external firm of actuaries. The valuation depended on a set of key assumptions, and significant judgements including supposition that:

---- The information and explanations provided by SUNU are correct and complete as at material time;

How our audit addressed the key Audit Matters

Our procedures in relation to management's valuation of insurance contract liabilities using a firm of Actuaries include:

– Evaluate and validate controls over insurance contract liability;

– Evaluate the independent external actuary's competence, capability and objectivity;

– Assessing the methodologies used and the appropriateness of the key assumptions;

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···· The projects are based on a number of assumptions as to future conditions and events. The outcome of these conditions and events may be different from the assumptions;
···· Inflation assumption was based on official consumer price index which may be different from claim inflation
– Claims processing assumes consistent manner, a stable mix of types of claims, stable inflation and stable policy limits;
– Policies are written, and claims occur uniformly throughout the year for each class of business;
– Claims reported to date will continue to develop in a similar manner in the future;
– Future inflation was assumed to be 11 % per annum;
– UPR is calculated on the assumption that risk will occur evenly during the duration of the policy.
— Reserving techniques are subject to model error, parameter error and errors due to random fluctuations.

– Checking the accuracy and relevance of data provided to the actuary by management;

– Reviewing the result based on the assumptions.

We assessed the disclosures on note 17 and found them to be appropriate based on the assumptions and test result.

Other information

Management is responsible for the Other Information. The Other Information comprises all the information in the SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc 2022 annual report other than the Group financial statements and our auditors' report thereon ("the Other Information").

Our opinion on the Group 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 Group financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Group financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Based on the work we have performed on the Other information obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the Other Information; we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Group Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of Group financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRSs) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, Financial Reporting Council Act 2011, the Insurance Act 2003 of Nigeria, the Investments and Securities Act 2007 and National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) circulars. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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

The Audit Committee assists the directors in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Group Financial Statements

Our Objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Group 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. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 359 (1) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

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 Group 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 Group financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and, obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's 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 Group financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Group financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Group financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationship and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence.

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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 Group 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 of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Contravention of Regulatory Guidelines

The company did not contravene any law or regulation during the year.

Compliance with the FRC guidance for reporting the effects of COVID-19 on business operations

The Group complied with the guidance provided by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) for reporting the impact of COVID-19 on its operations. Also, we confirm that we have obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding going concern applicability. We conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report that no material uncertainty exists about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Compliance with the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020 and Nigerian Insurance Act 2003

The Companies and Allied Matters Act and Nigerian Insurance Act require that in carrying out our audit we consider and report to you on the following matters. We confirm:

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 Group, so far as appears from our examination of those books;

iii) The Group's statement of financial position and profit or loss and other comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

Engagement Partner: Joshua Ansa, FCA
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000001728
For: S I A O Partner (Chartered Accountants)

Date: 24th February, 2023
Lagos, Nigeria

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

1. REPORTING ENTITY

These financial statements are the consolidated financial statements of Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc, a Company incorporated in Nigeria and its subsidiaries, namely EA Capital Management Limited and SUNU Health Nigeria Limited (formerly Managed Health Care Services Limited) (hereafter referred to as ' the Group').

SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc formerly Equity Assurance Plc (the Company) emerged as a result of the merger between Equity Indemnity Insurance Limited and First Assurance Plc. In the scheme of the merger arrangement, First Assurance Plc acquired the net assets of Equity Indemnity Insurance Limited and subsequently changed its name to Equity Assurance Plc.

SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc (the Company) was incorporated in Nigeria as a private limited liability Company, on 13 December 1984 to carry out non-life insurance business and was converted to a Public Liability Company in 1985.

SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc (the Company) has two subsidiaries namely: EA Capital Management Limited (wholly owned) which was incorporated on 29 October 2008 and SUNU Health Nigeria Limited (formerly Managed Health Care Services Limited) (67.3% owned) which was incorporated on 11 December 1997.

The principal activities of SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc and its subsidiaries are mainly the provision of non-life insurance, health management, assets management and hospitality services. The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on **25 February 2023.**

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) GOING CONCERN

The directors assess the group's future performance and financial position on a going concern basis and have no reason to believe that the group will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

(b) STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH IFRS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with, and comply with, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and in the manner required by Companies and Allied Matters Act of Nigeria, the Insurance Act of Nigeria and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria.

(c) BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

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

- Non-derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- At fair value through other Comprehensive Income and at fair value through profit or loss financial assets are measured at fair value.
- Investment property is measured at fair value.
- Insurance liabilities measured at present value of future cashflows

(d) USE OF SIGNIFICANT ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND MANAGEMENT JUDGEMENT

The presentation of the group's financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgement that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the reported amount of income and expenses during the year ended.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

The Group makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and equity. Estimates and judgments are continually re-evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only; or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in Note 4 of the financial statements.

(e) FUNCTIONAL PRESENTATION CURRENCY

Items included in the consolidated financial statement of each entity of the group are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to that entity(" the functional currency"). These consolidated financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira(N), which is the Company's functional currency. The financial information has been rounded to the nearest thousand , except as otherwise indicated.

(f) REGULATORY AUTHORITY AND FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company and its subsidiaries are regulated by the National Insurance Commission of Nigeria (NAICOM) under the Nigeria Insurance Act. 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% of the estimated figure for outstanding claims in respect of claims incurred but not reported at the end of the year under review.

(iii) Section 21(1a) requires maintenance of contingency reserves for general businesses at specified rate as set out under Note 3.18 to cover fluctuations in securities and variation in statistical estimate

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

(v) Section 10(3) requires insurance Companies in Nigeria to deposit 10% of the minimum paid up share capital with the Central Bank of Nigeria

(vi) Section 25(1) requires an insurance Company operating in Nigeria to invest and hold investment in Nigeria assets equivalent to not less than the amount of policyholders' funds in such accounts of the insurer. Note 52 sets out assets allocation that covers policyholders' funds.

Section 59 of the Financial Reporting Council Act, 2011 (FRC Act) provides that in matters of financial reporting, if there is any inconsistency between the FRC Act and other Acts which are listed in section 59(1) of the FRC Act, the FRC Act shall prevail. The Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria acting under the provision of the FRC Act has promulgated IFRS as the National financial reporting framework of Nigeria. Consequently, the provision of Section 20(1b) of the Insurance Act 2003 which conflicts with the provisions of IFRS have not been adopted.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

Section 20(1b) of the Insurance Act requires provision of 10% for outstanding claims in respect of claims incurred but not reported at the end of the year under review whereas Claims incurred but not reported liabilities have been estimated in line with accounting policy.

(g) OFFSETTING

Financial assets and liabilities are set off and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Group's trading activity.

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

2.1 **Basis of presentation and compliance with IFRS**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) applicable to Companies reporting under IFRS. Additional information required by National regulations is included where appropriate.

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

2.2.1. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS EFFECTIVE FOR THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR DISCLOSURE IN THE 2022 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AMENDMENTS TO ACCOUNTING STANDARDS THAT ARE IN USE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

Amendment to IAS 1 and IAS 8
In October 2018, the IASB issued the definition of 'material'. The amendments which became effective in the annual reporting periods starting from 1 January 2020 are intended to clarify, modify and ensure that the definition of 'material' is consistent across all IFRS.

In IAS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statements) and IAS 8 (Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors), the revised definition of 'material' is quoted below:

"An information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make based on those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity".
The amendments laid emphasis on five(5) ways material information can be obscured.
These include:

(I) If the language regarding a material item, transaction or other event is vague or unclear;
(ii) If information regarding a material item, transaction or other event is scattered in different places in the financial statements;
(iii) If dissimilar items, transactions or other events are inappropriately aggregated;
(iv) If similar items, transactions or other events are inappropriately desegregated and
(V) If material information is hidden by immaterial information to the extent that it becomes unclear what information is material

The Group has taken into consideration the new definition in the preparation of its financial statements.

IFRS 3 — Business Combinations
IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" outlines the accounting when an acquirer obtains control of a business (e.g. an acquisition or merger). In October 2018, after the post implementation review of IFRS 3, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The amendment centers on the definition of a business.

They include:

(1) That to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs
(2) Narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs by focusing on goods and services provided to customers and by removing the reference to an ability to reduce costs
(3) Add guidance and illustrative examples to help entities assess whether a substantive process has been acquired.
(4) Remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing inputs or processes and continuing to produce outputs
(5) Add an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

2.2.2 AMENDMENTS TO ACCOUNTING STANDARDS YET TO BE EFFECTIVE IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

IFRS 4 — Insurance Contracts [Superseded]

IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" applies, with limited exceptions, to all insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) that an entity issues and to reinsurance contracts that it holds. In light of the IASB's comprehensive project on insurance contracts, the standard provides a temporary exemption from the requirements of some other IFRSs, including the require+R[311]Cment to consider IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" when selecting accounting policies for insurance contracts.

The IASB tentatively decided to defer the effective date of IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The IASB also tentatively decided to defer the fixed expiry date for the temporary exemption to IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 by one year so that all insurance entities must apply IFRS 9 for annual periods on or after January 1, 2022.

IFRS 17 — Insurance Contracts

Pronouncement	Required to be implemented for periods beginning on or after	Nature of change
IFRS17: Insurance Contracts	1 January, 2023	Amendments to supersede IFRS 4- Insurance contract Establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the standard to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows

New and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial period.

Standards and interpretations effective during the reporting period

Amendments to the following standard(s) became effective in the annual reporting period starting from 1st January, 2022. The new reporting requirements as a result of the amendments and/or clarifications have been evaluated and their impact or otherwise are noted below:

Amendments to IFRS 16 - Covid 19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30th June 2021

In March 2021, the Board amended the conditions of the practical expedient in IFRS 16 that provides relief to lessees from applying the IFRS 16 guidance on lease modifications to rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the covid 19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

assess whether a covid 19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lease that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change were not a lease modification.

Following the amendment, the practical expedient now applies to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30th June 2022, provided the other conditions for applying the practical expedient are met.

This amendment has no impact on the Group

Standards and interpretations issued/amended effective for the first time for 31st December, 2022 year end

The following standards have been issued or amended by the IASB effective and not effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022:

Standard	Content	Effective Date
IAS 16	Amendment to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment	01-Jan-22
IAS 37	Amendment to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets	01-Jan-22
IFRS 3	Amendment to IFRS 3-Reference to the Conceptual Framework	01-Jan-22
IAS 1	Amendment to IAS 1- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent	01-Jan-23
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	01-Jan-23
IFRS 8	Amendment to IFRS 8-Definition of Accounting Estimates	01-Jan-23
IAS 12	Amendment to IAS 12-Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	01-Jan-23

Standard Content Effective Date

In the current year, the Group has adopted the standard and interpretations that are effective and relevant to its operations in preparing these consolidated and separate financial statements as it plans to adopt other standards at their respective dates .

Commentaries on these new standards/amendments are provided below.

Amendment to IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment

The IASB issued amendment to IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment which is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The amendment prohibits the deduction from the cost to an item of property, plant and equipment proceeds of the sale of items produced while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operation in the manner intended by Management. Instead, an entity should recognize the sale proceeds and related production cost of those items in profit or loss.

The amendment is not expected to have any impact on the Group.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

Amendment to IAS 37 - Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets
The IASB published amendment to IAS 37 - Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets in May 2020. The amendment which is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1st January 2022 specifies the costs as entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous.
The amendment clarifies that the costs that relate to a contract comprise both incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other direct costs related to the contract activities.
The amendment do not have any material impact on the Group.

IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts
The IASB issued IFRS 17 in May 2017 and applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The new IFRS17 standard establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of Insurance contracts within the scope of the Standard.

The objective of IFRS 17 is to ensure an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flow.

The impact will be effected when it is adopted.

Amendment to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
In January 2020, the IASB issued amendment to IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The amendment clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement.
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period.
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The Board also added two new paragraphs (Paragraph 76A and 76B to IAS1 to clarify what is meant by "settlement" of a liability. The Board concluded that it was important to link the settlement of the liability with the outflow of resources of the entity. The amendment does not have any material impact on the Group.

IFRS 8 - Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amended standard clarifies that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an inpute or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimate if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors. The previous definition of a change in accounting estimate specified that changes in accounting estimates may result from new information or new developments. Therefore, such changes are not corrections of errors. This aspect of the definition was retained by the board.
The amendment does not have any material impact on the Group.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

IFRS 3 - Reference to the Conceptual Framework
The amendments add an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential 'Day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date.

IAS 12 - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction
The amendments clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purpose, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purpose to the liability recognized in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense). This judgement is important in determining whether any temporary differences exist on initial recognition of the asset and liability.
Under the amendments, the initial recognition exception does not apply to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences, It only applies if the recognition of a lease asset and lease liability (or decommissioning liability and decommissioning asset component) give rise to taxable and deductible temporary differences that are not equal.

Nevertheless, it is possible that the resulting deferred tax assets and liabilities are not equal (e.g., if the entity is unable to benefit from the tax deductions or if different tax rates apply to the taxable and deductible temporary differences). In such cases, which the Board expects to occur infrequently. an entity would need to account for the difference between the deferred tax asst and liability in profit or loss.

The amendment do not have any material impact on the Group.

3.0 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
Significant accounting policies are defined as those that are reflective of significant judgements and uncertainties and potentially give rise to different results under different assumptions and conditions. The accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1 CONSOLIDATION

(I) Subsidiaries
The financial statements of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date the Group acquires control, up to the date that such effective control ceases. For the purpose of these financial statements, subsidiaries are entities over which the Group, directly or indirectly, has power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities.

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

Inter- company transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between Companies within the Group are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealized losses are also eliminated in the same manner as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group. Investment in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements of the Company entity is measured at cost.

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

(ii) Disposal of subsidiaries
On loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, that retained interest is accounted for as an equity, accounted investment or as an available - for - sale financial asset depending on the level of influence retained.

(iii) Special purpose entities
Special purpose entities that are created to accomplish a narrow and well- defined objective such as the securitisation of particular assets, or the execution of specific borrowings or lending transactions or the provision of certain benefits to employee. The financial statements of special purpose entities are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements, where the substance of the relationship is that the Group controls the special purpose entity.

3.2 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than three months, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the statement of financial position.

3.3 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

3.3.1 Recognition
The Group on the date of origination or purchase recognizes placements, equity securities and deposits at the fair value of consideration paid. Regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the settlement date. All other financial assets and liabilities, including derivatives, are initially recognized on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

3.3.2 Classification and Measurement
Initial measurement of a financial asset or liability is at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its purchase or issuance. For instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Financial assets include placement with banks, treasury bills and equity instruments.

Financial assets are classified into one of the following measurement categories:
1. Amortised cost
2. Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
3. Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) for trading related assets

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

The Group classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual cash flow characteristics.

3.3.3 Business Model Assessment

Business model assessment involves determining whether financial assets are managed in order to generate cash flows from collection of contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. The Group assesses business model at a portfolio level reflective of how groups of assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. For the assessment of business model the Group takes into consideration the following factors.

1. The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets
2. How the performance of assets in a portfolio is evaluated and reported to Group heads and other key decision makers within the Company's business lines;
3. The risks that affect the performance of assets held within a business model and how those risks are managed;
4. How compensation is determined for the Company's business lines' management that manages the assets;
5. The frequency and volume of sales in prior periods and expectations about future sales activity.

Management determines the classification of the financial instruments at initial recognition. The business model assessment falls under three categories:

(a) Business Model 1(BM1): Financial assets held with the sole objective to collect contractual cash flows;

(b) Business Model 2 (BM2): Financial assets held with the objective of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling; and

(c) Business Model 3 (BM3): Financial assets held with neither of the objectives mentioned in BM1 or BM2 above. These are basically financial assets held with the sole objective to trade and to realize fair value changes.

The Group may decide to sell financial instruments held under the BM1 category with the objective to collect contractual cash flows without necessarily changing its business model if one or more of the following conditions are met:

(i) Where these sales are infrequent even if significant in value. A Sale of financial assets is considered infrequent if the sale is one-off during the Financial Year and/or occurs at most once during the quarter or at most three (3) times within the Financial Year.

The Group may decide to sell financial instruments held under the BM1 category with the objective to collect contractual cash flows without necessarily changing its business model if one or more of the following conditions are met:

(ii) Where these sales are insignificant in value both individually and in aggregate, even if frequent. A sale is considered insignificant if the portion of the financial assets sold is equal to or less than five (5) per cent of the carrying amount (book value) of the total assets within the business model.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

(iii) When these sales are made close to the maturity of the financial assets and the proceeds from the sales approximates the collection of the remaining contractual cash flows. A sale is considered to be close to maturity if the financial assets have a tenor to maturity of not more than one (1) year and/or the remaining contractual cash flows expected from the financial asset do not exceed the cash flows from the sales by ten (10) per cent.

Other reasons:
The following reasons outlined below may constitute 'Other Reasons' that may necessitate selling financial assets from the BM1 category that will not constitute a change in business model:

1. Selling the financial asset to realize cash to deal with unforeseen need for liquidity (infrequent).
2. Selling the financial asset to manage credit concentration risk (infrequent)
3. Selling the financial assets as a result of changes in tax laws (infrequent).
4. Other situations also depend upon the facts and circumstances which need to be judged by the management

3.3.4 Cash flow characteristics assessment
The contractual cash flow characteristics assessment involves assessing the contractual features of an instrument to determine if they give rise to cash flows that are consistent with a basic investment arrangement. Contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic deposit arrangement if they represent cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI).

Principal is defined as the fair value of the instrument at initial recognition. Principal may change over the life of the instruments due to repayments. Interest is defined as consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding and for other basic lending risks and costs (liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

(a.) Financial Assets at amortised cost:
Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. After initial measurement, debt instruments in this category are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Amortization is included in Interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Income. Impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost is calculated using the expected credit loss approach.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are presented net of the allowance for credit losses (ACL) in the statement of financial position

b) Financial assets measured at FVOCI
Financial assets are measured at FVOCI if they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent payments that are solely payments of principal and interest. Subsequent to initial recognition,unrealized gains and losses on debt instruments measured at FVOCI are recorded in other comprehensiveIncome (OCI).

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

c) Financial assets measured at FVTPL

Financial assets measured at FVTPL include assets held for trading purposes, assets held as part of a portfolio managed on a fair value basis and assets whose cash flows do not represent payments that are solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets may also be designated at FVTPL if by so doing eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise. These instruments are measured at fair value in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, with transaction costs recognized immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

d) Equity Instruments

Equity instruments are measured at FVTPL, unless an election is made to designate them at FVOCI upon purchase. For equity instruments measured at FVTPL, changes in fair value are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The Company can elect to classify non-trading equity instruments at FVOCI. This election will be used for certain equity investments for strategic or longer term investment purposes. The FVOCI election is made upon initial recognition, on an instrument-by-instrument basis and once made is irrevocable. Gains and losses on these instruments including when derecognized/sold are recorded in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income. Dividends received are recorded in Interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Income.Any transaction costs incurred upon purchase of the security are added to the cost basis of the security and are not reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income on sale of the security.

Financial liabilities are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

(a) Amortised cost

(b) Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

e) Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities accounted for at fair value through profit or loss fall into two categories:

Financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss on inception.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial liabilities held for trading. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short term profit-taking. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated and effective as hedging instruments. Financial liabilities held for trading also include obligations to deliver financial assets borrowed by a short seller. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of financial assets are included in the income statement and are reported as 'Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments classified as held for trading. Interest expenses on financial liabilities held for trading are included in 'Net interest income.

Financial Liabilities are designated at FVTPL when either the designation eliminates or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise or the financial liability contains one or more embedded derivatives which significantly modify the cash flows otherwise required.

For liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, all changes in fair value are recognized in Non-interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Income, except for changes in fair value arising from changes in the Company's own credit risk which are recognized in OCI.

Changes in fair value of liabilities due to changes in the Company's own credit risk, which are recognized in OCI, are not subsequently reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income upon derecognition/extinguishment of the liabilities.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

(f) Financial Liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not classified at fair value through profit or loss fall into this category and are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are debt securities in issue for which the fair value option is not applied, convertible bonds and subordinated debts.

Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets. A change in the Group's business model will occurs only when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations such as:

- Significant internal restructuring or business combinations; for example an acquisition of a private asset management company that might necessitate transfer and sale of loans to willing buyers, this action will constitute changes in business model and subsequent reclassification of the Loan held from BM1 to BM2 Category
- Disposal of a business line i.e. Disposal of a business segment. Any other reason that might warrant a change in the Group's business model as determined by management based on facts and circumstances

The following are not considered to be changes in the business model:

(a) A change in intention related to particular financial assets (even in circumstances of significant changes in market conditions)

(b) A temporary disappearance of a particular market for financial assets.

(c) A transfer of financial assets between parts of the Group with different business models.

When reclassification occurs, the Group reclassifies all affected financial assets in accordance with the new business model. Reclassification is applied prospectively from the 'reclassification date'. Reclassification date is 'the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model. For example, if the Group decides to shut down the retail business segment on 31st December 2018, the reclassification date will be 1 January, 2019 (i.e. the first day of the entity's next reporting period), the Group shall not engage in activities consistent with its former business model after 31st December, 2018. Gains, losses or interest previously recognised are not be restated when reclassification occurs.

3.3.6 Impairment of Financial Assets

In line with IFRS 9, the Group assesses the under listed financial instruments for impairment using Expected Credit Loss (ECL) approach:

> Amortized cost financial assets; and

> Debt securities classified as at FVOCI;

Equity instruments and financial assets measured at FVTPL are not subjected to impairment under the standard.

3.3.7 Write-off

The Group writes off an impaired financial asset (and the related impairment allowance), either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. After a full evaluation of a non-performingexposure, in the event that either one or all of the following conditions apply, such exposure shall be recommended for write-off (either partially or in full):·

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

- continued contact with the customer is impossible;·
- recovery cost is expected to be higher than the outstanding debt;·
- amount obtained from realisation of credit collateral security leaves a balance of the debt; or·
- it is reasonably determined that no further recovery on the facility is possible.

3.4 REINSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS

Contracts entered into by the Group with reinsurers under which the Group is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Group and that meet the classification requirements for the insurance contracts in accounting policy in IFRS 4 are classified as reinsurance contracts held. Contract that do not meet these classification requirements are classified as financial assets. Insurance contracts entered in to by the Group under which the contract holder is another insurer (inwards reinsurance) are included with insurance contracts. Reinsurance assets consist of short-term balances due from reinsurers, as well as long term receivables that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured insurance contracts. Amounts recoverable from or due to reinsurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in compliance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised as an expense when due. The Group has the right to set-off re-insurance payables against amount due from re-insurance and brokers in line with the agreed arrangement between both parties.

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

a. Receivables and Payables related to insurance contracts

Receivables and payables are recognised when due. These include amounts due to and from agents, brokers and insurance contract holders. If there is objective evidence that the insurance receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount of the insurance receivable accordingly and recognises that impairment loss in the income statement. The Group applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

3.5 DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS

Acquisition costs comprise all direct and indirect costs arising from the writing of non-life insurance contracts. Deferred acquisition costs represent a proportion of commission which are incurred during a financial year and are deferred to the extent that they are recoverable out of future revenue margins. It is calculated by applying to the acquisition expenses the ratio of unearned premium to written premium.

3.6 PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other receivables are made up of prepayments and other amounts due from parties which are not directly linked to insurance or investment contracts, prepayments are carried at amortised cost. Other receivables are stated after deductions of amount considered bad or doubtful of recovery. When a debt is deemed not collectible, it is written-off against the related provision or directly to the profit and loss account to the extent not previously provided for. Any subsequent recovery of written-off debts is credited to the profit and loss account. Prepayments are carried at cost less amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

3.7 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

In the separate financial statements of SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc, investments in subsidiaries is accounted for at cost.

3.8 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Properties that are held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both and that are insignificantly occupied by the entities in the consolidated group are classified as investment properties. These properties consist of office and residential buildings. The Group considers the owner-occupied portion as insignificant when it occupies less than 20 percent. In order to determine the percentage of the portions, the Group uses the size of the property measured in square meter.

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 cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing parts of an existing investment property at the time the cost was incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market condition at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Gains or losses arising from the changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in the consolidated income statement in the year in which they arise. Subsequent expenditure is included in the assets carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the consolidated income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred. The fair value of investment property is based on the nature, location and condition of the specific asset.

Rent receivable is recognized in profit or loss and is spread on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Where lease incentive, such as a rent free period are given to a Lessee, the carrying value of the related investment property excludes any amount reported as a separate asset as a result of recognizing rental income on this basis.

3.9 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(I) Software:

Software acquired by the Group is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Expenditure on internally developed software is recognized as an asset when the Group is able to demonstrate its intention and ability to complete the development and use the software in a manner that will generate future economic benefits and can reliably measure the costs to complete the development. Development costs previously expensed cannot be capitalized. The capitalized costs of internally developed software include all costs attributable to developing the software and capitalized borrowing costs and are amortized over its useful life. Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred. Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The maximum useful life of software is five years. Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

(ii) Goodwill:
Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the Company acquired at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried as cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses in goodwill are not reversed.

(iii) Amortization of investment in Equity Resort Hotel Limited:
The Company's investment in Equity Resort Hotel Limited will be written off over the concession period of 25 years and is tested annually for possible impairment. Profit/(loss) accruing to the Company from the operations of the Hotel will be taken into statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
(i) Recognition and measurement:
Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Land and building are subsequently carried at revalued amount being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are made with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Any increase in assets carrying amount, as a result of revaluation is credited to other comprehensive income and accumulated in Revaluation Surplus within Revaluation reserves in equity. The increase is recognized in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses reduction decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

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

(iii) Depreciation:
Depreciation is recognized in Profit or Loss and is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets. Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted when necessary. The average useful lives per class of asset are as follows:

Assets class	Average Useful Life
Land Buildings	50 years
Office equipment	5 years
Motor Vehicles	5 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years
ICT equipment	5 years
Billboard	5 years

(iv) De-recognition:
An item of property and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset which is calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized. Land is not depreciated

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

3.10.1 LEASES:
Leases are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16 and are accounted for in line with the following based on whether the Group is the Lessor or the Leasee:

(a) When the Group is the Lessee
At the commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset at cost and a lease liability, where applicable, at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The Group subsequently measures the lease liability by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications. The corresponding lease liabilities, where applicable, are included in other liabilities. The interest element of the lease liabilities is charged to the Income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

(b) When the Group is the Lessor:
When assets are leased to a third party under finance lease terms, the present value of the lease income is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned finance income. Lease income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method (before tax), which reflects a constant periodic rate of return.

3.10.2 IMPAIRMENT OF NON- FINANCIAL ASSETS:
Non-financial assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be fully recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value- in- use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

For the purpose of assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. The Company has two cash-generating units for which impairment testing is performed. Impairment charges are included in profit or loss except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognized in other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives will be tested for impairment annually, regardless of any indicators an impairment of goodwill will not be reversed.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

3.11 STATUTORY DEPOSIT:
In pursuant to Section 10(3) of the Insurance Act of Nigeria CAP I17, 2004, every insurer is expected to deposit at least 10% of its paid up capital with the Central Bank of Nigeria(CBN). The Statutory deposit represents not less than the 10% of the paid up capital of the Company deposited with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). Statutory deposit is measured at cost.

3.12 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES
The Group underwrites risks that individuals, corporate and other entities wish to transfer to an insurer. These risks relate to property, personal accident, motor, liability, marine and other perils which may arise from an insured event. The company is therefore exposed to uncertainty surrounding the timing, frequency and severity of claims under insurance contracts. The major risk is that the frequency and severity of claims may be greater than estimated or expected. The Group is engaged in the general and health insurance businesses and most of the risks it underwrites are insurance which claims are settled within one year of the occurrence of the events giving rise to the claims.

In accordance with IFRS 4 on insurance contracts, the Company has continued to apply certain accounting policies which are applied in accordance with pre-changeover Nigeria GAAP.

Technical Reserves
Technical Reserves are statutory amounts which are computed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 20(1) (a) of the Insurance Act of Nigeria 2003 as follows:
a) Insurance Funds

i) Reserves for unearned premium
Reserves for unearned premium is made on the basis of percentage of net premiums written on time apportionment in accordance with section 20(1) (a) of the Insurance Act of Nigeria 2003.

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

iii) Reserves for outstanding claims
Reserves for outstanding claims is maintained as the total amount of outstanding claims incurred and reported plus claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") as at the balance sheet date. The IBNR is based on the liability adequacy test.

b) Liability adequacy test
This is an assessment of whether the carrying amount of an insurance liablity needs to be increased (or the carrying amount of related deferred acquisition costs or related intangible assets decreased), based on a review of future cashflows. At each reporting date the Company performs a liability adequacy test on its insurance liabilities less deferred policy acquisition expenses to ensure that the carrying amount is adequate. If the assessment shows that the carrying amount is inadequate, the deficiency is recognized in the income statement by setting up an additional provision in the statement of financial position at amortised cost. The impairment loss is calculated under the same method.

The provisions of the Insurance Act CAP I17, 2004 requires an actuarial valuation for life reserves only. However, IFRS 4 requires a liability adequacy test for both life and non-life insurance reserves. The provision of section 59 of the Financial Reporting Council Act of Nigeria, CAP I17 LFN,2004 gives superiority to the provision of IFRS and since it results in a more conservative reserving than the provision of the Insurance Act of Nigeria,2003, it well serves the Company's prudential concerns.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

3.13 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

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

3.14 BORROWINGS

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds(net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no

evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liabilities for at least 12 months after the date of the statement of financial position.

3.15 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

When an asset or liability , financial and non-financial is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transactions between market participants at the measurement date and assumes that the transaction will take place either in the principal market or in the absence of a principal market in the most advantageous market. Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value are used maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three levels using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant, External Valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable with external sources of data.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

3.16 INCOME TAX

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax

(i) Current income tax

Income tax payable is calculated on the basis of the applicable tax law in the respective jurisdiction and is recognized as an expense for the period except to the extent that current tax related to items that are charged or credited in other comprehensive income or directly to equity. In these circumstances, current tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income or to equity.

(ii) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the date of the consolidated statement of financial position and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.
The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation of property, plant and equipment, revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and in relation to acquisitions on the difference between the fair values of the net assets acquired and their tax base.

However, deferred income tax is not recognized for:
(a) Temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill
(b) Temporary differences on the intial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.
(c) Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized when it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which these temporary differences can be utilized.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities against current tax assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

3.17 SHARE CAPITAL AND PREMIUM

Ordinary shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax. Share premium accounts for the amount the Company raises in excess of par value.

3.17.1 TREASURY SHARES

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

3.17.2 DIVIDENDS

Dividends on the company's ordinary share are recognized in equity in the period in which they are approved by the company's shareholders. Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the year which the dividend is approved by the company's shareholders.

3.18 CONTINGENCY RESERVE

Contingency reserve is credited at the higher of 3% of total premiums during the year and 20% of net profit per year, until it reaches the higher of the minimum paid up capital or 50% of net premium in accordance with Section 21 (2) of the Insurance Act 2003.

3.19 ASSET REVALUATION RESERVES

When the group's land and building are revalued by independent professional valuer, surpluses arising on the revaluation of these assets are credited to the asset revaluation reserve account. When assets previously revalued are disposed off, any revaluation surplus relating to the disposed assets is transferred to retained earnings.

3.20 RETAINED EARNINGS

This represents the amount available for dividend distribution to the equity shareholders of the Company.

3.21 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the 'functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Nigerian Naira (N), which is the Group's presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses relating to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income statement within 'finance income or finance cost'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within 'Other operating income' or ' Other operating expenses'.

(c) Foreign Operations

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

i. Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that consolidated statement of financial position.

ii. Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions.

All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. The group applies IAS 27- Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements in accounting for acquisitions of non-

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

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

3.22 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue comprises the fair value for services, net of value-added tax, after eliminating revenue within the Group. Revenue is recognized as follows:

(a) Rendering services: Revenue arising from asset management and other related services offered by the Group are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

(b) Dividend income: Dividend income for available-for sale equities is recognised when the right to receive payment is established, this is the ex- dividend date for equity securities.

(c) Rent: Rent revenue from investment properties is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives granted are recognised as part of the rental revenue. Contingent rentals are recognised as income in the period when earned.

(d) Other income: Other income is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Recognition and Measurement of Insurance Contracts

I. Gross premium written

Gross premium is recognized at the point of attachment of risk to a policy before deducting cost of reinsurance cover. All written premium relating to risk for period not falling due within the accounting period is carried forward as an unearned premium.

ii. Gross premium earned

Gross premium earned is stated at premium written on direct and indirect business after deducting premium relating to unexpired risks which is determined on time apportionment basis.

iii. Net premium earned

Net premium represents total amount invoiced to policy holders less reinsurance and is recognized as an income from the date of attachment of risk.

iv. Reinsurance premium

The Group cedes reinsurance in the normal course of business with retention limits varying by line of business for the purpose of limiting its net loss potential. Reinsurance arrangements however do not relieve the Company from its direct obligation to its policy holders. This is recognized as an expense or deduction from the gross premium and it relates to premium on business ceded on treaty and facultative and is recognized on part apportionment basis.

3.23. REINSURANCE EXPENSES

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

3.24 COMMISSION INCOME

Commissions earned are recognized on ceding businesses to the reinsurers and other insurance companies and are credited to the income statement.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

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

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

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

(a) Commission expenses
Commission expenses are brokerage fees paid to brokers and agents which are certain percentages based on the class of business underwritten as below:

Class of business	%
Motor	12.5
General Accident	20
Oil & gas	20
Marine	20
Engineering	20
Bond	20
Fire	20

(b) Maintenance expenses
Maintenance expenses are expenses incurred in servicing existing policies/contract. These expenses are charged to the revenue account in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

3.27 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

(a) Defined contribution plans
The Group operates a defined contributory pension scheme for eligible employees. Employees contribute 8% and the Group contribute 10% of the qualifying staff's salary in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act 2014. The Group pays contributions to pension fund administrator on a mandatory basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefits expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

(b) Short-term benefits

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

3.28 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Other expenses are expenses other than claims, investment expenses, employee benefit, expenses for marketing and administration and underwriting expenses. They include rents, professional fee, depreciation expenses and other non-operating expenses. Other operating expenses are accounted for on accrual basis and recognised in the income statement upon utilization of the service or at the date of their origin.

3.29 INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSES

Interest income and expenses for all interest bearing financial instruments including financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, are recognised within investment income and finance cost in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

When a receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

3.30 EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

3.31 SEGMENT REPORTING

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it can earn and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transaction with any of the Group's other components, whose revenues and operating results are reviewed regularly by Executive Management to make decisions about the resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. All costs that are directly traceable to the operating segments are allocated to the segment concerned while indirect costs are allocated based on the benefits derived from such costs.

3.32 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2022

3.33 PROVISIONS

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

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be recognised and measured
as a provision.

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when an entity:

- has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least: - the business or part of a business concerned;
- the principal locations affected;
- the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for terminating their services;
- the expenditures that will be undertaken;
- and when the plan will be implemented; and
- has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in business combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount that would be recognised as a provision;
- and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortization. Contingent assets Contingent liabilities are not recognised.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2022
(IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTES	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	4,506,236	3,108,858	3,732,292	2,890,949
Financial assets					
- At fair value through profit or loss	7.1	89,303	98,437	35,933	40,465
- At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	7.2	1,251	1,483	1,251	1,483
- At Amortized Cost	7.3	-	209,071	-	209,071
Trade receivables	8	852,201	530,496	64,769	5,205
Reinsurance contract assets	9	1,526,736	1,730,084	1,526,736	1,730,084
Deferred acquisition costs	10	285,135	224,803	285,135	224,803
Prepayments and other receivables	11	543,061	698,421	431,577	443,500
Investment in subsidiaries	12	-	-	677,045	677,045
Investment properties	13	410,870	403,491	354,969	347,590
Intangible assets	14	606,503	654,740	579,740	617,005
Property, plant and equipment	15	3,914,049	3,930,933	3,418,692	3,429,197
Right of use	15.1.2	16,696			
Statutory deposit	16	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000
Total assets		13,067,041	11,905,817	11,423,140	10,931,398
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	17	3,997,191	3,460,109	3,997,191	3,460,109
Trade payables	18	62,720	163,682	62,720	163,682
Other payables	19	1,052,623	723,559	207,681	460,352
Deposit for shares	20	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	21	-	-	-	-
Income tax liabilities	22	113,572	110,054	54,572	76,078
Deferred tax	23	119,714	119,790	48,775	48,851
Total liabilities		5,345,820	4,577,194	4,370,938	4,209,072
EQUITY					
Paid up share capital	24	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400
Share premium	25	2,453,326	2,453,326	2,453,326	2,453,326
Contingency reserves	26	1,432,092	1,258,875	1,432,092	1,258,875
Revaluation reserves	27	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089
Fair value reserve	28	(439)	(282)	(439)	(282)
Retained earnings	29	588,041	385,485	198,733	41,919
		7,441,509	7,065,893	7,052,201	6,722,327
Non controlling interest	30	279,712	262,730	-	-
Total equity		7,721,221	7,328,623	7,052,201	6,722,327
Total liabilites and equity		13,067,041	11,905,817	11,423,140	10,931,398

The financial statements and notes on pages 74 to 135 were approved by the Board of Directors on 24th February 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Kyari Bukar	Mr. Samuel Ogbodu	Mr. Olusegun Oginni
FRC/2013/IODN/00000002050	FRC/2013/CIIN/00000002970	FRC/2014/ICAN/00000005733
Chairman	Managing Director/CEO	Chief Financial Officer

The accounting policies on pages 48 to 72 and notes on pages 80 to 135 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022(IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIA NAIRA UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTES	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Gross premium written	32	7,604,830	6,146,093	5,773,905	4,871,144
Gross premium income	32	7,204,549	5,791,632	5,373,624	4,516,683
Re-insurance expenses	33	(1,728,670)	(1,329,275)	(1,728,670)	(1,329,275)
Net premium income	32	5,475,879	4,462,357	3,644,954	3,187,408
Commission income	34	303,679	217,364	303,679	217,364
Net underwriting income		5,779,558	4,679,721	3,948,632	3,404,772
Claims:					
Claims expenses (Gross)	35	2,377,329	3,069,972	1,581,890	2,570,102
Claims expenses recovered from reinsurers	35	(367,811)	(1,711,423)	(367,811)	(1,711,423)
Claims expenses (Net)	35	2,009,518	1,358,549	1,214,079	858,679
Underwriting expenses	36	1,411,808	1,136,029	1,244,753	1,065,691
Total underwriting expenses		3,421,326	2,494,578	2,458,832	1,924,370
Underwriting profit /(loss)		2,358,232	2,185,143	1,489,801	1,480,402
Net income from non-insurance subsidiaries	37	171,051	1,715	-	-
Investment income	38	364,885	247,286	330,320	222,160
Net realised gains/(loss) on assets	39				
Net realised gains/(loss) on FA through profit & loss	7.1.1	-	(375)	-	(375)
Realised gains/loss on FA at Amortized Cost	7.3.1	41	(316)	41	(316)
Profit /(loss)from concessionary arrangement	11.2	(5,590)	11,543	(5,590)	11,543
Net fair value gain on Investment properties	13	-	-	-	-
Net fair value gain/(loss) on financial assets	40	(9,134)	6,197	(4,532)	5,989
Other operating income	41	320,237	251,859	316,544	244,735
Employee benefit expenses	48.2	(860,701)	(685,571)	(488,293)	(400,327)
Impairment loss	42	(3,613)	(93,604)	1,195	(92,517)
Other operating expenses	43	(1,679,498)	(1,435,715)	(1,184,055)	(1,146,534)
Results of operating activities		655,910	488,162	455,430	324,760
Finance costs	44	(749)	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		655,161	488,162	455,430	324,760
Income tax expense	22.1 & 23	(177,527)	(254,612)	(125,399)	(197,986)
Profit/(loss) for the year		477,634	233,550	330,031	126,775
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		432,897	198,733	330,031	126,775
Non-controlling interests	30	44,737	34,817	-	-
		477,634	233,550	330,031	126,775
Other comprehensive income:					
Items within OCI that may be reclassified to profit or loss					
Loss on available for sale financial assets net of tax	28	(157)	(304)	(157)	(304)
Items within OCI that may not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Gain on financial asset @ Fair value thru OCI	28	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		(157)	(304)	(157)	(304)
Total comprehensive income for the year		477,477	233,246	329,874	126,471
Attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		432,740	198,429	329,874	126,471
Non-controlling interests		44,737	34,817	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		477,477	233,246	329,874	126,471
Profit/(loss) per share:					
Basic Profit/(loss) per share	46	8.2	4.0	5.7	2.2
Diluted Profit/(loss) per share	46	8.2	4.0	5.7	2.2

The accounting policies on pages 48 to 72 and notes on pages 79 to 135 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITYFOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

Group	Share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserves	Fair value reserve	Contingency reserves	Retained Earnings	Total	Non-Controlling interest	Total Equity
Balance at 1 January 2022	2,905,400	2,453,326	63,089	(282)	1,258,875	385,485	7,065,893	262,730	7,328,623
Total Comprehensive income for the year									
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	432,897	432,897	44,737	477,634
Transfer to contingency reserves	-	-	-	-	173,217	(173,217)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income:							-		-
Loss on fair value thru OCI financial assets	-	-	-	(157)	-	-	(157)	-	(157)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(157)	173,217	259,680	432,740	44,737	477,477
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity contributions by and						-		-	
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	(57,124)	(57,124)	(27,755)	(84,879)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	(57,124)	(57,124)	(27,755)	(84,879)
Balance at 31 December, 2022	2,905,400	2,453,326	63,089	(439)	1,432,092	588,041	7,441,509	279,712	7,721,221

Group	Share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserves	Fair Value Reserve	Contingency reserves	Retained Earnings	Total	Non-Controlling interest	Total Equity
Balance at 1 January 2021	1,400,000	1,023,465	63,089	22	1,112,741	361,447	3,960,764	241,791	4,202,555
Total Comprehensive income for the year									
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	198,733	198,733	34,817	233,550
Transfer to contingency reserves	-	-	-	-	146,134	(146,134)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income:									
Gain on fair value thru OCI financial assets	-	-	-	(304)	-	-	(304)	-	(304)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(304)	146,134	52,599	198,429	34,817	233,246
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity contributions by and distributions to owners									
Increase in share capital & share premium	**1,505,400**	**1,505,400**					3,010,800	-	3,010,800
Dividend						-28,561	-28,561	(13,878)	-42,439
Private placement costs	-	(75,539)	-	-	-	-	(75,539)	-	(75,539)
Total transactions with owners	1,505,400	1,429,861	-	-	-	(28,561)	2,906,700	(13,878)	2,892,822
Balance at 31 December 2021	2,905,400	2,453,326	63,089	(282)	1,258,875	385,485	7,065,893	262,730	7,328,623

The accounting policies on pages 48 to 72 and notes on pages 79 to 135 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITYFOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

Company	Share capital	Share premium	Fair Value reserves	Revaluation reserves	Contingency reserves	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2022	2,905,400	2,453,326	(282)	63,089	1,258,875	41,919	6,722,327
Total Comprehensive income for the period							
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	330,031	330,031
Transfer to contingency reserves	-	-	-	-	173,217	(173,217)	-
Other comprehensive income:			(157)				(157)
Fair value adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(157)	-	173,217	156,814	329,874
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity							
contributions by and distributions to owners							
Increase in share capital and share premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less:Cost Of Private Placement							-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	**2,905,400**	**2,453,326**	**(439)**	**63,089**	**1,432,092**	**198,733**	**7,052,201**
Balance at 1 January 2021	1,400,000	1,023,465	22	63,089	1,112,741	61,278	3,660,595
Total Comprehensive income for the period							
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	126,775	126,775
Transfer to contingency reserves	-	-	-	-	146,134.00	(146,134)	-
Other comprehensive income:							
Fair value adjustment	-	-	(304)	-	-	-	(304)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(304)	-	146,134	(19,360)	126,471
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity							
contributions by and distributions to owners							
Increase in share capital and share premium	1,505,400	1,505,400					3,010,800
Less:Cost Of Private Placement		-75,539					(75,539)
Total transactions with owners	**1,505,400**	**1,429,861**		-	-	-	**2,935,261**
Balance at 31 December 2021	**2,905,400**	**2,453,326**	**(282)**	**63,089**	**1,258,875**	**41,919**	**6,722,327**

The accounting policies on pages 48 to 72 and notes on pages 79 to 135 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2022
(IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTES	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Premium received from policy holders		7,899,782	6,017,389	5,593,705	4,742,440
Deposit for premium	18	51,099	120,636	51,099	120,636
Commission received		299,514	228,976	299,514	228,976
Receipt from reinsurance recovery	9.4	498,316	1,179,744	498,316	1,179,744
Claims paid	35	(2,266,285)	(2,565,536)	(1,470,846)	(2,065,666)
Commission paid	18.1	(1,059,042)	(919,483)	(1,059,042)	(918,071)
Maintenance cost	36	(413,055)	(285,730)	(246,000)	(215,392)
Reinsurance premium paid		(1,852,887)	(1,490,570)	(1,852,887)	(1,490,570)
Other operating income	41	62,373	150,421	56,673	144,356
Operating costs and payment to employees		(2,008,396)	(2,005,098)	(1,355,481)	(1,362,769)
Tax paid	22	(136,664)	(169,507)	(109,560)	(148,422)
Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from operating activities	47	1,074,755	261,242	405,491	215,262
Cash flows from investing activities					
Additions to investment in subsidiaries	12	-	-	-	(7,960)
Additions to investment properties	13	(7,379)	(5,590)	(7,379)	(5,590)
Additions to Intangible assets	14	(23,916)	(32,409)	(11,909)	(2,875)
Rental income	38	27,764	16,513	20,196	7,800
Interest income received	38	250,886	205,192	226,589	192,233
Proceeds from claims salvages		25,757		25,757	
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7.1	-	(7,675)		
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit & loss	7.1.1	-	7,837	-	7,837
Addition to Financial assets at amortised costs	7.3	-	(209,112)	-	(209,112)
Disposal of Financial assets at amortised costs	7.3	209,112	2,793,975	209,112	2,793,975
Dividend received	38	58,359	30,487	58,359	26,964
Proceeds from disposal of property plant and equipment	15.1.1 & 15.2.5	61,416	10,986	61,145	5,656
Additions to property, plant and equipment	15	(188,136)	(3,227,830)	(146,017)	(3,179,211)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities		413,863	(417,626)	435,853	(370,283)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Cost of private placement		0	(75,539)	0	(75,539)
Payment for lease liability	15.1.2	(6,361)	-	-	-
Dividend paid	29	(84,879)	(28,561)	-	-
Net cash inflow from financing activities		(91,240)	(104,100)	-	(75,539)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,397,378	(260,484)	841,343	(230,560)
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward		3,108,858	3,369,342	2,890,949	3,121,509
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	6.1	4,506,236	3,108,858	3,732,292	2,890,949

The accounting policies on pages 48 to 72 and notes on pages 79 to 135 form an integral part of these financial statements.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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

Provision for unpaid claims

Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated on case by case basis. The reserves made for claims fluctuate based on the nature and severity on the claim reported. Claims incurred but not reported are determined using statistical analysis.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group determines that financial assets are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in fair value below its cost. The determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgment. In making this judgment the Group considers among other factors, the normal volatility in market price, the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cashflow. In this respect, a decline of 20% or more is regarded as significant and a period of twelve months or longer is considered to be prolonged. If any such quantitative evidence exists for financial assets, the asset is considered for impairment, taking qualitative evidence into account

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Income taxes

The Company periodically assesses its liability and contingencies related taxes for all years open to audit based on the latest information available. where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. Management believes that they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters; however, the final outcome may result in materially different outcome than the amount included in the tax liabilities.

Fair value of investments not quoted in an active market

The fair value of securities that are not quoted in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques, primarily earning multiples, discounted cash flows and recent comparable transactions.

5.0 MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISKS

The Group issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both. This section summarizes these risks and the way the Group manages them. ‘

5.1 Insurance Risk

The risk in any Insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs which could result in a claim. This risk is very random and unpredictable.

The principal risk that the Group faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefits payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims and benefits are greater than estimated. Insurance events are random, and the actual number and amounts of claims and benefits will vary from year to year from the level established using statistical techniques.
The Group has developed its insurance underwriting strategy to diversify the type of Insurance risks accepted and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome.

Insurance risk is increased by the lack of risk diversification in terms of type and amount of risk, geographical location and type of industry covered.

(a) **Frequency and severity of claims**
The frequency and severity of claims can be affected by several factors. The most significant are the increasing level of awards for the damages suffered as a result of road accidents. The Group manages these risks through its underwriting strategy, adequate reinsurance arrangements and proactive claims handling.

Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria. For example, the Group has the right to renew individual policies, it can impose excess or deductibles and it has the right to reject the payment of fraudulent claim. Insurance contracts also entitle the Group to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs. The reinsurance arrangements include excess and proportional coverage. The effect of such reinsurance arrangements is that the Group should not suffer total loss.

The Group has a specialized claims unit that ensures mitigation of the risks surrounding all known claims. This unit investigates and adjusts all claims in conjunction with appointed loss adjusters. The Group actively manages and pursues early settlements of claims to reduce its exposure to unpredictable developments.
Management assesses risk concentration per class of business. The concentration of insurance risk before and after reinsurance by class in relation to the type of insurance risk accepted is summarized below, with reference to the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities(gross and net reinsurance) arising from non-life insurance.

(b) **Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claims payments**
Claims on non-life insurance contracts are payable on a claims-occurence basis. The Group is liable for all insured claims 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 risk management procedures adopted.
The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of the expected subornation value and other recoveries. The Group 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 likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established.
The reserves held for these contracts comprises provision for IBNR, a provision for reported claims not yet paid and a provision for unearned premiums at the end of the reporting period.

c **Process used to decide on assumptions**

For non-life insurance risks, the Group uses different methods to incorporate the various assumptions made in order to estimate the ultimate cost of claims. The two methods used are Basic Chain Ladder and the Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder methods.

Claims data was grouped into triangles by accident year or quarter and payment year or quarter. The choice between quarters or years was based on the volume of data in each segment. The claims paid data was sub-divided into large and attritional claims. Large claims were projected separately as they can significantly distort patterns. Where there was insufficient claim data, large and attritional claims were projected together as removing large claims would reduce the volume of data in the triangles and compromise the credibility

Basic Chain Ladder method (BCL)

Development factors were calculated using the last 5 years of data by accident year or quarter. Ultimate development factors are calculated for each of the permutations and the most prudent result is selected.

Ultimate development factors are applied to the paid per accident year or quarter and an ultimate claim amount is calculated. The future claims (the ultimate amount less paid claims to date) are allocated to future payment periods in line with the development patterns calculated above. The outstanding claims reported to date are then subtracted from the total future claims to give the resulting IBNR figure per accident year or quarter.

For cases where there were large losses that had been reported but not paid, and therefore would not have influenced the development patterns, the total cash reserve were excluded from the calculation of the IBNR.

i.e IBNR= Ultimate claim amount (excl. extreme large losses) Minus paid claims to date Minus claims outstanding(excl. extreme large losses)

Assumptions underlying the BCL

The Basic Chain Ladder Method assumes that the past experience is indicative of future experience i.e that claims recorded to date will continue to develop in a similar manner in the future. An implicit assumption is that, for an immature accident year, the claims observed thus far tell you something about the claims yet to be observed. A further assumption is that it assumes consistent claim processing, a stable mix of types of claims, stable inflation and stable policy limits.

If any of these assumptions are invalidated, the results of the reserving may prove to be inaccurate

Inflation Adjusted Chain Ladder method (IACL)

Under this method, the historical paid losses are inflated using the corresponding inflation index in each of the accident years to the year of valuation and accumulated to their ultimate values for each accident year to obtain the projected outstanding claims. These projected outstanding by the future claims are further multiplied by inflation index from the year of valuation to the future year of payment of the outstanding claims. Past official inflation index and 12% p.a for the future are adopted.

Assumptions underlying the IACL

The IACL anticipates that total claims may be exposed to inflationary increase and it further recognises that present value needs to be reserved for total payments.
Unearned premium provision was calculated using a time- apportionment basis, in particular, the 365ths method. The same approach was taken for deferred acquisition costs as for the calculation of the URP balance.

(d) **Change in assumptions and sensitivity analysis**

There was no change in the assumptions used to estimate the ultimate cost of claims paid during the year.

(e) **Sensitivity analysis and claims development tables**

Sensitivity analysis are performed to test the variability around the reserves that are calculated at a best estimate level. The estimated claim amounts can never be an exact forecast of the future claim amounts and therefore looking at how these claim amount can vary could provide valuable information for business planning and risk appetite considerations.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Claims Paid Triangulations as at December 2022

Accident	Incremental Chain ladder - Yearly Projections (N'000)										
A/Y year/ Dev Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2007	25,910	56,204	19,302	3,099	4,620	10	26	-	-	-	-
2008	9,623	57,322	11,343	9,534	3,484	2,062	861	-	-	-	-
2009	36,290	77,255	50,883	6,339	7,871	580	2,421	239	513	-	-
2010	33,918	98,868	39,340	18,228	15,895	1,115	2,846	385	-	60	-
2011	36,389	49,219	23,054	6,801	3,852	1,188	901	117	1,427	-	-
2012	26,196	51,875	34,616	3,493	3,272	418	609	11	-	-	-
2013	26,574	39,254	29,256	2,559	5,656	1,169	574	-	841	-	-
2014	30,145	59,724	35,702	4,979	4,949	50	-	-	6	-	-
2015	28,898	39,053	20,143	6,484	1,117	1,349	1,434	-	-	-	-
2016	26,816	38,833	4,217	3,806	154	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	49,617	34,857	5,944	2,703	711	443	-	-	-	-	
2018	45,956	36,995	9,533	3,731	568	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	32,765	26,026	13,254	1,825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	34,072	56,509	15,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	151,848	77,126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2022	82,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fire	**Cumulative Chain ladder- Yearly Projections (N'000)**										
A/Y year/ Dev Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2007	15,858	53,230	22,484	2,780	1,109	428	-	-	-	-	-
2008	34,928	10,279	7,754	19,838	728	38	10	93	-	85	-
2009	10,289	16,133	11,202	15,851	14,051	5,402	-	-	545	-	-
2010	51,416	49,920	19,577	1,192	357	-	-	224	-	-	-
2011	16,632	99,883	11,228	5,028	585	-	110	-	-	-	-
2012	18,427	29,550	18,149	2,057	1,764	22	136	-	-	-	-
2013	52,030	35,454	28,449	9,643	129	-	412	-	-	-	-
2014	16,357	24,014	26,465	4,699	311	24	-	-	-	-	-
2015	19,372	57,075	14,966	9,406	7,785	2,654	8,849	394	-	-	-
2016	37,925	59,091	33,746	32,584	8,187	37,198	511	-	-	-	-
2017	21,813	35,491	27,224	53,522	51,977	2,327	-	-	-	-	-
2018	29,767	34,497	636	3,196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	36,721	24,890	19,390	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	73,708	133,811	55,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	99,767	78,769	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2022	77,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Engineering	**Incremental Chain ladder - Yearly Projections (N'000)**										
A/Y year/ Dev Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2007	-	-	-	555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	6,501	97	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
2009	-	6,209	576	728	-	12	76	-	-	-	-
2010	1,188	11,840	3,052	87	-	-	-	495	-	-	-
2011	1,083	2,620	5,696	1,606	565	2,183	-	-	-	-	-
2012	4,259	1,549	1,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	7,354	3,646	668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	6,631	12,113	2,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	2,507	11,611	26	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	2,617	1,456	664	2,941	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	4,573	3,465	1,355	373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	5,129	1,746	738	1,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	4,009	27,060	758	497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	13,717	12,855	2,371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	4,509	8,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2022	14,646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Marine	**Incremental Chain ladder - Yearly Projections (N'000)**										
A/Y year/ Dev Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2007	403	7,029	7,210	3,014	20	17	-	-	-	-	
2008	2,709	3,005	1,602	1,210	512	1,543	-	-	-	-	
2009	278	4,668	4,895	2,824	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2010	8,478	9,134	1,577	1,105	-	293	-	335	-	-	
2011	4,710	6,144	4,272	5,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2012	4,971	15,645	1,161	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2013	8,740	10,445	57	43	7	-	-	-	-	-	
2014	14,785	30,078	5,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2015	19,223	21,068	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2016	13,110	19,537	4,434	5,840	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2017	15,221	42,517	5,623	1,369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	6,011	17,127	7,194	1,489	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2019	15,961	16,968	7,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	3,058	14,608	1,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	18,593	46,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2022	16,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Motor	**Incremental Chain ladder - Yearly Projections (N'000)**										
A/Y year/ Dev Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2007	403	7,029	7,210	3,014	20	17	-	-	-	-	
2008	2,709	3,005	1,602	1,210	512	1,543	-	-	-	-	
2009	278	4,668	4,895	2,824	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2010	8,478	9,134	1,577	1,105	-	293	-	335	-	-	
2011	4,710	6,144	4,272	5,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2012	4,971	15,645	1,161	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2013	8,740	10,445	57	43	7	-	-	-	-	-	
2014	14,785	30,078	5,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2015	19,223	21,068	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	13,110	19,537	4,434	5,840	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2017	15,221	42,517	5,623	1,369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	6,011	17,127	7,194	1,489	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	15,961	16,968	7,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	3,058	14,608	1,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	18,593	46,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2022	16,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Claims Paid Triangulations as at December 2021

Accident	Incremental Chain ladder - Yearly Projections (N'000)										
A/Y year/ Dev Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2007	25,910	56,204	19,302	3,099	4,620	10	26	-	-	-	-
2008	9,623	57,322	11,343	9,534	3,484	2,062	861	-	-	-	-
2009	36,290	77,255	50,883	6,339	7,871	580	2,421	239	513	-	-
2010	33,918	98,868	39,340	18,228	15,895	1,115	2,846	385	-	60	-
2011	36,389	49,219	23,054	6,801	3,852	1,188	901	117	1,427	-	-
2012	26,196	51,875	34,616	3,493	3,272	418	609	11	-	-	-
2013	26,574	39,254	29,256	2,559	5,656	1,169	574	-	420	-	-
2014	30,145	59,724	35,702	4,979	4,949	50	-	-	-	-	-
2015	28,898	39,053	20,143	6,484	1,117	1,349	717	-	-	-	-
2016	26,816	38,833	4,217	3,806	154	1,349	-	-	-	-	-
2017	49,617	34,857	5,944	2,703	356	1,349	-	-	-	-	
2018	45,956	36,995	9,533	6,040	-	1,349	-	-	-	-	-
2019	32,765	26,026	6,627	-	-	1,349	-	-	-	-	-
2020	34,072	58,086	-	-	-	1,349	-	-	-	-	-
2021	93,546	-	-	-	-	1,349	-	-	-	-	

Fire	Cumulative Chain ladder- Yearly Projections (N'000)										
A/Y year/ Dev Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2007	15,858	53,230	22,484	2,780	1,109	428	-	-	-	-	-
2008	34,928	10,279	7,754	19,838	728	38	10	93	-	85	-
2009	10,289	16,133	11,202	15,851	14,051	5,402	-	-	545	-	-
2010	51,416	49,920	19,577	1,192	357	-	-	224	-	-	-
2011	16,632	99,883	11,228	5,028	585	-	110	-	-	-	-
2012	18,427	29,550	18,149	2,057	1,764	22	136	-	-	-	-
2013	52,030	35,454	28,449	9,643	129	-	412	-	-	-	-
2014	16,357	24,014	26,465	4,699	311	24	-	-	-	-	-
2015	19,372	57,075	14,966	9,406	7,785	2,654	4,425	-	-	-	-
2016	37,925	59,091	33,746	32,584	8,187	18,599	-	-	-	-	-
2017	21,813	35,491	27,224	53,522	25,989	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	29,767	34,497	636	1,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	36,721	24,890	36,603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	73,708	118,174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	79,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Engineering	Incremental Chain ladder-Yearly Projections (N'000)										
A/Y year/ Dev Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2007	-	-	-	555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	6,501	97	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
2009	-	6,209	576	728	-	12	76	-	-	-	-
2010	1,188	11,840	3,052	87	-	-	-	495	-	-	-
2011	1,083	2,620	5,696	1,606	565	2,183	-	-	-	-	-
2012	4,259	1,549	1,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	7,354	3,646	668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	6,631	12,113	2,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	2,507	11,611	26	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	2,617	1,456	664	2,941	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	4,573	3,465	1,355	373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	5,129	1,746	738	718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	4,009	27,060	379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	13,717	10,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	2,254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
					-						

Marine	Incremental Chain ladder-Yearly Projections (N'000)										
A/Y year/ Dev Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2007	403	7,029	7,210	3,014	20	17	-	-	-	-	
2008	2,709	3,005	1,602	1,210	512	1,543	-	-	-	-	
2009	278	4,668	4,895	2,824	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2010	8,478	9,134	1,577	1,105	-	293	-	335	-	-	
2011	4,710	6,144	4,272	5,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2012	4,971	15,645	1,161	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2013	8,740	10,445	57	43	7	-	-	-	-	-	
2014	14,785	30,078	5,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2015	19,223	21,068	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2016	13,110	19,537	4,434	5,840	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2017	15,221	42,517	5,623	1,369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	6,011	17,127	7,194	745	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2019	15,961	16,968	3,535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	3,058	14,744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	27,831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Motor	Incremental Chain ladder-Yearly Projections (N'000)										
A/Y year/ Dev Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2007	69,042	93,856	7,781	1,934	1,692	-	-	-	-	-	
2008	123,217	121,480	6,112	756	165	28	-	-	-	-	
2009	109,488	127,883	22,327	3,025	286	-	338	82	969	-	
2010	90,318	103,367	3,884	3,609	206	512	-	2,255	-	-	
2011	78,170	63,272	13,635	2,267	25	-	-	-	-	-	
2012	110,916	101,782	4,218	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2013	123,427	86,868	1,347	5,135	98	2,598	-	-	-	-	
2014	225,537	155,085	21,615	1,554	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2015	120,490	98,077	6,211	1,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	89,199	69,427	9,149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2017	71,887	33,132	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	105,955	31,878	2,767	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	92,870	18,179	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	136,513	60,182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	187,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

5.2 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Introduction and overview

SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc has a robust and functional Enterprise-wide Risk Management (ERM) Framework that is responsible for identifying and managing the inherent and residual risks facing the Group. The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
-

Other key risks faced by the Group as a result of its existence and operations include operational risks, property risks, reputational and strategy risks.

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the risks stated above, the Group's policies and processes for measuring and managing risks, and the Group's management of capital.

Internal Control and Risk Management Systems

Being an insurance company, the management of risk is at the core of the operating structure of Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc. As a result, the Company employs the best risk management practices to identify, measure, monitor, control and report every material risk prevalent in our business operation. The Company's ERM framework is in line with Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) as approved by the insurance industry regulator, National Insurance Commission (NAICOM), to identify, assess, manage and monitor the risks inherent in our operations.

The risk structure includes our approach to management of risks inherent in the business and our appetite for these risk exposures. Under this approach, we continuously assess the Company's top risks and monitor our risk profile against approved limits. Our main strategies for managing and mitigating risk include policies and tools that target specific broad risk categories.

Enterprise-wide Risk Management Principles

The Company seeks to be the reference point for risk management in the industry while maximizing our value to stakeholders through an approach that balances the risk and reward in our business. In order to ensure effective integration over time into the Group's processes so that risk management not only protects value but creates value, SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc is being guided by the following principles:

a) The Company will not take any action that will compromise its integrity. It shall identify, measure, manage, control and report as practical as possible all risks.

b) The Company will at all times comply with all government regulations and uphold international best practice.

c) The Company will build and entrench an enduring risk culture, which shall pervade the entire organization.

d) The Company will only accept risks that fall within its risk acceptance criteria and have commensurate returns and continually review its activities to determine inherent risks level and adopt appropriate risk response at all times.

e) The Company will make decisions based on careful analysis of the implications of such risk to its strategic goals and operating environment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

Enterprise-wide Risk Management Framework

This framework is developed to promote a strong risk management culture and integrate risk considerations into management and decision-making processes through a robust risk governance structure. It ensures that top risks are properly identified, analyzed and assessed, in a consistent manner across the organization. We operate the 'three lines of defense model' for the oversight and management of risk to create and promote a culture that emphasizes effective management and adherence to operating controls as illustrated below:

1st line - Management

It involves broad setting of strategy, risk appetite, performance measurement, establishment and maintenance of internal control and risk management in the business. In addition, business units have the primary responsibility for managing risks and required to take responsibility for the identification, assessment, management, monitoring and reporting of risks arising within their respective businesses, thereby ensuring an informed risk and reward balance.

2nd line - Risk oversight

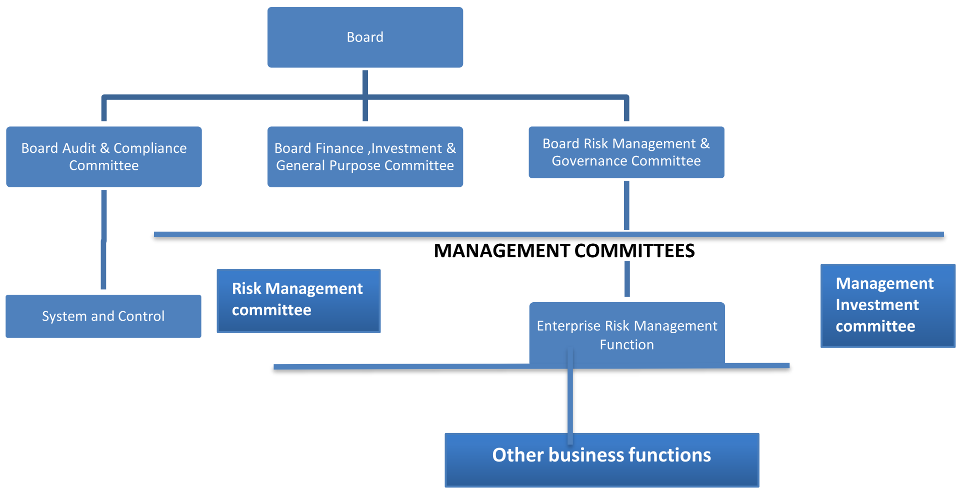
The Company's risk management function provides oversight and independent reporting to executive management, implements the group's risks management policy in the business units, approve risk within specific mandates and provides an independent overview of the effectiveness of risk management by the first line of defence.

3rd line - Independent assurance

The last line of defense comprises the internal audit function that provides independent and objective assurance of the effectiveness of the Company's systems of internal control established by the first and second lines of defense in management of enterprise risks across the organization.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

ERM Governance Structure



The Board sets the organization's risk appetite, approves the strategy for managing risk and is ultimately responsible for the organization's system of internal control.

This function is carried out via its Board Committees as follows:

BOARD COMMITTEES	FUNCTIONS
Board Audit & Compliance Committee	a) Oversight of financial reporting and accounting b) Oversight of the external auditor c) Monitoring the internal control process d) Oversignt on the Company's compliance level with applicable and regulatory requirements
Board Enterprise Risk Management, Nomination & Governance Committee	a) Assist in the oversight of the review and approval of the companies risk management policy including risk appetite and risk strategy; b)Review the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management and controls; c) Oversee management's process for the identification of significant risks across the company and the adequacy of prevention, detection and reporting mechanisms; d) Review of the company's compliance level with applicable laws and regulatory requirements that may impact the company's risk profile; e) Review changes in the economic and business environment, including emerging trends and other factors relevant to the company's risk profile; and f) Review large underwritten risks for adequacy of reinsurance and other risk management techniques including environmental & social management system g) Review and recommend for approval of the Board risk management procedures and controls for new products and services h) Oversight of enterprise risk management
Board Finance, Investment, Remuneration and General Purpose Committee	a) Reviews and approves the company's investment policy b) Approves investments over and above managements' approval limit c) Ensures that optimum asset allocation is achieved

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

The Company's ERM Management committee in line with Management Investment Committee recommends to the Board Enterprise Risk Management, Nomination and Governance Committee an amount at risk that it is prudent for the risk committee to approve in line with the Company's business strategies. The Board Risk Management and Governance Committee approve the Company's risk appetite each year, based on a well-defined and broad set of risk measures.

The Company's ERM Management committee is also responsible for establishing, documenting and enforcing all policies that involve risk. Specifically, the Chief Risk Officer(a member of the Management Committee) is responsible for the risk policies, risk methodologies and risk infrastructure.

The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) plays a pivotal role in informing the Board, as well as ERM Management Committee about the risk profile of the Company and also communicates the views of the Board and Senior Management down the Company. The CRO is also responsible for independently monitoring the broad risk set by the board throughout the year, and delegating some responsibilities to the heads of the various Strategic Business Units within the Company

The internal audit functions evaluate the design and conceptual soundness of risk measures, accuracy of risk models, soundness of elements of the risk management information systems, adequacy and effectiveness of the procedures for monitoring risk, the progress of plans to upgrade risk management systems, the adequacy and effectiveness of application of the vetting processes.

Risk Appetite

The Company recognizes that its long-term sustainability is dependent upon the protection of our brand, preservation of the value and relationship with customers. To this end, we will not accept risks that materially impair reputation and value and requires that our customers are always treated with integrity.

The Company's risk appetite is defined by a clear risk strategy and limit structure. Close risk monitoring and reporting allows us to detect potential deviations from our risk tolerance at an early stage at both the Group and operating entity levels.

Risk Management Policies and Procedures

We have developed policies and procedures for each broad risk category inherent in our business. The policies set out and ensure alignment and consistency in the way in which we deal with major risk types across the group, from identification to reporting. Procedures targeted at managing each broad risk category are embedded in our Enterprise-wide Risk Management framework approved by the Board.

Risk Management is an ongoing activity and is to be carried out as part of day-to-day business. The risks are identified by different portfolio and strategic business units and re-assesses regularly to determine whether there are new or emerging risks in light of any current or anticipated changes. Treatment plans for identified risks are monitored to ensure that risks are being mitigated as planned. The company -wide risk assessments is refreshed and reported twice per year. Management is responsible and accountable for ensuring that:

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

a) Risk management policies, framework and processes are complied with.
b) The risk profiled for areas under their control are refreshed and updated on a timely basis to enable the collation, analysis and reporting of risks to the Board Committees.
c) Explanations are provided to the Board Committees for any major gaps in the risk profile and any significant delays in planned treatments for high risk and high priority matters

Our internal audit function, the Systems & Control (SYSCON) group, conducts a risk-based audit on all business units using outputs of the annual company-wide risk assessment to guide its annual audit planning.
The Board is responsible for and committed to ensuring appropriate and effective risk management and control system are established across the Company. It periodically reviews the system for continuous improvement.

The Board of Directors and Management, in carrying out its oversight ERM functions, have achieved the following:

1. Reviewed the activities and effectiveness of the organization risk management and control systems
2. Assessed the Asset and Liability Management and Other Committee reports to guarantee adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management and control systems
3. Set the Risk Appetite and ensured compliance with the approved risk appetite and tolerance limits
4. Reviewed and approved the Operational Risk Management Manual and related documents for adequacy and continuous improvements
5. Approved the conduct of ERM training and awareness across all levels to enhance the organization's risk management and control culture

Monthly and Quarterly meetings were held by the Management and Board respectively to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management processes as well as review of ERM core activities. The ERM framework provides detailed responsibilities of the Board, its Committees and Management for managing the risks of the organization. Below are the responsibilities of the Board in the management of risks.

Role of the Board of Directors
General Risk Management and Control
a. Approve and periodically review risk strategy and policies
b. Approve SUNU's risk appetite and monitor SUNU's risk profile against this appetite
c. Ensure Senior Management takes steps necessary to monitor and control risks
d. Ensure Senior Management maintains an appropriate system of internal control and reviews its effectiveness
e. Ensure SUNU's risk strategy reflects its tolerance for risk
f. Review and approve changes/amendments to the risk management frame work
g. Review and approve risk management procedures and controls for new products and activities
h. Receive risk reports periodically from Senior Management highlighting key risk areas, control failures and remedial action steps taken by Senior Management.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

Other responsibilities of the Board in relation to Enterprise Risk Management

a. Define SUNU's Overall risk appetite in relation to Operational risk, business and strategic risk, underwriting risk, reserving and solvency risk, market and liquidity risk, credit risk, reputational risk, compliance risk and legal risk

b. Approve SUNU's Risk Management Framework for Operational risk, business and strategic risk, underwriting risk, reserving and solvency risk, market and liquidity risk, credit risk, reputational risk, compliance risk and legal risk

c. Approve SUNU's overall strategic direction and risk tolerance in relation to Operational risk, business and strategic risk, underwriting risk, reserving and solvency risk, market and liquidity risk, credit risk, reputational risk, compliance risk and legal risk based on the recommendation of the Board Investment and Enterprise Risk Management Committee

d. Ensure that SUNU's overall risk exposure is maintained at prudent levels and consistent with the capital held

e. Ensure that detailed policies and procedures for various functions risk exposure (development, management and recovery) are in place.

Risk Categorization

Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc is exposed to an array of risks through its operations. The Company has identified and categorized its exposure to these broad risks as listed below:

a) Market risk
b) Underwriting risk
c) Credit risk
d) Operational risk
e) Liquidity risk
g) Business risk
h) Reputational risk

Market risk:

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

a) Equity price risk: the risk associated with volatility in the stocks in our investment portfolio.
b) Foreign exchange risk: may arise from movement of currency prices on assets held in foreign currency
c) Interest rate risk: the risk that the value of a fixed income security will fall as a result of movement in market interest rates.
d) Property price risk: The Company's portfolio is subject to property price risk arising from changes in the market value of properties.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

Underwriting risk:
Our activities are primarily concerned with the pricing, acceptance and management of risk arising from our contracts with customers. It entails the risk that:

a) The prices charged by the company for insurance contracts will be ultimately inadequate to support the future obligations arising from those contracts, risk exposure under its insurance contracts that were unanticipated in the design and pricing of the insurance contract;
b) risks are not adequately ceded to reinsurers exposing the company to potential high claims payout;
c) many more claims occur than expected or that some claims that occur are much larger than expected claims resulting in unexpected losses and;
d) The company's policyholder will act in ways that are unanticipated and have an adverse effect on the company

Credit risk:
This is the risk arising from the uncertainty of an obligor's ability to perform its contractual obligations. Risks that brokers and large corporate who are allowed extended payment period may default and this is closely allied to cash flow risks. The three sources of credit risk identified are :

a) Direct Default Risk: risk that the company will not receive the cash flows or assets to which it is entitled because a party with which the firm has a bilateral contract defaults on one or more obligations.
b) Downgrade Risk: risk that changes in the possibility of a future default by an obligor will adversely affect the present value of the contract with the obligor today.
c) Settlement Risk: risk arising from the lag between the value and settlement dates of securities transactions

Operational risk:
This is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This includes legal risk, strategic risk and reputational risk. Legal risk includes, but is not limited to, exposure to fines, penalties, or punitive damages resulting from supervisory actions, as well as private settlements.

Liquidity risk:
The Company recognizes the risk of loss due to insufficient liquid assets to meet cash flow requirements or to fulfill its financial obligation once claims crystallize. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk comprises:

a) Funding liquidity risk: Arising from our investment-linked products where there is a financial obligation to customers.
b) Asset liquidity risk: arising from our financial assets where we might not be able to execute transactions at prevailing market price because there is temporarily, no appetite for the deal at the other side of the market

Business risk:
Business risk relates to the potential erosion of our market position or revenue shortfall compared to the cost base due to strategic and/or reputational reasons.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

Reputational risk:
The Company is exposed to this risk through events that damage its image amongst stakeholders and the public which may impair the ability to retain, generate and drive sustainable business. We understand that reputational risk is the biggest risk to our business as it poses a special threat to the confidence of our customers, regulators and industry.

Market Risk Management
The identification, management, control, measurement and reporting of market risk are aligned towards the sub-risk categories namely:

1. Equity price risk
2. Foreign exchange risk
3. Interest-rate risk
4. Property price risk

1. Equity price risk
The Group's management of equity price risk is guided by the investment quality and limit analysis.

Investment quality and limit analysis
Management Investment Committee establishes and approves a list of eligible listed and unlisted stocks aligned with investment approval/dealer limits as approved by the Board through its Board Finance & Investment Committee. These approval limits are illustrated using an approval hierarchy that establishes different levels of authority necessary to approve investment decisions of different naira amounts. The approval limit system:

a) sets a personal discretionary limit for Chief Executive Officer;

b) requires that investment decisions above the MD's limit requires approval by the Board of Directors and;

c) sets out lower limits for Chief Investment Officer (CIO) and, or provides the CIO with the authority to assign limits to subordinates.

2. Foreign Exchange risk
SUNU Assurances Group is exposed to foreign exchange currency risk primarily through certain transactions denominated in foreign currency. The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk through its bank balances in other foreign currencies. The carrying amounts of the Group’s foreign currency-denominated assets as at end of the year are as follows:

	Cash & Cash Equivalents	
	2022	2021
	N'000	N'000
Dollars	2,133,477	1,416,479
Euros	5,487	4,044
Pounds	741	796
	2,139,705	1,421,319

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

The Group limits its exposure to foreign exchange to 16% of total investment portfolio. Foreign currency changes are monitored by the investment committee and holdings are adjusted when offside of the investment policy. The Group further manages its exposure to foreign exchange risk using sensitivity analysis to assess potential changes in the value of foreign exchange positions and impact of such changes on the Group's investment income.

At the year end, the foreign currency investments held in the portfolio were cash and cash equivalents. There have been no major changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

3. **Interest-rate Risk**

The Group is moderately exposed to interest-rate risk through its conservative investment approach with high investment in Fixed Income and Money Market instruments. Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest rate gaps and sensitivity analysis across all investment portfolios.

4. **Property Price Risk**

The Group is exposed to property price risk through its investment in property. Exposure to property price risk accounts for 10% of the total investment portfolio. The Group manages the risk by constantly monitoring the contribution of property to its portfolio and converting some of this class to earning properties.

Underwriting Risk Management

The Group faces underwriting risk through its core business when actual claims and benefits 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. Sunu Assurances Nigeria plc manages its underwriting risk by diversification across large portfolio of insurance. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy guidelines, as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements. The Group purchases reinsurance as part of its risk mitigation program and establishes retention limits for reinsurance across product lines.

The Group's internal processes and policies also ensure that amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and are in accordance with the reinsurance contracts. In addition, the Group recognizes that its reinsurance program with respect to ceded reinsurance is exposed to credit risk, to the extent that any reinsurer who is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance agreements, thus it is not relieved of its direct obligations to its policyholders.

The Group also recognizes that a concentration of risk may arise from insurance contracts issued in a specific geographical location since most of the insurance contracts are written in Nigeria and Ghana and constantly conducts concentration risk analysis to evaluate and manage its exposure to the risk. The Group holistically manages this risk via its underwriting and reinsurance strategy within an overall risk management framework. Exposures are limited by having documented underwriting limits and criteria. Pricing of policies are based on trends and past experience amongst others in an attempt to correctly match policy revenue with exposed risk.

Business Risk Management

Business risk is managed by Management Underwriting & Investment Committee through consistent monitoring of product lines' profitability, stakeholder engagement to ensure positive outcomes from external factors beyond the Group's control and prompt response to changes in the external environment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

Reputational Risk Management

Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc norms and values set a tone for acceptable behaviours required for all staff members, and provide structure and guidance for non-quantifiable decision making, thereby assisting in the management of the group's reputation.

The Group identifies, assesses and manages reputational risks predominately within its business processes. Management of reputational risks is based on the Group's risk governance framework. In addition, company-wide risks are identified and assessed qualitatively as part of the annual risk & control self-assessment. The Group's risk functions analyses the overall risk profile and regularly informs management about the current profile and potential exposures to the risk. Risk functions' presentation of potential reputational risk guides management decisions in executing business operations and strategies.

The Group has laid great emphasis on effective management of its exposure to credit risk especially premium related debts. The Group defines credit risk as the risk of counterparty's failure to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises from insurance cover granted to parties with payment instruments or payments plan issued by stating or implying the terms of contractual agreement. Credit risk exposure to direct business is low as the Company requires debtors to provide payment plans before inception of insurance policies. The Company's exposure to credit risk arising from brokerage business is relatively moderate and the risk is managed by the Group's internal rating model for brokers. Our credit risk internal rating model is guided by several weighted parameters which determine the categorization of brokers the Group transacts businesses with.

The Group credit risk originates from reinsurance recoverable transactions, retail clients, corporate clients, brokers and agents.

Management of credit risk due to outstanding premium

Credit Rating

We constantly review brokers' contribution to ensure that adequate attention is paid to high premium contributing brokers while others are explored for possible potentials.

Receivables are reviewed and categorized into grade A, B, C and D on the basis of:

a) Previous year contribution (4 years)

b) Payment mode

c) Outstanding as at December of the previous year

d) Future prospect

e) Recommendation

The Group credit risk is constantly reviewed and approved during the weekly Management Operations meeting. The monthly Group management meeting is responsible for the assessment and continual review of the Company premium debt and direct appropriate actions in respect of delinquent ones. It also ensured that adequate provisions are taken in line with the regulatory guidelines. Other credit risk management includes:

a) Formulating credit policies with strategic business units, underwriters, brokers covering brokers grading, reporting, assessment, legal procedures and compliance with regulatory and statutory bodies.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

b) Identification of credit risk drivers within the Group in order to coordinate and monitor

c) Developing and monitoring credit limits. The Group is responsible for setting credit limits through grading in order to categorize risk exposures according to the degree of financial loss and the level of priority expected from management.

d) Assessment of credit risk. All firsthand assessment and review of credit exposures in excess of credit limits, prior to granting insurance cover are subject to review process and approval given during management meeting.

e) Continuous reviewing of compliance and processes in order to maintain credit risk exposure within acceptable parameters.

In measuring credit risk, the Group considers three models:
a) The Probability of Default(PD), the likelihood that the insured will fail to make full and timely payment of financial obligations
b)The Exposure at Default (EAD) is derived from the Group's expected value of debt at the time of default
c)The Loss Given Default (LGD) which state the amount of the loss if there is a default, expressed as a percentage of the (EAD).

Impairment Model
Premium debtors, which technically falls under receivables is recognized at a fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, less provision for impaired receivables. Under IFRS, an asset is impaired if the carrying amount is greater than the recoverable amount. The Group adopts simplified provision matrix for calculating expected losses on premium receivables as a practical expedient in line with IFRS 9. The provision matrix is based on the Group's historical default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables which is adjusted for forward-looking estimates.

Credit quality
The Group loan and receivables has no collateral as security and other credit enhancements, thus the group has no loan or receivables that are past due but not impaired. Insurance receivables are to be settled on demand and the carrying amount is not significantly different from the fair value.
The Group further manages its exposure to credit risk through deduction of transactions at source and investment in blue-chip companies quoted on Nigerian Stock Exchange. The exposure to credit risk associated with other receivables is low.

Operational Risk Management
A summary of the analytical tools that the Group employed in operational risk management are discussed below:

Issue tracking report/action plan report:
Issues can surface from the internal self-assessment process, an audit, or regulators requirements. A key result of the self-assessment process is an action plan with assigned responsibilities. This report contains a reap of major issues, the status of the action plan, and an aging of overdue tasks.

Risk control and self-assessment (RCSA):
The business areas perform self-assessments semi- annually and results are aggregated to provide a qualitative and quantitative profile of risk across the organization and related action items. Severity of the risks identified is compared with previous RCSA risk severity and a trend is ascertained.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

The register summarizes findings into list of risks facing the institution. These summary results are accompanied by descriptions of the significant gaps and trends, suggested mitigants, and process owners and timeline for each risk.
The profile of risks across the organization is an integral input for the Group's internal audit whilst preparing audit plans. Areas with high-risk exposures are thoroughly audited and performance of recommended controls tested by the Group's internal control function to ascertain that risks are properly managed.

Risk Maps:
Risk maps typically are graphs on which impact of each risk is plotted against probability of occurrence. Risk maps are designed either to show inherent or residual risk categories by line of business. Risks in the upper right are very severe and need to be monitored closely to reduce the Group's exposure. High-frequency/low-severity risks create the basis for expected losses and are often subject to detailed analysis focused on reducing the level of losses.

Key risk indicators dashboard:
These are numerous measures of actual risks in the business and support functions, such as error rates and control breaks. Summary indicators, related escalation criteria, explanations of any excesses, and identified trends are all important aspects that are tracked. Many indicators are specific to each business unit or process, but some may be common and reported in a consolidated fashion. Threshold is set by management for each key risk indicators and escalation of indicators above such levels triggers a mitigation response.

Loss events report:
The ERM team developed a database for loss event collation named Loss Event Register. This register allows staff to report actual and near-miss (an unplanned event that did not result in injury, illness, or damage – but had the potential to do so) loss events. Summary statistics from the loss event database are used to show trends of total losses and mean average loss, with analysis by type of loss and business line.

Business continuity plan:
A critical tool in managing our operational risk is the Business Continuity Plan (BCP) that documents the procedures to be executed by relevant teams in the event of a disaster.

Liquidity Risk Management
Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due at a reasonable cost. The Group mitigates this risk by monitoring cash activities and expected outflows.
The Group's current liabilities arise as claims are made and clients request for termination of their investment-linked products. The Group has no material commitments for capital expenditures and there is no need for such expenditures in the normal course of business. Claims payments are funded by current operating cash flow including investment income. The Group has no tolerance for liquidity risk and is committed to meeting all liabilities as they fall due.
The Group's investment policy requires that 35% of the Group's portfolio to be held in cash and short-term investments. This highlights liquid marketable securities sufficient to meet its liabilities as at when due. Short term investments include treasury bills and term deposits with an original maturity of less than one year. The limits are monitored and reported on a weekly and monthly basis to ensure that exposure of the Group's investment portfolio to this risk is properly managed.

Expected Credit Loss Impairment Model
The Group's allowance for credit losses calculations are outputs of models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. The expected credit loss impairment model reflects the present value of all cash shortfalls related to

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

default events either over the following twelve months or over the expected life of a financial instrument depending on credit deterioration from inception. The allowance for credit losses reflects an unbiased, probability-weighted outcome which considers multiple scenarios based on reasonable and supportable forecasts. The Group adopts a three-stage approach for impairment assessment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition.

Stage 1 – Where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition of a financial instrument, an amount equal to 12 months expected credit loss is recorded. The expected credit loss is computed using a probability of default occurring over the next 12 months. For those instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, a probability of default corresponding to remaining term to maturity is used.

Stage 2 – When a financial instrument experiences a SICR subsequent to origination but is not considered .to be in default, it is included in Stage 2. This requires the computation of expected credit loss based on the probability of default over the remaining estimated life of the financial instrument.

Stage 3 – Financial instruments that are considered to be in default are included in this stage. Similar to Stage 2, the allowance for credit losses captures the lifetime expected credit losses.

The guiding principle for ECL model is to reflect the general pattern of deterioration or improvement in the credit quality of financial instruments since initial recognition. The ECL allowance is based on credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (life time expected credit loss), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination. Examples of financial assets with low credit risk (no significant increase in credit risk) include: Risk free and gilt edged debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and Other financial instruments (other than lease receivables) on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

Measurement of Expected expected credit losses
The probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD), and loss given default (LGD) inputs used to estimate expected credit losses are modeled based on macroeconomic variables that are most closely related with credit losses in the relevant portfolio.

The group employs the usage of international rating agencies PD factors which was modified by factors specific to the Nigerian Economy such as inflation rate, unemployment rate, GDP and so on.

Using the probabilities of default (PD) as provided by Standard & Poors, our model employs Nigeria-centric forward-looking macro-economic factors which have been determined to be statistically significant, to adjust the PDs. Country-specific factors are also applied to the LGD factors which originate from Basel recommendations and are thereby adjusted to our specific circumstances.
Base, optimistic and pessimistic scenarios are employed and projected cash flows are discounted to present value at using the effective rates of interest. The resulting ECL computations are therefore appropriately probability-weighted and consider relevant forward-looking information as well as the time value of money.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

Details of these statistical parameters/inputs are as follows:

PD – The probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the remaining estimated life, if the facility has not been previously derecognized and is still in the portfolio.

1. 12-month PDs – This is the estimated probability of default occurring within the next 12 months (or over) the remaining life of the financial instrument if that is less than 12 months). This is used tocalculate 12-month ECLs.

2. Lifetime PDs – This is the estimated probability of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. This is used to calculate lifetime ECLs for 'stage 2' and 'stage 3' exposures. PDs are limited to the maximum period of exposure required by IFRS 9.

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

LGD – The loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realization of any collateral. It is usually expressed asa percentage of the EAD. However, the group make use of the combination of the following in establishing its LGD:

1) Fixed LGD ratios prescribed by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) under the foundation approach for certain classes of unsecured exposures on cooperates, sovereigns and banks:

2) Recovery rates on insolvencies in Nigeria as published by the World bank

Forward-looking information

The measurement of expected credit losses for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk considers information about past events and current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The estimation and application of forward-looking information requires significant judgement.

Macroeconomic factors

The Group relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as: GDP growth, unemployment rates, central bank base rates, crude oil prices, inflation rates and foreign exchange rates. The inputs and models used for calculating expected credit losses may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays may be made as temporary adjustments using expert credit judgement.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

Multiple forward-looking scenarios

The Group determines allowance for credit losses using probability-weighted forward looking scenarios. The Group considers both internal and external sources of information in order to achieve an unbiased measure of the scenarios used. The Group prepares the scenarios using forecasts generated by credible sources such as Business Monitor International (BMI), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Nigeria Bureau of Statistics (NBS), World Bank, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Financial Markets Dealers Quotation (FMDQ) and Trading Economics.

The Group estimates three scenarios for each risk parameter (LGD, EAD, CCF and PD) – Normal, Upturn and Downturn, which in turn are used in the estimation of the multiple scenario ECLs. The normal case' represents the most likely outcome and is aligned with information used by the Group for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. The other scenarios represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes. The Group has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables, credit risk and credit losses.

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for exposures since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the remaining expected life from the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The assessment considers specific quantitative and qualitative information about the issuer without consideration of collateral, and the impact of forward-looking macroeconomic factors. The common assessments for SICR on retail and non-retail portfolios include macroeconomic outlook, management judgement, and delinquency and monitoring. Forward looking macroeconomic factors are a key component of the macroeconomic outlook. The importance and relevance of each specific macroeconomic factor depends on the type of product, characteristics of the financial instruments and the issuer and the geographical region.

The Group adopts a multi factor approach in assessing changes in credit risk. This approach considers: Quantitative (primary), Qualitative (secondary) and Back stop indicators which are critical in allocating financial assets into stages.

The quantitative models considers deterioration in the credit rating of obligor/counterparty based on the Group's internal rating system or External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI) while qualitative factors considers information such as expected forbearance, restructuring, exposure classification by licensed credit bureau etc.

A backstop is typically used to ensure that in the (unlikely) event that the primary (quantitative)indicators do not change and there is no trigger from the secondary (qualitative) indicators, an account that has breached the 30 days past due criteria for SICR

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

and 90 days past due criteria for default is transferred to stage 2 and stage 3 respectively except there is a reasonable and supportable evidence available without undue cost to rebut the presumption.

Definition of Default and Credit Impaired Financial Assets
At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cashflows of the financial assets have occurred.

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

(I) Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer
(ii) A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
(iii) It is becoming probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
(iv) The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.
(v) The purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects th incurred credit losses.

An asset that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the issuer'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 making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Group considers the following factors.

· The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the 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.
· 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. This includes 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 allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loan allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

· Financial assets measured at amortised cost:as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets:

· Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

5.3 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's objectives with respect to capital management are to maintain a capital base that is designed to satisfy regulatory requirement and optimize capital allocations.

SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc has over the years been deploying capital from earnings and equity funds to support growth in business volumes while striving to meet dividend commitments to shareholders. To be able to continue to generate and deploy capital both to grow core businesses and reward shareholders, there is need for the Company to execute the right strategy, the right growth dynamics, the right cost structure and risk discipline as well as the right capital management.

The Group's capital management strategy focus on the creation of shareholders' value whilst meeting the crucial and equally important objective of providing an appropriate level of capital to protect stakeholders' interests and satisfies regulators.
The Group's objectives when managing capital are as follows:

1. To ensure that capital is, and will continue to be, adequate for the safety, soundness and stability of the Group.
2. To generate sufficient capital to support the Group's overall business strategy.
3. To ensure that the Group meets all regulatory capital ratios
4. To maintain a strong risk rating.
5. To ensure that capital allocation decisions are optimal, considering the return on economic and regulatory capital.
6. To determine the capital required to support each business activity based on returns generated on capital to facilitate growth/expansion of existing businesses.
7. To establish the efficiency of capital utilizations;

In reporting financial strength, capital and solvency are measured using the rules prescribed by the National Insurance Commission. 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.

Finance Act 2021 - Part IX - Insurance Act
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 words “Capital requirement” was introduced and inserted in Section 102 of the Insurance Act. By the provision of section 35, “Capital Requirement” means -

(a) in the case of existing company -
  - (I) the excess of admissible assets over liabilities, less the amount of own shares held by the company,
  - (ii) subordinated liabilities subject to approval by the Commission, and
  - (iii) Any other financial instrument as prescribed by the Commission.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

For this purpose, Admissible Assets are defined as:
Share Capital, Share Premium, Retained Earnings, Contingency Reserves, and any other admissible assets subject to the approval of the Commission;

(b) in the case of a new company -
(i) Government Bonds and Treasury Bills,
(ii) Cash and Bank balances, and
(iii) Cash and cash equivalent.

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

	Company	
	2022	2021
	N'000	N'000
Share capital	2,905,400	2,905,400
Share premium	2,453,326	2,453,326
Retained earnings	198,733	41,919
Contingency reserve	1,432,092	1,258,875
Excess of admissible assets over liabilities	6,989,551	6,659,520
Less the amount of own shares held	-	-
	6,989,551	6,659,520
Subordinated liabilities subject to approval by the Commission	-	-
Any other financial instrument as prescribed by the Commission	-	-
Capital Requirement	6,989,551	6,659,520

Minimum Capital Requirement
The Company complied with the minimum capital requirement of N3billion for non-life business as at the end of the financial year. This is shown under Shareholders' fund in the statement of financial Position.

Solvency Margin
Insurance industry regulator measures the financial strength of non-life insurers using a solvency margin model, which NAICOM generally expects non-life insurers to comply with this capital adequacy requirements.

Section 24 of the Insurance Act CAP I17, LFN 2003 defines 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 Net premium income or the minimum capital base (N3billion) whichever is higher.

This test compares insurers' capital against the risk profile. The regulator indicated that insurers should produce a minimum solvency margin of 100%.The company exceeded its solvency margin by N1,462.999 Billion for the year ended 31 December 2022. The regulator has the authority to request more extensive reporting and can place restriction on the Company's operations if the company falls below this requirement.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

Solvency margin computation	Total	Inadmissible	2022 Admissible	2021 Admissible
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and Cash equivalents	3,732,292	-	3,732,292	2,890,949
Financial assets :				
At fair value through profit or loss	35,933		35,933	40,465
At fair value through OCI	1,251		1,251	1,483
At Amortized Cost	-		-	209,071
Trade receivables	64,769		64,769	5,205
Reinsurance contract assets	1,526,736		1,526,736	1,730,084
Deferred acquisition costs	285,135		285,135	224,803
Prepayments and other receivables	431,577	(428,511)	3,066	7,935
Investment in subsidiaries	677,045		677,045	677,045
Investment properties	354,969		354,969	347,590
Intangible assets	579,740	(14,184)	565,556	617,005
Property, plant and equipment	3,418,692	(2,175,785)	1,242,907	1,244,993
Statutory deposits	315,000		315,000	315,000
Admissible assets	11,423,140	(2,618,480)	8,804,660	8,311,628
Insurance contract liabilities	3,997,191		3,997,191	3,460,109
Trade payable	62,720		62,720	163,682
Deposit for shares				
Other payables	207,681		207,681	460,352
Taxation	54,572		54,572	76,078
Daferred tax	48,775	(48,775)	-	-
Admissible liabilities	4,370,938	(48,775)	4,322,163	4,160,221
Solvency margin			4,482,497	4,151,407
The higher of 15% of net premium income and shareholders funds			3,000,000	3,000,000
Excess of solvency margin			1,482,497	1,151,407
Solvency ratio			149	138

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

5.4 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group is organized into three operating segments. These segments distribute their products through various forms of Brokers, Agencies and direct marketing programs.
These segments and their respective operations are as follows:

Non-Life insurance

This segment covers the protection of customers' assets (particularly their properties, both for personal and commercial business) and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of Customers' accidents. All contracts in this segment are short term in nature. Revenue in this segment is derived primarily from insurance premium, investment income, net realized gains on financial assets and net fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Asset Management

This segment offers finance leases to both individual and corporate clients. Revenue from this segment is derived primarily from lease income, investment income, net realized gains on financial assets and net fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Health Management

This segment offers health management to both individual and corporate clients. It derives its revenue primarily from premium on plan scheme, income from consultancy, income from third party administration, fee for service, investment income, net realized gains on financial assets and net fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Expenses for the Group office that renders services for all the business segments are initially paid by the general business segment and transferred to other business units at cost price.
The expenses are allocated based on service man hours rendered by the group office to the various business segments.

The corporate expenses for the following centrally shared services are being apportioned to all business segments in the;

- System and controls
- Financial controls
- Human resources
- Information technology
- Strategy and Performance Management

EA Capital Management Limited rendered asset management services for other business segments of the Group. All fee income earned on group asset management services is eliminated on consolidation.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

SEGMENT REPORTING -2021

GROUP	NON-LIFE	HEALTHCARE	ASSET MGT	TOTAL
Revenue:				
Derived from external customers				
Gross Premium	4,871,144	1,274,949		6,146,093
Gross Premium income	4,516,683	1,274,949		5,791,632
Reinsurance expenses	(1,329,275)			(1,329,275)
Net Premium income	3,187,408	1,274,949	-	4,462,357
Commission income	217,364	-		217,364
Income from non-insurance subsidiaries	-	-	1,715	1,715
Investment income	222,160	19,952	5,174	247,286
Realised gains/loss on FA at Amortized Cost	(316)			(316)
Net fair value gain on investment properties	-	-	-	-
Net realised gains(loss) on financial assets	(375)	-	-	(375)
Net fair value (loss)/gain on financial assets at fai	5,989	**208**	**-**	**6,197**
Profit from concessionary arrangement	11,543	-	-	11,543
Other operating income	244,735	**1,581**	**5,543**	**251,859**
Net income	3,888,508	1,296,690	12,432	5,197,630
Insurance claims	2,570,102	499,870		3,069,972
Insurance claims recovered from reinsurer	(1,711,424)	-	-	(1,711,424)
Net insurance claims	858,678	499,870	-	1,358,548
Acquisition costs	850,299	-	-	850,299
Other underwriting expenses	215,392	70,338	-	285,730
Employee benefit expense	400,327	285,244	-	685,571
Depreciation and amortization	159,256	53,506	1	212,763
Impairment loss	92,517	(8,254)	9,341	93,604
Other expenses	987,278	232,919	2,756	1,222,953
Net expenses	3,563,747	1,133,623	12,098	4,709,468
Reportable segment profit	324,761	163,067	334	488,162
Finance cost	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Profit before income tax from reportable segments	**324,761**	**163,067**	**334**	**488,162**
Income tax	**(197,986)**	**(56,594)**	**(32)**	**(254,612)**
Profit after income tax	**126,775**	**106,473**	**302**	233,550

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

5.4 SEGMENT REPORTING -2022

GROUP	NON-LIFE	HEALTHCARE	ASSET MGT	TOTAL
Revenue:				
Derived from external customers				
Gross Premium	5,773,905	1,830,925		7,604,830
Gross Premium income	5,373,624	1,830,925		7,204,549
Reinsurance expenses	(1,728,670)			(1,728,670)
Net Premium income	3,644,954	1,830,925	-	5,475,879
Commission income	303,679	-		303,679
Income from non-insurance subsidiaries	-	161,732	9,319	171,051
Investment income	330,320	24,260	10,305	364,885
Net realised gains(loss) on fixed assets	-	-	-	-
Realised gains/loss on FA at Amortized Cost	41			41
Net fair value gain on investment properties	-	-	-	-
Net realised gains(loss) on financial assets	-	-	-	-
Net fair value (loss)/gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(4,532)	(471)	(4,131)	(9,134)
Profit from concessionary arrangement	(5,590)	-	-	(5,590)
Other operating income	316,544	-	3,693	320,237
Net income	4,585,415	2,016,447	19,186	6,621,049
Insurance claims	1,581,890	795,439	-	2,377,329
Insurance claims recovered from reinsurer	(367,811)	-	-	(367,811)
Net insurance claims	1,214,079	795,439	-	2,009,518
Acquisition costs	998,753	-	-	998,753
Other underwriting expenses	246,000	167,055	-	413,055
Employee benefit expense	488,293	372,408	-	860,701
Depreciation and amortization	148,479	71,473	-	219,952
Impairment loss	(1,195)	182	4,626	3,613
Other expenses	1,035,577	420,264	3,706	1,459,547
Net expenses	4,129,986	1,826,821	8,332	5,965,139
Reportable segment profit	455,430	189,626	10,854	655,910
Finance cost	-	(749)	-	(749)
Profit before income tax from reportable segments	455,430	188,877	10,854	655,161
Income tax	(125,399)	(52,071)	(57)	(177,527)
Profit after income tax	330,031	136,806	10,797	477,634

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

5.5 **FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

Accounting classification measurement basis and fair values.

The table below sets out the Group's classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities, and their fair values

(a) Group	At fair value through P&L	At fair value through OCI	At Amortized Cost	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total Carrying amount	Fair Value
31 December 2022						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4,506,236	-	4,506,236	4,506,236
Financial assets	89,303	1,251	-	-	90,554	90,554
Trade receivables	-	-	852,201	-	852,201	852,201
Other receivables excluding prepayments	-	-	495,587	-	495,587	495,587
	89,303	1,251	5,854,024	-	5,944,578	5,944,578
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	3,997,191	3,997,191	3,997,191
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	1,115,343	1,115,343	1,115,343
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	5,112,534	5,112,534	5,112,534

Group	At fair value through P&L	At fair value through OCI	At Amortized Cost	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total Carrying amount	Fair Value
31 December 2021						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3,108,858	-	3,108,858	3,108,858
Financial assets	98,437	1,483	209,071	-	308,991	308,991
Trade receivables	-	-	530,496	-	530,496	530,496
Other receivables excluding prepayments	-	-	632,706	-	632,706	632,706
	98,437	1,483	4,481,131	-	4,581,051	4,581,051
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	3,460,109	3,460,109	3,460,109
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	887,241	887,241	887,241
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	4,347,350	4,347,350	4,347,350

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

(b) **FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

Accounting classfication 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

Company	At fair value through P&L	At fair value through OCI	At Amortized Cost	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total Carrying amount	Fair Value
31 December 2022						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3,732,292	-	3,732,292	3,732,292
Financial assets	35,933	1,251	-	-	37,184	37,184
Trade receivables	-	-	64,769	-	64,769	64,769
Other receivables excluding prepayments	-	-	399,493	-	399,493	399,493
	35,933	1,251	4,196,554	-	4,233,738	4,233,738
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	3,997,191	3,997,191	3,997,191
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	270,401	270,401	270,401
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	4,267,592	4,267,592	4,267,592

Company	At fair value through P&L	At fair value through OCI	At Amortized Cost	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total Carrying amount	Fair Value
31 December 2021						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,890,949	-	2,890,949	2,890,949
Financial assets	40,465	1,483	209,071	-	251,019	251,019
Trade receivables	-	-	5,205	-	5,205	5,205
Other receivables excluding prepayments	-	-	377,785	-	377,785	377,785
	40,465	1,483	3,483,010	-	3,524,958	3,524,958
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	3,460,109	3,460,109	3,460,109
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	624,034	624,034	624,034
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	4,084,143	4,084,143	4,084,143

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

5.6 FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

The Group's accounting policy and basis of fair value measurements are disclosed under notes 3

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

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

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

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of the year, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised:

Group- December 31, 2022	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total balance**
Assets				
Equity securities - Held for trading	89,303	-	-	89,303
Financial assets measured at fair value	89,303	-	-	89,303

Group- December 31, 2021	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total balance**
Assets				
Equity securities - Held for trading	98,437	-	-	98,437
Financial assets measured at fair value	98,437	-	-	98,437

Company- December 31, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total balance
Assets				
Equity securities - Held for trading	35,933	-	-	35,933
Financial assets measured at fair value	35,933	-	-	35,933

Company- December 31, 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total balance
Assets				
Equity securities - Held for trading	40,465	-	-	40,465
Financial assets measured at fair value	40,465	-	-	40,465

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

6a. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following balances with original maturity of less than 90 days.

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Cash in hand	153	292	0	26
Cash at bank	693,183	354,895	318,564	171,899
Deposit & Placements with financial institutions	3,816,609	2,758,515	3,417,252	2,723,866
	4,509,945	3,113,702	3,735,816	2,895,791
Less: ECL Impairment Loss	(3,709)	(4,844)	(3,524)	(4,842)
	4,506,236	3,108,858	3,732,292	2,890,949

Deposits with banks earned interest at floating rates based on the daily rates. Cash and deposits are available for use in the company's day-to-day operations.

6b. Cash & cash equivalents and bank overdrafts include the following for the purposes of the cash flow statement:

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Cash & cash equivalents	4,506,236	3,108,858	3,732,292	2,890,949
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-
	4,506,236	3,108,858	3,732,292	2,890,949

6c. Movement in ECL Impairment Loss

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Balance as at January 1,	4,844	8,662	4,842	8,396
Increase /(decrease) during the year	-1,135	-3,818	-1,318	-3,554
ECL Impairment write-back	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31	3,709	4,844	3,524	4,842

7 FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Group's financial assets are summarized below by measurement category in the table below:

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Fair value through profit or loss (see note 7.1.1 below)	89,303	98,437	35,933	40,465
Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (see note 7.2.1)	1,251	1,483	1,251	1,483
Held at amortised cost (see note 7.3)	-	209,071	-	209,071
Total financial assets	90,554	308,991	37,184	251,019
Current	89,303	307,508	35,933	249,536
Non-current	1,251	1,483	1,251	1,483

7.1.1 Details of fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Balance 1 January	98,437	92,777	40,465	42,688
Purchases during the year	-	7,675	-	-
Disposal during the year	0	-8,212	0	-8,212
Net fair value gain/(loss)	(9,134)	6,197	(4,532)	5,989
	89,303	98,437	35,933	40,465

7.1.2 Realised gain/(loss) from disposal of fair value through profit or loss financial assets

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Fair value of consideration received	-	7,837	-	7,837
Less:	-			
Fair value of financial assets sold	-	(8,212)	-	(8,212)
Realised (loss)/gain	-	(375)	-	(375)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

7.2 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

These are equity securities as analysed below:

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Access Bank	1,344	1,470	1,061	1,161
Africa Prudential Registrar Plc	52	55	-	-
Dangote Cement	9,043	8,905	7,738	7,620
Dangote Sugar	653	708	653	708
Deap Capital	357	357	357	357
ETI	14	12	-	-
FBN Holdings	26,410	27,622	6,956	7,275
GTBCO	26,515	29,974	3,515	3,974
Guinea Ins	100	100	100	100
Guiness	580	326	580	326
International Breweries	37	39	37	39
National Salt Company Plc	266	317	-	-
Nestle	3,915	5,540	3,915	5,540
Nigeria Breweries	970	1,183	970	1,183
Regency	1,756	3,565	1,375	2,805
STACO	-	264	-	264
Sterling Bank	345	372	-	-
Total	46	53	46	53
UAC	157	145	157	145
UBA	2,950	3,125	770	815
UBA Capital Plc	487	344	-	-
Union Homes	-	47	-	47
Universal Insurance Company Plc	200	200	-	-
UPDC Reit	7	10	7	10
Larfarge Africa Plc	490	489	490	489
Coronation insurance	9	13	7	9
Zenith Bank	12,598	13,202	7,200	7,545
	89,303	98,437	35,933	40,465

7.2.1 At fair value through OCI financial assets

These represent interest in unquoted companies as analyzed below

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Trustbond Mortgage Bank	1,251	1,483	1,251	1,483
FCSL Asset Management Company Limited	-	-	-	-
	1,251	1,483	1,251	1,483
Fair value as at January 1	1,483	1,931	1,483	1,931
Disposal during the period	-	-	-	-
Fair value gain/(loss)	(232)	(448)	(232)	(448)
Non-current	**1,251**	**1,483**	**1,251**	**1,483**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

7.2.2 At Fair value through OCI financial assets represent the Group's investments in unlisted securities in other corporate entities. The investment is carried at fair value based on the net assets value of the group's investments in the other corporate entities and where determinable the market price of the Investment.

7.2.3 Realised gain/(loss) from disposal of fair value through OCI

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Fair value of consideration received	-	-	-	-
less:				
Fair value of financial assets sold	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

7.3 Financial assets measured at amortized costs

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
FGN Treasury bills	-	209,112	-	209,112
FGN Bonds	-	-	-	-
CBN Special bills	-	-	-	-
	-	209,112	-	209,112
ECL Impairment at the reporting date	-	(41)	-	(41)
	-	209,071	-	209,071
Current	-	209,071	-	209,071
Non-current	-	-	-	-

The movement in the financial assets measured at amortized costs is as follows:

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Opening balance	209,071	2,794,291	209,071	2,794,291
Addition (Assets purchased) during the year	-	209,112	-	209,112
Accrued interest	-	-	-	-
Repayment (Assets derecoznised or matured) during the year	(209,071)	(2,794,291)	(209,071)	(2,794,291)
ECL impairment at the reporting date	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	209,112	-	209,112

7.3.1 Computation of Realised gain on Financial Asset at Amortixed Cost

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Proceed from disposal of FBN Bonds & CBN Special Bills	209,112	2,793,975	209,112	2,793,975
Less: the carrying amount of FBN Bonds & CBN Special Bills	(209,071)	(2,794,291)	(209,071)	(2,794,291)
	41	(316)	41	(316)

8.0 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Trade receivables (Note 8.1a)	64,769	5,205	64,769	5,205
Other trade receivables (Note 8.2)	851,440	588,924	-	-
	916,209	594,129	64,769	5,205
Less: provision for impairment (Note 8.3)	(64,008)	(63,633)	-	-
Trade Receivables	**852,201**	**530,496**	**64,769**	**5,205**

8.1a The movement in trade receivables is shown below

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Balance at the beginning	5,205	17,424	5,205	17,424
Additions during the year	7,604,830	6,146,093	5,773,905	4,871,144
Payment received during the year	(7,545,266)	(6,158,312)	(5,714,341)	(4,883,363)
Balance at the end of the year	64,769	5,205	64,769	5,205

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

8.1b The age analysis of Company Gross Trade Receivables as at the end of the year is as follows:

S/N	AGE OF DEBT	NO OF POLICIES	Amount		
1	WITHIN 14 DAYS	15	7,139		
2	WITHIN 15 - 30 DAYS	53	25,817		
3	WITHIN 31 - 90 DAYS	12	31,813		
4	WITHIN 91 - 180 DAYS				
5	ABOVE 180 DAYS				
		-	-	-	
	Total	80	64,769	-	-

8.2 The make up of other trade receivables are as follows:

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Trade Receivables from operations of Sunu Health Nigeria Ltd	610,081	540,008		-
Trade Receivables from operations of EA Capital Management Ltd	241,358	48,916		-
Total	851,440	588,924		-

8.2a The movement in Other trade receivables is shown below:

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Balance at the beginning	588,924	351,210	-	-
Additions during the year	1,830,925	1,274,949	-	-
Payment received during the year	(1,568,409)	(1,037,235)	-	-
Bad debts written off	-	-	-	
Write off of provision		-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	851,440	588,924	-	-

8.3 The movement in provision for impairment in Other trade receivables is shown below:

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Balance at the beginning	63,633	45,242	-	-
Additions during the year	375	18,391	-	-
Write off of provision	-	-	-	-
Provision derecognised	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	64,008	63,633	-	-

8.4 **Schedule of Company Trade Receivables**

	Premium Receivable 31-Dec-22	**Premium Received After Year End**	**Age Analysis of Premium Receivables**	**Remarks**
Brokers	57,743	57,743	0-30days	Collected
Co-Insurers	7,026	7,026	0-15dsays	Collected
Total	**64,769**	**64,769**		

8.4.1 The age analysis of gross trade receivables as at the end of the year is as follows:

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
0- 90 days	240,500	157,801	64,769	5,205
91- 180 days	192,069	124,026	-	-
Above 180 days	483,640	312,302	-	-
Total	916,209	594,129	64,769	5,205

9.0 **REINSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS**

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Prepaid re-insurance (9.1)	592,870	500,121	592,870	500,121
Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims (Note 9.2)	640,503	897,456	640,503	897,456
Reinsurers' share of IBNR (Note 9.3)	226,880	225,598	226,880	225,598
Reinsurers' share of claims paid (Note 9.4)	66,484	106,909	66,484	106,909
	1,526,736	1,730,084	1,526,736	1,730,084

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

		Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
9.1	**PREPAID RE-INSURANCE**				
	The movement in prepaid reinsurance is as follows:				
	Balance at January 1	500,121	302,113	500,121	302,113
	Reinsurance cost during the year (Note 33)	1,821,419	1,527,283	1,821,419	1,527,283
	Reinsurance expenses (Note 33)	(1,728,670)	(1,329,275)	(1,728,670)	(1,329,275)
	Balance at December 31	592,870	500,121	592,870	500,121

		Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
9.2	The movement in reinsurance share of outstanding claim is as follows:				
	Balance at January 1	897,456	415,725	897,456	415,725
	Changes during the year (Note 35.1)	(256,953)	481,731	(256,953)	481,731
	Balance at December 31	640,503	897,456	640,503	897,456

		Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
9.3	The movement in reinsurance share of IBNR				
	Balance at January 1	225,598	220,522	225,598	220,522
	Changes during the year (Note 35.1)	1,282	5,076	1,282	5,076
	Balance at December 31	226,880	225,598	226,880	225,598

		Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
9.4	The movement in reinsurance share of recoverable on claims paid				
	Balance at January 1	106,909	172,934	106,909	172,934
	Reinsurance recoveries from claims paid (Note 35.1)	560,899	1,202,180	560,899	1,202,180
	Receipt from Reinsurance during the year	(498,316)	(1,179,744)	(498,316)	(1,179,744)
	Impairment (9.4.1)	(103,008)	(88,461)	(103,008)	(88,461)
	Balance at December 31	66,484	106,909	66,484	106,909

		Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
9.4.1	Movement in ECL Impairment Loss on reinsurance share of recoverable on claims paid				
	Balance as at January 1	88,461	22,180	88,461	22,180
	Increase/(decrease) during the year - Note 42	14,547	66,281	14,547	66,281
	ECL Impairment writ back				
	Balance as at December 31	103,008	88,461	103,008	88,461

(i) Reinsurance receivables are to be settled on demand and the carrying amount is not significantly different from the fair value.

(ii) Reinsurance assets are not impaired as balances are set-off against payables from retrocession.

		Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
9.4.2	Changes in reinsurance share of recoverable on claims paid				
	Balance at January 1	106,909	172,934	106,909	172,934
	Charges during the year	(40,425)	(66,025)	(40,425)	(66,025)
	Balance at December, 31	66,483	106,909	66,484	106,909

		Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
9.4.3	Changes in reinsurance share of recoverable on claims paid during the year analysed :				
	Increase/(decrease) in reinsurance share of recoverable on claims paid during the year (Note 35.1)	62,583	22,436	62,583	22,436
	Increase/(decrease) in ECL impairment on reinsurance share of recoverable on claims paid during the year	(103,008)	(88,461)	(103,008)	(88,461)
	Balance at December 31	(40,425)	(66,025)	(40,425)	(66,025)

10.0 DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS

This represents commission on unearned premium relating to the of unexpired tenure risk and the movement deferred acquisition costs is as follows:

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
At 1 January	224,803	157,227	224,803	157,227
Additions in the year (Note 18.1)	1,059,085	917,875	1,059,085	917,875
Expensed during the year (Note 36)	(998,753)	(850,299)	(998,753)	(850,299)
At 31 December	285,135	224,803	285,135	224,803

Deferred policies acquisition expenses will be recognized as an expense within 12 months after the reporting date.

		Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
11a	**OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENT**				
	Other receivables (11.2)	126,398	240,340	104,708	146,377
	Due from Equity Resort Hotel (Note 11.3)	338,589	401,125	256,285	236,518
	Due from Related companies (Note 11.4)	64,113	34,887	64,113	34,886
	Due from Staff (Note11c)	3,066	7,935	3,066	7,935
	Prepayments	44,408	57,780	29,018	57,780
		576,574	742,067	457,190	483,496
	Less: Impairment	(33,513)	(43,646)	(25,613)	(39,996)
		543,061	698,421	431,577	443,500
	Current	237,985	340,942	200,905	246,978
	Non-current	338,589	401,125	256,285	236,518

11b Prepayments comprises of branches rent, service charges, companies insurance cover for assets, local rates, yearly statutory fees and levies, professional fees and archiving

		Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
11.1	Movement in ECL Impairment Loss on other Receivabls				
	Balance at January 1	43,646	52,760	39,996	32,069
	Increase/(decrease during the year	(10,133)	(9,114)	(14,383)	7,927
	Write-back/Write-off during the year	-	-		-
	Balance at December 31	33,513	43,646	25,613	39,996

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

11.2	OTHER RECEIVABLES	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
	Investment receivables	7,403	3,315	7,403	3,315
	Withholding tax receivables	77,522	85,078	70,012	85,078
	Sundry receivables	41,473	151,947	27,293	57,984
	At 31 December	126,398	240,340	104,708	146,377

11.2.1 Investment receivables comprise of interest receivables from CBN Statutory deposit and sundry receivables comprises of receivables from Rent income, deposit for claims payment and option securities-deposit for shares

11.3	DUE FROM EQUITY RESORT HOTEL LIMITED	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
	At 1 January	401,125	248,771	236,518	166,468
	Reimbursable expenses incurred	(50,945)	144,811	31,358	62,507
	Repayment during the year	(6,001)	(4,000)	(6,001)	(4,000)
	(Loss)/Profit from concessionary arrangement	(5,590)	11,543	(5,590)	11,543
	At 31 December	338,588	401,125	256,285	236,518

11.3.1 These are additional advance to Equity Resort Hotel under a concessionary arrangement with Ogun State Government

11.4	DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
	Equity Micro Life Insurance Company Limited	2,062	2,062	2,062	2,062
	Sunu Assurances Limited, Ghana	33,989	27,334	33,989	27,334
	Sunu Assurances Liberia Company Limited	6,359	4,882	6,359	4,882
	EA Capital Management Limited	20,058	-	20,058	-
	Sunu Assurances vie cote dívoire	-	-	-	-
	Sunu Health Nigeria Limited	1,645	609	1,645	609
	At 31 December	64,113	34,887	64,113	34,887

11.4.1 These are related parties transections with other company within the group by way of intercompany balancing

12	INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
	EA Capital Management Limited	-	-	278,294	278,294
	Sunu Health Nigeria Limited	-	-	398,751	398,751
		-	-	677,045	677,045
	The movement in Investment in subsidiaries is as follows:				
	Opening balance	-	-	677,045	669,085
	Additions during the year in Sunu Health Nig Ltd	-	-	-	7,960
	Closing balance	-	-	677,045	677,045

Principal subsidiary undertakings:

The Group is controlled by Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc "the company" (incorporated in Nigeria). The controlling interest of Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc in the Group entities is disclosed in the table below:

Company name	Nature of business	% of equity capital controlled Dec-22	Dec-21
EA Capital Management Limited	Asset management	100	100
Sunu Health Nigeria Limited (formerly Managed HealthCare Services Limited)	Health management	67.3	67.3

1. EA Capital Management Limited was incorporated on October 29, 2008 as a private limited liability company primarily to carry on the business of finance leases to both individual and corporate clients. Its registered office is at Plot 1196 Bishop Oluwole Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria.

2. Sunu Health Nigeria Limited (formerly Managed HealthCare Services Limited) was incorporated on December 11, 1997 to carry on the business of health management. It is a nationally licensed Health Management Organization(HMO), accredited by the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS). It has its head office at 16 Obokun street, off Coker road, Ilupeju, Lagos, Nigeria and twelve branches across major cities in Nigeria.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

13 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Balance at 1 January	403,491	397,901	347,590	342,000
Additions	7,379	5,590	7,379	5,590
Revaluation	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December	410,870	403,491	354,969	347,590
The investment properties are being held as follows:				
Investment properties held by the Company	354,969	347,590	354,969	347,590
Investment properties held by EA Capital	55,900	55,901	-	-
	410,870	403,491	354,969	347,590

	Group 01-Jan-22	Company 01-Jan-22	Addition during the year	Improvements during the year	Fair value adjustments recognised in P/L	Group 2022	Company 2022
13.1	403,491	347,590		7,379		410,870	354,969

The Investment Properties were independently valued by Timothy Oyeyemi of Timothy Oyeyemi & Partners, Estate Surveyor and valuers with FRC No FRC/2015/NISSV/000000004761 on December 29, 2022 to ascertain the open market value using the market comparison approach through analysis of recent transaction of sale of comparable properties in the neighbourhood. The description, location and valuation of the investment properties are as follows:

S/N	Description	Title Document	Location of Properties	Valuation(N'000)
1	6 Nos 4 bedroom Semi Detached Prototype Duplexes	C OF O	Diamond Estate, Sangotedo along Cardinal Anthony Okojie (Otherwise known as New Road) off Lagos- Epe Expressway, Lagos, Nigeria	354,969
	Total Investment property for the Company			354,969
2	3 Bedroom all en-suit fl	C OF O	Flat 103, Seagle Towers Odudu Road, Oniru, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria	55,900
	Total Investment properties for the Group (1+2)			410,870

14 INTANGIBLE ASSETS	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
COST				
Balance at 1 January	1,328,232	1,295,823	1,248,117	1,245,242
Additions	23,916	32,409	11,909	2,875
Balance on 31 December	1,352,148	1,328,232	1,260,026	1,248,117
ACCUMMULATED AMORTISATION				
Balance at 1 January	**673,492**	611,497	631,112	581,998
Amortisation charge for the year	72,153	61,995	49,174	49,114
	-	-		
Balance on 31 December	745,645	673,492	680,286	631,112
Carrying value	606,503	654,740	579,740	617,005
The closing net book of the intangible assets comprises the following:				
Computer Software	40,947	42,054	14,184	4,319
Leasehold improvements on Equity Resort hotels	565,556	612,686	565,556	612,686

The Parent Company was granted a concession right in 2010 by the Ogun state Government to manage the affairs of Equity Resort Hotel, Ijebu-ode for a period of 25 years. The sum of N1.152 billion was spent to refurbish the hotel to enable it meet international standards. This sum above represents the carrying amount at cost of the improvements carried out on the hotel after testing for impairment

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

15.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (GROUP)

	Land	Buildings	Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Furniture and Fittings	ICT Equipment	Bill Board	Total
COST								
At 1 January 2021	1,199,812	2,474,417	156,180	609,571	75,373	68,993	10,411	4,594,757
Additions		32,276	23,156	103,023	8,582	16,420	4,679	188,136
Disposals	-	-	(1,569)	(67,817)	-	(1,810)	-	(71,196)
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	1,199,812	2,506,693	177,767	644,777	83,955	83,603	15,090	4,711,697
At 1 January 2021	199,812	473,186	149,620	456,056	69,468	63,962	10,411	1,422,515
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	1,000,000	2,005,431	7,636	202,895	5,970	5,898	-	3,227,830
Disposals	-	(4,200)	(1,076)	(49,380)	(65)	(867)	-	(55,588)
Revaluation								-
At 31 December 2021	1,199,812	2,474,417	156,180	609,571	75,373	68,993	10,411	4,594,757
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION								
At 1 January 2022	-	87,456	124,994	338,130	58,405	49,344	5,495	663,824
Charge for the year	-	45,703	10,892	75,533	7,284	6,273	2,114	147,799
Disposals	-	-	(1,569)	(10,773)	-	(1,633)	-	(13,975)
At 31 December 2022	-	133,159	134,317	402,890	65,689	53,984	7,609	797,648
At 1 January 2021	-	41,953	115,628	303,334	52,677	44,478	3,621	561,691
Charge for the year	-	45,503	10,282	81,672	5,792	5,646	1,874	150,769
Disposals	-	-	(916)	(46,876)	(64)	(780)	-	(48,636)
At 31 December 2021	-	87,456	124,994	338,130	58,405	49,344	5,495	663,824
CARRYING VALUE								
At 31 December, 2022	**1,199,812**	**2,373,534**	**43,450**	**241,887**	**18,267**	**29,619**	**7,481**	**3,914,049**
At 31 December, 2021	**1,199,812**	**2,386,961**	**31,186**	**271,441**	**16,968**	**19,649**	**4,916**	**3,930,933**

15.1.1 Disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment during the year - Group

	Land	Buildings	Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	ICT Equipment	Bill Board	Total
Cost at date of disposal	-	-	1,569	67,817	-	1,810	-	71,196
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	1,569	10,773	-	1,633	-	13,975
NBV at date of disposals	-	-	-	57,044	-	177	-	57,221
Proceeds from disposal	-	-	267	61,003	-	146	-	61,416
Profit on disposal (Note 41	**-**	**-**	**267**	**3,959**	**-**	**(31)**	**-**	**4,195**

15.1.2 Right of use Asset

	Total
Cost	
At 1 January, 2022	0
Impact of IFRS 16-Prepayment	6,361
Impact of IFRS 16-Lease Liability	10,618
At 31 December, 2022	**16,979**
Accumulated Depreciation:	
At 1 January, 2022	0
Charge for the year	283
At 31 December, 2022	**283**
Carrying amount	
At 31 December, 2022	**16,696**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

15.2 **PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (COMPANY)**

	Land	Buildings	Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	ICT Equipment	Bill Board	Total
COST								
At 1 January 2022	1,199,812	2,028,950	76,183	424,800	49,356	68,218	10,411	3,857,730
Additions		32,268	7,163	79,247	5,548	17,112	4,679	146,017
Disposals	-	-	-	(67,817)	-	(1,727)	-	(69,544)
At 31 December 2022	1,199,812	2,061,218	83,346	436,230	54,904	83,603	15,090	3,934,203
At 1 January 2021	199,812	28,600	74,974	302,573	44,007	63,195	10,411	723,572
Additions	1,000,000	2,000,350	2,100	165,457	5,414	5,890	-	3,179,211
On disposals	-	-	(891)	(43,230)	(65)	(867)	-	(45,053)
At 31 December 2021	1,199,812	2,028,950	76,183	424,800	49,356	68,218	10,411	3,857,730
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION								
At 1 January 2022	-	44,558	61,622	227,833	40,411	48,614	5,495	428,533
Charge for the	-	40,687	3,251	44,074	3,096	6,083	2,114	99,305
Disposals	-	-	-	(10,773)	-	(1,554)	-	(12,327)
At 31 December 2022	-	85,245	64,873	261,134	43,507	53,143	7,609	515,511
At 1 January 2021	-	4,004	59,361	211,624	38,404	43,748	3,621	360,762
Charge for the year		40,554	3,053	56,945	2,071	5,646	1,874	110,143
On disposals		-	(792)	(40,736)	(64)	(780)	-	(42,372)
Transfer to revaluation reserve								
At 31 December 2021	-	44,558	61,622	227,833	40,411	48,614	5,495	428,533
CARRYING VALUE								
At 31 December 2022	**1,199,812**	**1,975,973**	**18,473**	**175,096**	**11,397**	**30,460**	**7,481**	**3,418,692**
At 31 December 2021	1,199,812	1,984,392	14,561	196,967	8,945	19,604	4,916	3,429,197

Disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment during the year - Company

	Land	Buildings	Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	ICT Equipment	Bill Board	Total
Cost at date of disposal	-	-	-	67,817	-	1,727	-	69,544
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	10,773	-	1,554	-	12,327
NBV at date of disposals	-	-	-	57,044	-	173	-	57,217
Proceeds from disposal	-	-	-	61,003	-	142	-	61,145
Profit on disposal (Note 41)	-	-	-	3,959	-	(31)	-	3,928

S/N	Description	Title Document	Location of Properties	Valuation(N'000)
1	**Leasehold Land**	C OF O	Plot 1196, Bishop Oluwole Street, Victoria Island, Lagos	1,199,812

S/N	Description	Title Document	Location of Properties	Valuation(N'000)
1	Head Office Building	C OF O	Plot 1196, Bishop Oluwole Street, Victoria Island, Lagos	2,061,218

15.2.1 Valuation of properties

Land and building held by Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc was independently valued by Timothy Oyeyemi & Partners, Estate surveyors and valuers with FRC No.FRC/2015/NIESV/000000004761 on December 30, 2022 to ascertain the open market value of the land and building. The fair value of land and buildings is determined by discounting the expected cash flows of the properties based upon internal plans and assumptions and comparable market transactions. The work was carried out by Mr. Timothy Oyeyemi with FRC N0. FRC/2015/NIESV/000000004761.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

15.2.2 **Assets pledged as security**

None of the Company's property, plant and equipment was pledged as security for facility.

15.2.3 **Capital commitment**

The Group had no commitments for capital expenditure as at the statement of financial position date (2022:Nil) and no borrowing costs was capitalised in the current year (2022: Nil)

15.2.4 There were no impairment losses recognized during the year (2022:nil).

15.2.5 Land was not depreciated

16 **STATUTORY DEPOSIT**	**Group 2022**	**Group 2021**	**Company 2022**	**Company 2021**
Balance at the beginning	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000

These represent deposits with the Central Bank of Nigeria in accordance with Section 10(3) of the Insurance Act CAP I17 LFN 2004.

17 **INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES**	**Group 2022**	**Group 2021**	**Company 2022**	**Company 2021**
Claims reported and loss adjustment expenses (17.1)	1,900,123	1,844,893	1,900,123	1,844,893
Claims incurred but not reported (17.2)	479,732	398,161	479,732	398,161
Unearned premiums (17.3)	1,617,336	1,217,055	1,617,336	1,217,055
Total Insurance contract iabilities, gross	3,997,191	3,460,109	3,997,191	3,460,109
Reinsurance contract assets	867,383	1,123,054	867,383	1,123,054
Net insurance contract liabilities	3,129,808	2,337,055	3,129,808	2,337,055

Valuation of Insurance Contract Liabilities

The company Insurance Contract liabilities Non-Life business is established at the end of the year by Logic Professional Services with FRC No. FRC/2020/00000013617. The report was signed by Jonathan Ben Phiri with FRC No. FRC/2021/004/00000024194.

17.1 **The movement in claims reported and loss adjustment expenses is as follows**

	Group 2022	**Group 2021**	**Company 2022**	**Company 2021**
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,844,893	1,372,196	1,844,893	1,372,196
Increase during the year (Note 35)	55,230	472,697	55,230	472,697
Balance at the end of the year	1,900,123	1,844,893	1,900,123	1,844,893

17.1a The Age Analysis of Outstanding Claims in thousands of Nigerian Naira as at December 31, 2022 is as follows:

S/N	Days	No. of Claimants	Amount =N=
1	0-90 days	365	390,907
2	91-180 days	191	108,852
3	181-270 days	248	325,309
4	271- 365 days	146	152,035
5	Above 365 days	526	923,020
	Total	**1,476**	**1,900,123**

17.1b The age Analysis of Outstanding Claims in thousands of Nigerian Naira as at December 31, 2022 by Reason of being outstanding is as follows:

		0-90days		91-180days		181-270days		271-365days		Above 365days		Total	
S/N	Reasons	Qty	N	Qty	N	Qty	N	Qty	N	Qty	N	Qty	N
1	Claims reported but incomplete do	255	122,520	148	66,861	212	176091	124	81031	412	372190	1151	818,692
2	Awaiting adjuster's final Report	62	163,238	12	27,833	17	116394	7	29176	66	350633	164	687,274
3	Discharge vouchers not yet signed	34	93,597	18	10,712	14	17544	13	41667	36	23801	115	187,321
4	Claims repudiated	1	2,702	3	2,051	1	16	0	0	4	38947	9	43,715
5	Claims payment in progress	13	8,850	10	1,395	4	15265	2	162	8	137448	37	163,121
	Total	365	390,907	191	108,852	248	325,309	146	152,035	526	923,020	1,476	1,900,123

17.2 The movement in claims incurred but not reported is as follows

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	398,161	349,815	398,161	349,815
(Decrease)/increase during the year (Note 35)	81,571	48,346	81,571	48,346
Balance at the end of the year	479,732	398,161	479,732	398,161

17.3 The movement in Unearned Premium is as follows

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,217,055	862,594	1,217,055	862,594
Increase during the year (Note 32)	400,281	354,461	400,281	354,461
Balance at the end of the year	1,617,336	1,217,055	1,617,336	1,217,055

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

18 TRADE PAYABLES

Trade payables represent liabilities to Agents, Brokers, insured and Re-insurers as at year end.

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Reinsurance and Coinsurance payable	10,616	42,084	10,616	42,084
Commission payable (Note 18.1)	1,005	962	1,005	962
Deposit for premium	51,099	120,636	51,099	120,636
Other trade payables	-	-	-	-
	62,720	163,682	62,720	163,682

18.1 Commission payable

Balance at the beginning of the year	962	2,570	962	1,158
Additions during the year (Note 10)	1,059,085	917,875	1,059,085	917,875
Payment during the year	(1,059,042)	(919,483)	(1,059,042)	(918,071)
Balance at the end of the year	1,005	962	1,005	962

19 OTHER PAYABLES

	2022	2021	2022	2021
Due to related parties (Note 19.1)	36,687	28,232	24,425	184,380
Deferred income (Note 19.2)	498,143	96,346	-	-
Dividend payable	26,491	26,491	26,491	26,491
Withholding tax payable	19,282	23,490	4,000	13,417
Staff pension and gratuity	2,919	4,295	2,919	4,295
Unclaimed dividend	30,790	30,790	30,790	30,790
Interest received in advance	-	4,952	-	4,885
Unearned commission (Note 34)	54,344	58,508	54,344	58,508
Sundry creditors (Note 19.3)	182,460	249,348	55,743	92,604
Accrued expenses (Note 19.3)	201,507	201,107	8,969	44,982
	1,052,623	723,559	207,681	460,352
Current	554,480	627,213	207,681	460,352
Non-current	498,143	96,346	-	-

19.1 DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

EA Capital Management Limited	5,605		5,605	156,148
Sunu Health Nigeria Limited	12,262	-	-	-
Due to Sunu Group	18,820	28,232	18,820	28,232
	36,687	28,232	24,425	184,380

19.2 This represents unearned income from the businesses of EA Capital Management Limited- N11.171Million (2022-N46.765Million) and Sunu Health Nigeria Limited- N85.175Million (2022-N451.378Million).

19.3 This represent majorly trade and other payables from the transaction of Sunu Health and fees & assessment, and other sundry creditors while accrued expenses comprises of various amount sundry creditors while accrued expenses comprises of various amount owned service providers and operational expenses incurred.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

20 DEPOSIT FOR SHARES	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
At January 1	-	3,010,800	-	3,010,800
Daewoo bond repayment in consideration of shares in Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc by:				
SUNU Assurances Vie Cote Dívoire			-	-
SUNU Participation Holding SA			-	-
Utilised as follows:				
Transfer to share capital	0	-1,505,400	-	(1,505,400)
Transfer to share premium	0	-1,505,400	-	(1,505,400)
Refund for deposit for shares in Sunu Health Nigeria Ltd:				
Benolus Nigeria Limited			-	-
KYT Investments Limited			-	-
Patrick Korie			-	-
Joshua Enueme			-	-
Oracle Asset Limited			-	-
At December 31	-	-	-	-

The shareholders at its EGM on March 9, 2020 approved the conversion of Bondholders' debt to equity and in exercise of this mandate, the Board authorized SUNU Participations Holding SA and SUNU Assurances Vie Cote D'Ivoire SA to negotiate the debt with the Bondholders and settle same in exchange of ordinary shares of the company of equal value.

Prior to year end, the Company had obtained No- objection letter from NAICOM and provisional approvals from the Security and Exchange Commission (SEC),Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria(FRCN) and Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) for the conversion of this debt to equity through private placement.

Subsequent to year end, upon receipt of NAICOM's Capital verification report, SEC approved the allotment of shares to Sunu Participations Holding SA and SUNU Assurances vie Cote DÍvoire. The result of the allotment was published in The Guardian and the Punch Newspapers on February 9, 2021 and their CSCS accounts have been credited.

21 BORROWINGS	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Balance at January 1	-	-	-	-
Interest charges	-	-	-	-
Payment for consideration of shares by SUNU Assurances vie Cote Dívoire (Note 20 above)		-		-
Payment for consideration of shares by SUNU Participations SA (Note 20 above)		-		-
Exchange difference		-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	-	-	-	-

21.1 Convertible redeemable loan

This represents zero coupon JPY1,350,000,000 direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and unsecured European Bond with options issued to Daewoo Securities Europe Limited in 2008. The underlying Bond has a put period of 48months with a yield to put of 4.25% per annum while the tenor of the convertible option is valid up to year 2026. The purpose for which the Bond was issued relates to upgrade of Information and Communication Technology, Expansion of Branch network and Working Capital.

The Bondholders have been fully settled and the option extinguished by SUNU Assurances Vie Cote Dívoire and SUNU Participation Holding SA based on the approval obtained from the Shareholders at it Extraordinary General Meeting held on March 9, 2020. See note 20 above.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

22 CURRENT INCOME TAX LIABILITIES

		Group	Group	Company	Company
	The movement in this account during the year is as follows:	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Balance as at January 1	110,054	55,904	76,078	26,514
	Charge for the year (see note 22.1 below)	177,527	223,657	125,399	197,986
	WHT Tax credit offset	(37,345)	-	(37,345)	-
	Payment during the year	(136,664)	(169,507)	(109,560)	(148,422)
	Balance as at December 31	113,572	110,054	54,572	76,078
22.1	Company income tax				
	-Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc	33,898	52,229	33,898	52,229
	-Sunu Health Nigeria Limited	46,132	20,590		
	-EA Capital Management Limited	57	32		
	Education Tax				
	-Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc	8,475	13,057	8,475	13,057
	-Sunu Health Nigeria Limited	5,939	5,049		
	Minimum tax				
	-Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc	0	0	-	-
	National fiscal stabilisation levy/NITDA	4,435	3,051	4,435	3,051
	-Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc				
	Underprovision	78,569	122,226	78,569	122,226
	Police Trust fund levy				
	-Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc	22	15	22	15
	Stamp Duty				
	-Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc	-	7,407	-	7,407
		177,527	223,657	125,399	197,986
	Deferred tax				
	-Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc	-	30,955	-	-
	-Sunu Health Nigeria Limited	-	-	-	-
	-EA Capital Management Limited			-	-
		-	-	-	-
	Total tax charge for the year	177,527	254,612	125,399	197,986

The charge for Income and Education taxes in these financial statements has been based on the provisions of the Companies Income Tax Act CAP C21 LFN 2004 as amended to date and Education Tax Act CAP E4 LFN 2004 respectively.

22.2 Actual tax charge on the Company's profit differ from the standard rate of corporate tax in Nigeria applied to profits for the year as analysed below:

Current tax on results for the year:	**Company 2022**	**Company 2021**
Income Tax	78,569	122,226
NITDA	4,435	3,051
Police Trust fund levy	22	15
Education tax	8,475	13,057
Stamp Duty	-	7,407
Company income tax	33,898	52,229
Minimum tax	-	-
Total current tax	125,399	197,986
Deferred tax liability		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Total tax expense	125,399	197,986
Tax Expense recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Capital Gains Tax on Revaluation Surplus	-	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

The reasons for the difference between the actual tax charge for year and the standard rate of corporate tax in Nigeria applied to profits for the year are as follows:

	Company 2022	Company 2021
Profit/(loss) before tax	455,430	324,760
Tax at the statutory corporation tax rate of 30%	136,629	97,428
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	86,456	6,972
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(56,429)	(53,239)
Loss relieved	-	-
Capital allowances absorbed	67,796	104,458
Total fiscal profit for the year	-	-
Company Income tax	33,898	52,229
Tertiary education tax	12,932	16,123
Tax expense recognised in profit or loss statement	46,830	68,353
Effective tax rate	10.28%	21.05%

23 **DEFERRED TAX**	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	119,790	91,038	48,851	48,994
Charge for the year:				
- Income statement	-	30,955	-	-
- Other comprehensive income	(76)	(2,203)	(76)	(143)
Balance at the end of the year	119,714	119,790	48,775	48,851
Non current	119,714	119,790	48,775	48,851

23.1 **Deferred income tax are attributable to the following:**

Company

	Opening balance as at 1 January 2022	Recognized in net income	Recognized in OCI	Closing Balance at 31 December
Deferred tax liabilities				
Excess of NBV over TWDV	30,986	-	-	30,986
- Other comprehensive income (Note 23)	(143)		(76)	(219)
Revaluation Surplus	18,008	-	-	18,008
	48,851	-	(76)	48,775
Deferred tax assets				
Other timing difference items	-	-	-	-
Net deferred tax liabilities	48,851	-	(76)	48,775

24 **ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL**	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
5,810,800,000 ordinary shares of 50k	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400
Issued and fully paid				
5,810,800,000 Ordinary shares of 50k each	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

24.1. The Company's Shareholders during the EGM held on March 9, 2020 approved the cancellation of 4 shares for every 5 shares held by them in the Company. The Company obtained all requisite approvals from NAICOM, Federal High Court, Corporate Affairs Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Nigerian Stock Exchange and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria for the reflection of the share cancellation in the financial statements

24.2	The movement in the issued and fully paid up share capital is as follows:	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
	Opening balance	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
	Transfer from deposit for shares	1,505,400	1,505,400	1,505,400	1,505,400
	Closing balance	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400

25	SHARE PREMIUM	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
	Opening balance	2,453,326	1,023,465	2,453,326	1,023,465
	Transfer from deposit for shares	-	1,505,400	-	1,505,400
		2,453,326	2,528,865	2,453,326	2,528,865
	Private placement costs	-	(75,539)	-	(75,539)
	At 31 December	2,453,326	2,453,326	2,453,326	2,453,326

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

26 CONTINGENCY RESERVES

In compliance with section 21(1) of Insurance Act 2003, the contingency reserve for general insurance business is credited with the higher of 3% of total premiums during the year or 20% of the profits until it reaches the higher of the minimum paid up share capital or 50% of net premium.

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

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
At 1 January	1,258,875	1,112,741	1,258,875	1,112,741
Transfer from retained earnings(Note 29)	173,217	146,134	173,217	146,134
At 31 December	1,432,092	1,258,875	1,432,092	1,258,875

27	ASSETS REVALUATION RESERVES	2022	2021	2022	2021
	As at 1 January	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089
	At 31 December	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089

28	FAIR VALUE RESERVE	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
	As at 1 January	(282)	22	(282)	22
	Fair value loss on FVOCI net of tax	(157)	(304)	(157)	(304)
	At December 31	(439)	(282)	(439)	(282)

This represents Net loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income after recoznising deferred tax as below:

28.1		Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
	Gross loss on financial assets at FVOCI	232	447	232	447
	Less:Deferred tax liabilities (Note 23)	(76)	(143)	(76)	(143)
	Net loss on financial assets at FVOCI	157	304	157	304

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

29 RETAINED EARNINGS

The retained earnings represents the amount available for dividend distribution to the equity shareholders of the Group. The movement in the retained earnings is shown in the statement of changes in equity and in Note 29.1

29.1

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
At 1 January, 2022	385,485	361,447	41,919	61,278
Total Dividend paid	(84,879)	(28,561)	-	-
Dividend due to non-controlling shares	27,755		-	-
Transfer from share capital (see 24.2 above)	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Non-Controlling Interest			-	-
Comprehensive income for the year	432,897	198,733	330,031	126,775
Transfer to contingency reserves (Note 26)	(173,217)	(146,134)	(173,217)	(146,134)
	-	-		
At 31 December, 2022	588,041	385,485	198,733	41,919

30 NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS IN EQUITY

	2022	2021
Sunu Health Nigeria Limited	279,712	262,730

The movement in non-controlling interest was as follows:	**2022**	**2021**
Balance as at 1 January	262,730	241,791
Dividend received	(27,755)	(13,878)
Transfer from NCI due to acquisition of additional shares in Sunu Health	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings due to additional shares acquired in Sunu Health		
Transfer from the profit or loss account	44,737	34,817
	279,712	262,730

The balance at the end of 2022 represents the interest of shareholders holding 32.7% (2021: 32.7%) of the shareholding of Sunu Health Nigeria Limited.

31 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions between Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc and the subsidiaries meet the definition of related party transactions. Where these are eliminated as a result of consolidation, they are not disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

Transactions with key management personnel

The Group's key management personnel and persons connected with them, are also considered to be related parties for disclosure purposes. The definition of key management includes 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 Group. Close members of family are those family members who may be expected to influence or be influenced by that individual in their dealings with Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc.

The volume of related party transactions, outstanding balances at the year end and related expense and income for the year are as follows:

(a) Loans and advances	**2022**	**2021**
Balance outstanding as at January 1	34,887	35,927
Addition during the year	29,226	3,258
Repayment during the year	-	(4,298)
Balance outstanding as at December 31		
Balance outstanding as at 31 December	64,113	34,887

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

(b) Other Payables	**2022**	**2021**
Balance outstanding as at January 1	184,380	198,231
Additions during the year	4,333	17,124
Payment during the year	(164,288)	(30,975)
Balance outstanding as at 31 December	24,425	184,380

(c) Key management compensation

See note 48 for key management compensation

(d) Sale of insurance contracts and other services	**2022**	**2021**
Premium received (Note d(i))	25,615	30,848
Claims incurred	6,133	6,893

(i) Premium received relates to sale of insurance contracts in the ordinary course of business.

(i) Premium received relates to sale of insurance contracts in the ordinary course of business.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

32 NET PREMIUM INCOME	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Gross direct premium written	7,525,684	6,059,644	5,694,759	4,784,695
Inward reinsurance premium	79,146	86,449	79,146	86,449
Gross premium written	7,604,830	6,146,093	5,773,905	4,871,144
Increase in unearned premiums (Note 17.3)	(400,281)	(354,461)	(400,281)	(354,461)
Gross Premium income	7,204,549	5,791,632	5,373,624	4,516,683
Less: Reinsurance costs (Note 33)	(1,728,670)	(1,329,275)	(1,728,670)	(1,329,275)
Net Premium income	5,475,879	4,462,357	3,644,954	3,187,408

33 REINSURANCE EXPENSES	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Prepaid reinsurance at the beginning of the year	500,121	302,113	500,121	302,113
Additions during the year (Note 9.1)	1,821,419	1,527,283	1,821,419	1,527,283
Total	2,321,540	1,829,396	2,321,540	1,829,396
Prepaid reinsurance at the end of the year (Note 9.1)	(592,870)	(500,121)	(592,870)	(500,121)
Reinsurance expenses	1,728,670	1,329,275	1,728,670	1,329,275

34 COMMISSION INCOME	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Commission received	299,514	228,976	299,514	228,976
Unearned commission b/f	58,508	46,896	58,508	46,896
Less: Unearned commission c/f	(54,344)	(58,508)	(54,344)	(58,508)
Commission income	303,679	217,364	303,679	217,364

Commission income represents commission received on transactions ceded to reinsurance Companies during the year under review.

35 NET CLAIMS EXPENSES	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Gross claims paid during the year	2,266,285	2,565,536	1,470,846	2,065,666
Less: Salvages & subrogation	(25,757)	(16,607)	(25,757)	(16,607)
Net claims paid	2,240,528	2,548,929	1,445,089	2,049,059
Changes in Outstanding claims (Note 17.1)	55,230	472,697	55,230	472,697
Changes in IBNR (Note 17.2)	81,571	48,346	81,571	48,346
Total claims and loss adjustment expenses	2,377,329	3,069,972	1,581,890	2,570,102
Recoverable from re-insurance	(367,811)	(1,711,423)	(367,811)	(1,711,423)
	2,009,518	1,358,549	1,214,079	858,679

35.1 Recoverable from re-insurances				
Reinsurance share of claims paid during the year (Note 9.4)	(560,899)	(1,202,180)	(560,899)	(1,202,180)
Changes in the Reinsurance share of outstanding claims (Note 9.2)	256,953	(481,731)	256,953	(481,731)
Changes in Reinsurance share of IBNR (Note 9.3)	(1,282)	(5,076)	(1,282)	(5,076)
Increase in reinsurance share of recoverable on claims paid (Note 9.4.3)	(62,583)	(22,436)	(62,583)	(22,436)
Recoverable from re-insurances	(367,811)	(1,711,423)	(367,811)	(1,711,423)

36 **UNDERWRITING EXPENSES**

Underwriting expenses can be sub-divided into acquisition and other underwriting expenses. Acquisition expenses are those incurred in obtaining and renewing insurance contracts. They include commissions or brokerage paid to agents and brokers and indirect expenses. Other underwriting expenses are those incurred in servicing existing policies. These include processing costs, preparation of statistics and reports and other incidental costs attributable to maintenance.

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Acquisition costs (Note 10)	998,753	850,299	998,753	850,299
Other underwriting expenses	413,055	285,730	246,000	215,392
Total underwriting expenses	1,411,808	1,136,029	1,244,753	1,065,691

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

37 NET INCOME FROM NON-INSURANCE COMPANIES	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
EA Capital Management Limited	9,319	1,715	-	-
Sunu Health Nigeria Limited	161,732	-	-	-
	171,051	1,715	-	-

These were the revenue of non-insurance businesses of the group's subsidiaries that is, EA Capital Management Limited and Sunu Health Nigeria Limited less direct costs of generating those businesses. This is the gross profit from the group's subsidiaries that are not related to insurance businesses.

38 INVESTMENT INCOME	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Cash and cash equivalents interest income	278,762	200,288	251,765	187,396
Dividend income	58,359	30,487	58,359	26,964
Rental income	27,764	16,511	20,196	7,800
	364,885	247,286	330,320	222,160
The investment income comprises the following:	2022	2021	2022	2021
Investment income attributable to shareholders	86,123	46,998	78,555	34,764
Investment income attributable to policyholders	278,762	200,288	251,765	187,396
	364,885	247,286	330,320	222,160

39 NET REALISED GAINS/(LOSS) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Realised gain/(loss)on unquoted equity securities(Note 7.2.	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

40 NET FAIR VALUE GAIN/(LOSS) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Net fair value Gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(9,134)	6,197	(4,532)	5,989

41 OTHER OPERATING INCOME	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Profit/(loss) from sale of property, plant & equipment	4,195	4,034	3,928	2,975
Exchange gain (Note 41.1)	246,111	97,404	246,111	97,404
Bank interest	29	-	25	-
Provisions in previous years no longer required(41.1)	56,673	140,293	56,673	140,293
Income received from Nigeria liability pool	7,529	-	7,529	-
Sundry income (Note) 41.1	5,700	10,128	2,278	4,063
	320,237	251,859	316,544	244,735

41.1 This includes exchange gain arising from foreign currency translations at year end while Sundry income are refund of training reimbursement and provisions initially provided in prior years includes corporate tax, Vat liabilities and various other income received.

42 IMPAIRMENT LOSS	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Impairment on other trade receivables (Note 8.3)	375	18,391	-	-
Impairment loss -other receivables (11.1)	(10,133)	(9,114)	(14,383)	7,926
Impairment loss -reinsurance receivables (Note 9.4.3	14,547	88,461	14,547	88,461
Impairment on Placement with financial institutions (Note 6©)	3,709	4,844	3,524	4,842
Impairment no longer required on placements (Note 6©)	(4,844)	(8,662)	(4,842)	(8,396)
Impairment no longer required on FGN Securities (Note 7.3	(41)	(357)	(41)	(357)
Impairment on FGN Securities (Note 42)	-	41	-	41
	3,613	93,604	(1,195)	92,517

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

43. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Depreciation and amortization charges	219,952	212,762	148,479	159,256
Auditors remuneration	13,762	12,608	9,000	7,700
Non-audit service expenses	-	-	-	-
Directors expenses	60,806	58,855	40,316	41,756
Professional fees	76,491	122,480	63,377	113,696
Bank charges	17,162	14,841	11,477	11,705
Training expenses	24,776	47,700	18,703	26,124
Communication expenses	159,049	164,120	144,185	152,809
Marketing expenses	113,557	118,325	65,484	99,058
Statutory fees	75,194	79,229	56,823	51,752
Repairs and maintenance	147,244	91,053	108,589	66,140
Diesel and electricity	126,027	102,614	111,069	81,704
Rent and rates	28,813	60,827	22,550	56,101
Insurance expenses	18,163	9,895	12,830	8,685
Pension and gratuity	72,296	100,412	45,096	77,836
Printing and stationery	29,376	13,458	17,553	6,528
Travelling and accomodation	131,423	90,671	127,243	84,175
Rebranding expenses	-	-	-	-
Other administrative expenses	365,407	135,865	181,282	101,509
	1,679,498	1,435,715	1,184,056	1,146,534

44 FINANCE COSTS

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Interest expenses on lease liability	749	-	-	-
	749	-	-	-

45 PROFIT OR LOSS

The Profit or Loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

Depreciation	219,952	212,762	148,479	159,256
Audit fees	13,762	12,608	9,000	7,700
Net foreign exchange gain	(246,111)	(97,404)	(246,111)	(97,404)
Staff costs	860,701	685,571	488,293	400,327

Messrs SIAO did not provide other services except audit services

46 PROFIT PER SHARE

Profit per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Profit attributable to the equity holders	477,634	233,550	330,031	126,775
Total number of ordinary shares of 50k each in issue	5,810,800	5,810,800	5,810,800	5,810,800
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands)	5,810,800	5,810,800	5,810,800	5,810,800
Basic profit per share (kobo)	8.2	4.0	5.7	2.2
Diluted profit per share (kobo)	8.2	4.0	5.7	2.2

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

47 CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

This comprises:	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Profit/(loss) for the year	477,634	233,550	330,031	126,775
Adjustment to reconcile profit before taxation to net cash flow from operations:				
Depreciation charges	147,799	150,768	99,305	110,142
(Profit) on sale of property, plant and equipment	(4,195)	(4,034)	(3,928)	(2,975)
Dividend income	(58,359)	(30,487)	(58,359)	(26,964)
Rental income	(27,764)	(16,511)	(20,196)	(7,800)
Interest income received	(250,886)	(205,192)	(226,554)	(192,089)
Proceeds from claims salvages	(25,757)	-	(25,757)	-
Impairment of quoted equity securities	9,134	(5,989)	4,532	(5,989)
Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of financial assets	-	375	-	375
Net fair value gain on investment properties	-	-	-	-
Amortization of intangible assets	72,153	61,995	49,174	49,114
Non-controlling interest	(10,301)	(13,942)	-	-
Operating profit before changes in working	329,459	170,533	148,249	50,589
Changes in working capital:				
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	(321,705)	(207,104)	(59,564)	12,219
(Increase)/Decrease in reinsurance receivables	203,348	(618,790)	203,348	(618,790)
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables	155,360	(78,238)	11,923	30,768
(Increase)/decrease in deferred acquisition costs	(60,332)	(67,576)	(60,332)	(67,576)
Decrease in statutory deposit	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in insurance contract liabilities	537,082	875,504	537,082	875,504
Decrease in trade payables	(100,962)	(1,103)	(100,962)	16,230
(Decrease)/Increase in other payables	329,064	105,114	(252,671)	(133,103)
(Decrease)/increase in income tax liabilities	3,518	54,150	(21,506)	49,564
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	(76)	28,752	(76)	(143)
Changes in working capital	745,297	90,709	257,242	164,673
Net cash from operating activities	1,074,755	261,242	405,491	215,262

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

48 SALARIES, BENEFITS AND DIRECTORS FEES AND REMUNERATION

	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Chairman's and other directors' emoluments				
48.1 The remuneration paid to directors are as follows:				
Executive compensation	63,193	55,672	30,660	29,351
Fees and sitting allowances	60,806	58,855	40,316	41,756
Total	123,999	114,527	70,976	71,107
48.2 Fees and other emoluments disclosed above include amounts paid to:				
Chairman	12,785	12,435	9,860	9,960
Highest paid director	49,433	42,632	16,900	16,310
48.3 The number of directors who had no emoluments is	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**	**NIL**

49 EMPLOYEES BENEFITS
49.1 EMPLOYEES REMUNERATED AT HIGHER RATES

The number of employees in receipt of emoluments within the following ranges and the related staff costs are:

N N	Group 2022 Number	Group 2021 Number	Company 2022 Number	Company 2021 Number
300,001 to 500,000	12	13	-	-
500,001 - 750,000	6	15	-	2
750,001 - 1,000,000	12	5	1	-
1,000,001 - 2,000,000	68	75	28	44
2,000,001 - 3,000,000	33	33	20	16
3,000,001 - 4,000,000	29	20	19	13
4,000,001 - 5,000,000	13	10	10	6
5,000,001 and above	37	27	24	18
	210	198	102	99

49.2 **Staff costs**	Group 2022	Group 2021	Company 2022	Company 2021
Managerial	50	48	30	30
Senior	154	143	70	66
Junior	6	7	2	3
	210	198	102	99
Staff costs	860,701	685,571	488,293	400,327

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

49.3 EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The company and its subsidiaries operate a contributory retirement benefit scheme. For Companies resident in Nigeria the Contributions to the scheme are funded through payroll deductions at the rate of 8% monthly for employees and 10% employer's contribution in compliance with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act, 2014.

50 GUARANTEES AND OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

1. The company did not charge any of its assets to secure the liability of any third party.
2. There were no commitments to capital expenditure at the year-end both in respect of either contracted or authorized but not contracted.

51 CONTRAVENTION OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Company did not contravene any law and regulation during the year

52 EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

There were no events after the reporting period which could have a material effect on the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and profit attributable to equity holders.

53 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There is no contingent liabilities against the company as at 31st December, 2022

54 HYPOTHECATION

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

Group - 31 December 2022	**Insurance funds**	**Shareholders' funds**		**Total**
Assets				
Cash and Cash equivalents	4,209,437	296,799		4,506,236
Financial assets	0	90,554		90,554
Trade receivables	-	852,201		852,201
Re-insurance contract assets	1,460,253	66,484		1,526,736
Deferred acquisition costs		285,135		285,135
Other receivables and prepayments		543,061		543,061
Investment property	410,870	0		410,870
Intangible assets	0	606,503		606,503
Property, plant and Equipment	0	3,914,049		3,914,049
Right of use	0	16,696		16,696
Statutory deposit		315,000		315,000
Total Assets	6,080,560	6,986,481		13,067,041
Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	3,997,191			3,997,191
Trade payables		62,720		62,720
Provision and other payables		1,052,623		1,052,623
Income tax liabilities		113,572		113,572
Deferred tax liabilities		119,714		119,714
Shareholders' fund		7,721,221		7,721,221
Total Liabilities	3,997,191	9,069,850	-	13,067,041
SURPLUS	2,083,369	(2,083,369)	-	0

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

Group - 31 December 2021	Insurance funds	Shareholders' funds	Total
Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	2,918,449	190,410	3,108,859
Financial assets	0	308,991	308,991
Trade receivables	-	530,496	530,496
Re-insurance receivables	1,623,175	106,909	1,730,084
Deferred acquisition costs		224,803	224,803
Other receivables and prepayments		698,421	698,421
Investment property	403,491	0	403,491
Intangible assets		654,740	654,740
Property, plant and Equipment		3,930,933	3,930,933
Statutory deposit		315,000	315,000
Total Assets	4,945,115	6,960,703	11,905,817
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	3,460,109		3,460,109
Trade payables		163,682	163,682
Provision and other payables		723,559	723,559
Income tax liabilities		110,054	110,054
Deferred tax liabilities		119,790	119,790
Shareholders' fund		7,328,623	7,328,623
Total Liabilities	3,460,109	8,445,708	11,905,817
SURPLUS	1,485,006	(1,485,005)	-

Company - 31 December 2022	Insurance funds	Shareholders' funds	Total
Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	3,486,468	245,824	3,732,292
Financial assets		37,184	37,184
Trade receivables		64,769	64,769
Reinsurance contract assets	1,460,253	66,484	1,526,736
Deferred acquisition costs		285,135	285,135
Other receivables and prepayments		431,577	431,577
Investment in subsidiaries		677,045	677,045
Investment properties	354,969	0	354,969
Intangible assets		579,740	579,740
Property, plant and Equipment		3,418,692	3,418,692
Statutory deposit		315,000	315,000
Total Assets	5,301,690	6,121,450	11,423,140
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	3,997,191		3,997,191
Trade payables		62,720	62,720
Provision and other payables		207,681	207,681
Borrowings		-	-
Deposit for shares		-	-
Income tax liabilities		54,572	54,572
Deferred tax liabilities		48,775	48,775
Shareholders' fund		7,052,201	7,052,201
Total Liabilities	3,997,191	7,425,949	11,423,140
SURPLUS	1,304,499	(1,304,499)	

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022 (IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

Company - 31 December 2021	Insurance funds	Shareholders' funds	Total
Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	2,700,539	190,410	2,890,949
Financial assets		251,019	251,019
Trade receivables		5,205	5,205
Reinsurance receivables	1,623,175	106,909	1,730,084
Deferred acquisition costs		224,803	224,803
Other receivables and prepayments		443,500	443,500
Investment in subsidiaries		677,045	677,045
Investment properties	347,590	0	347,590
Intangible assets		617,005	617,005
Property, plant and Equipment		3,429,198	3,429,198
Statutory deposit		315,000	315,000
Total Assets	4,671,304	6,260,094	10,931,398
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	3,460,109		3,460,109
Trade payables		163,682	163,682
Provision and other payables		460,352	460,352
Borrowings		-	-
Deposit for shares		-	-
Income tax liabilities		76,078	76,078
Deferred tax liabilities		48,851	48,851
Shareholders' fund		6,722,327	6,722,327
Total Liabilities	3,460,109	7,471,290	10,931,399
SURPLUS	1,211,195	(1,211,196)	

OTHER NATIONAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED (GROUP)

Value added represents the additional wealth which the Group has been able employees' efforts. This statement shows the allocation of that wealth to create by its own and its between employees, shareholders, goverment and that retained for the future creation of more wealth.

	2022 ₦'000	%	2021 ₦'000	%
Gross premium earne	7,204,549		5,791,632	
Investment, commission and other income	1,145,169		735,273	
Re-insurance, claims, commission and services	(6,440,687)		(4,994,275)	
Value added	1,909,031	100	1,532,630	100
% Value added	26%		26%	
Applied as follows:				
Payment to employees				
Employee benefit expenses	860,701	45	685,571	45
Payment to providers of capital				
Interest and similar charges	-	-	-	-
Payment to government				
Taxation	177,527	9	254,612	17
Retained for replacement of assets and expansion of business:				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	147,799	8	150,768	10
Amortisation of intangible asset	72,153	4	61,995	4
Contingency reserve	173,217	9	146,134	10
Profit/(loss) for the year	477,634	25	233,550	15
	1,909,031	100	1,532,630	100

OTHER NATIONAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED (COMPANY)

Value added represents the additional wealth which the Group has been able employees' efforts. This statement shows the allocation of that wealth to create by its own and its between employees, shareholders, goverment and that retained for the future creation of more wealth.

	2022 ₦'000	%	2021 ₦'000	%
Gross premium earned	5,373,624		4,516,683	
Investment, commission and other income	940,462		701,100	
Re-insurance, claims, commission and services	(5,048,666)		(4,187,305)	
Value added	1,265,419	100	1,030,478	100
% Value added	24%		23%	
Applied as follows:				
Payment to employees				
Employee benefit expenses	488,293	39	400,327	39
Payment to providers of capital				
Interest and similar charges	-	0	-	0
Payment to government				
Taxation	125,399	10	197,986	19
Retained for replacement of assets and expansion of business:				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	99,305	8	110,142	11
Amortisation of intangible asset	49,174	4	49,114	5
Contingency reserve	173,217	14	146,134	14
Profit/(loss) for the year	330,031	26	126,775	12
	1,265,419	100	1,030,478	100

FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY - GROUP IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIA NAIRA

Statement of Financial Position

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,506,236	3,108,858	3,369,342	2,775,280	2,510,861
Financial assets	90,554	308,991	2,888,642	3,914,687	3,795,094
Trade receivables	852,201	530,496	323,392	148,780	119,681
Reinsurance contract assets	1,526,736	1,730,084	1,111,294	1,279,326	2,464,673
Deferred acquisition cost	285,135	224,803	157,227	118,311	103,939
Prepayments and other receivables	543,061	698,421	620,183	561,399	868,813
Investment in subsidiaries	-				
Investment properties	410,870	403,491	397,901	390,351	374,924
Intangible assets	606,503	654,740	684,326	728,783	783,640
Right of use	16,696				
Property, plant and equipment	3,914,049	3,930,933	860,824	922,599	942,127
Statutory deposit	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000
Total assets	13,067,041	11,905,817	10,728,131	11,154,516	12,278,752
Liabilities					
Insurance Contract Liabilities	3,997,191	3,460,109	2,584,605	2,883,079	3,929,261
Trade payables	62,720	163,682	164,785	15,986	69,386
Other payables	1,052,623	723,559	618,445	1,148,056	1,104,266
Deposit for shares		-	3,010,800	5,825	1,000
Borrowings		-	-	2,989,127	2,830,705
Income tax liabilities	113,572	110,054	55,904	53,346	43,667
Deferred tax	119,714	119,790	91,038	63,798	63,798
Total liabilities	5,345,820	4,577,194	6,525,577	7,159,217	8,042,083
Net Assets	7,721,222	7,328,623	4,202,555	3,995,299	4,236,669
Equity					
Paid up share capital	2,905,400	2,905,400	1,400,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Share premium	2,453,326	2,453,326	1,023,465	1,023,465	1,023,465
Contingency reserves	1,432,092	1,258,875	1,112,741	1,014,627	947,402
Revaluation reserves	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089
Available for sale reserve	(439)	(282)	22	22	1,270
Retained earnings	588,041	385,485	361,447	(5,348,715)	(5,028,696)
Foreign currency translation reserve					-
	7,441,509	7,065,893	3,960,764	3,752,488	4,006,530
Non controlling interest	279,712	262,730	241,791	242,811	230,139
Total equity	7,721,222	7,328,623	4,202,555	3,995,299	4,236,669

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Gross premium written	7,604,830	6,146,093	4,208,976	3,060,204	3,048,914
Net underwriting income	5,779,558	4,679,721	3,245,657	2,428,676	2,410,303
Total underwriting expenses	3,421,326	2,494,578	1,609,780	1,239,777	1,496,563
Total underwriting profit	2,358,232	2,185,143	1,635,877	1,188,899	913,740
Total investment and other income	841,490	517,909	545,484	809,803	1,131,271
Total income	3,199,722	2,703,052	2,181,361	1,998,702	2,045,011
Expenses	(2,544,561)	(2,214,891)	(1,867,950)	(2,186,707)	(2,043,358)
Profit/(loss) before tax	655,161	488,162	313,411	(188,005)	1,653
Tax	(177,527)	(254,612)	75,473	37,263	43,095
Profit/(loss) after tax	477,634	233,550	237,938	(225,268)	(41,442)
Other comprehensive income:					
Loss on available for sale financial assets	(157)	(304)	-	(1,248)	900
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations					-
Revaluation gain on property, plant and equipment					-
Other comprehensive income for the year	(157)	(304)	-	(1,248)	900
Total comprehensive income for the year	477,477	233,246	237,938	(226,516)	(40,542)
Basic (loss)/earnings per share	8.2	4.0	7.9	- 8.69	- 0.34
Diluted (loss)/earnings per share	8.2	4.0	7.9	- 8.69	- 0.34

FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY - COMPANY IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIA NAIRA

Statement of Financial Position

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	3,732,292	2,890,949	3,121,509	2,315,337	2,458,227
Financial assets	37,184	251,019	2,838,553	3,587,920	3,453,999
Trade receivables	64,769	5,205	17,424	5,978	3,529
Reinsurance contract assets	1,526,736	1,730,084	1,111,294	1,279,326	2,464,673
Deferred acquisition cost	285,135	224,803	157,227	118,311	103,939
Prepayments and other receivables	431,577	443,500	474,268	410,111	710,283
Investment in subsidiaries	677,045	677,046	669,085	659,624	659,624
Investment properties	354,969	347,590	342,000	336,000	321,756
Intangible assets	579,740	617,005	663,244	712,310	761,959
Property, plant and equipment	3,418,692	3,429,198	362,811	407,618	390,215
Statutory deposit	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000
Total assets	11,423,140	10,931,398	10,072,415	10,147,535	11,643,204
Liabilities					
Insurance Contract Liabilities	3,997,191	3,460,109	2,584,605	2,883,079	3,929,261
Trade payables	62,720	163,682	147,452	1,924	44,238
Other payables	207,681	460,352	593,455	726,077	1,003,597
Borrowings		-	-	2,989,127	2,830,705
Deposit for shares		-	3,010,800	-	-
Income tax liabilities	54,572	76,078	26,514	18,919	28,467
Deferred tax	48,775	48,851	48,994	48,994	48,994
Total liabilities	4,370,938	4,209,072	6,411,820	6,668,120	7,885,262
Net Assets	7,052,201	6,722,327	3,660,595	3,479,415	3,757,942
Equity					
Paid up share capital	2,905,400	2,905,400	1,400,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Share premium	2,453,326	2,453,326	1,023,465	1,023,465	1,023,465
Contingency reserves	1,432,092	1,258,875	1,112,741	1,014,627	947,402
Revaluation reserves	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089
Available for sale reserve	(439)	(282)	22	22	1,270
Retained earnings	198,733	41,919	61,279	(5,621,788)	(5,277,284)
Shareholders funds	7,052,201	6,722,327	3,660,595	3,479,415	3,757,942

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Gross premium written	5,773,905	4,871,144	3,270,464	2,240,854	2,502,382
Net underwriting income	3,948,632	3,404,772	2,313,156	1,609,326	1,863,771
Total underwriting expenses	2,458,832	1,924,370	1,158,691	827,819	1,211,923
Total underwriting profit	1,489,801	1,480,402	1,154,465	781,507	651,848
Total investment and other income	636,783	483,737	491,792	715,464	936,405
Total income	2,126,584	1,964,139	1,646,257	1,496,971	1,588,253
Expenses	(1,671,153)	(1,639,378)	(1,431,032)	(1,763,046)	(1,627,713)
Profit/(loss) before tax	455,430	324,761	215,225	(266,075)	(39,460)
Tax	(125,399)	(197,986)	(34,045)	(11,204)	(20,752)
Profit/(Loss) after tax	330,031	126,775	181,180	(277,279)	(60,212)
Other comprehensive income:					
Loss on available for sale financial assets	(157)	(304)	-	(1,248)	900
Revaluation gain on property, plant and equipment					-
Other comprehensive income for the year	329,874	126,471	-	(1,248)	900
Total comprehensive income for the year	329,874	126,471	181,180	(278,527)	(59,312)
Basic (profit) per share	5.68	2.18	6.47	(9.90)	(0.43)
Diluted (profit) per share	5.68	2.18	6.47	(9.90)	(0.43)

Appendix

TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Electronic Mandate Form

Dear Sir/Madam,

To enable you receive your Annual Reports promptly, your company wishes to introduce electronic delivery of Annual Reports and Financial Statements, proxy forms and other statutory documents to shareholders. With this service, instead of receiving the hard copy of our Annual Report and other corporate documents in the future, you can elect to receive soft copy of the Annual Report, Proxy Form etc through the electronic link to be forwarded to your email address or opt to receive the soft copy (Compact Disc) by post.

Please complete the form below to capture your preference and return same to our Registrar's address stated below:

The Managing Director
Crescent Registrars Limited (Formerly EDC Registrars Limited).
23, Olusoji Idowu Street,
Ilupeju, Lagos.

Taiwo Olubunmi Kuku
Company Secretary

I,……….. of ……………………………………………………………………..hereby agree to the electronic delivery of the Annual Report, proxy form, prospectus, newsletter and statutory documents of SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc to me through:

PLEASE TICK ONE OPTION ONLY

☐ ELECTRONIC MEDIUM VIA COMPACT DISC (CD) SENT TO MY POSTAL ADDRESS

☐ I WILL DOWNLOAD FROM THE WEB ADDRESS FORWARDED TO MY EMAIL STATED BELOW:

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE
By selecting electronic means of delivery, you have agreed to receive future announcement/shareholder communication materials stated above by email/Compact Disc (CD). These materials can be made available to you electronically. The subscription enrollment will be effective for all your holdings in SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc on an on-going basis unless you change or cancel your enrolment.

This initiative is in line with our determination to help protect and sustain our planet's environment and the consolidated SEC Rule 128(6) of September 2011 which states that "A Registrar of a public Company may dispatch Annual Reports and Notices of General Meetings by electronic means".

____________________ Name of Shareholder
*in case of corporate shareholder, use company seal

____________________ Signature and date

Telephone____________________

E-DIVIDEND & CHANGE OF ADDRESS FORM

To:
The Managing Director
Cresent Registrars Limited
(formerly EDC Registrar Limited)
23, Olusoji Idowu Street,
Ilupeju, Lagos.
Tel: +234 704 373 1311, +234 414 538 6714
Website: www.cresentregistrars. com.ng

I/We hereby request that from now on, all dividends due or which may be due to me/us from my/our holding in SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc be paid to:

(Surname) ____________ (Middle Name) ____________ (First Name) ____________

Shareholder's Full Address: ____________

Signature/Right Thumb print of Shareholder: ____________

Mobile No(s): ____________

Name of Bank: ____________

Bank Branch: ____________

Bank Branch Address: ____________

Bank Account Number: ____________

Joint Holder's Signatures: (1) ____________

(2) ____________

Corporate Shareholders: ____________

Authorised Signatories: ____________

(1) ____________

(2) ____________

Company Seal (required for Corporate Shareholder)

Bank's Authorised Signatories and Bank Stamp: ____________

CHANGE OF ADDRESS FORM

I/we hereby request that my/our address be changed as follows:

Old address: ____________

New Address: ____________

Account number: ____________

Name of Stock/Shareholder: ____________

Signature of Stock/Shareholder: ____________

Proxy Form

PROXY FORM
36th Annual General Meeting of SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc (the company) to hold at **NOVATEL HOTEL**, (Formerly known as Pelican Hotel) No 1, Bellisimo Hotel Drive, Chevy View Estate, New Road Bus Stop, Lekki-Epe Expressway, Lekki, Lagos State on Wednesday 14th June, 2023 at 10:00 am prompt.

I/We…………………………………..being a member/members of SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc (the Company) hereby appoint

…**………………………………………………………………….
(*Block Capital Please*)

Or failing him/her, the Chairman of the Meeting as my/our proxy to act and vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the company which will be held on Wednesday 14th day of June 2023 by 10:00 a.m at **NOVATEL HOTEL**, (Formerly known as Pelican Hotel) No 1, Bellisimo Hotel Drive, Chevy View Estate, New Road Bus Stop, Lekki-Epe Expressway, Lekki, Lagos State or at any adjournment thereof.

Dated this…………….day of……………………2023

Shareholder's Signature………………………………

NOTE:

1. A member (shareholder) who is unable to attend the Annual General Meeting is allowed by law to vote by proxy and the above Proxy form has been prepared to enable the member to exercise his right to vote in case he/she cannot personally attend the meeting.

2. Following the normal practice, the Chairman of the meeting and the listed proxies have been entered on the form to ensure that someone will be at the meeting to act as your proxy, but if you wish, you may insert in the blank space (marked**) the name of any person, whether a member of the company or not, who will attend the meeting and vote on your behalf.

3. Please sign and post the proxy form so as to reach the registered office of *Company's Registrars, Crescent REGISTRARS LIMITED, 23, Olusoji Idowu Street, Ilupeju, Lagos, Nigeria* not later than 48 hours before the time appointed for the meeting and ensure that the proxy form is dated, signed and stamped by the Commissioner for Stamp Duties.

4. If executed by a corporate body, the Common Seal should be appended to the proxy form under the hand of the officers or Attorney duly authorized in that behalf.

	ORDINARY BUSINESS	For	Against
1.	"To present the consolidated Audited Financial Statements of the company and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st December, 2022 together with the reports of directors, external auditors and the audit committee thereon"		
2.	"To approve a dividend"		
3.	"To re-elect by way of separate resolutions the following directors retiring by rotation in accordance with Clause 92 of the company's MEMART: 1. Mr. Kyari Abba Bukar 2. Mr. Philippe Ayivor		
4.	"To authorize the Board of Directors to fix the remuneration of the external auditors"		
5.	"To disclose the remuneration of Managers of the company"		
6.	"To elect members of the Audit Committee"		
	SPECIAL BUSINESS		
7.	To approve the remuneration of directors of the Company for 2023 financial year.		
8.	To consider and if thought fit, pass the following as special resolutions:		
i.	That pursuant to provisions of Section 240 (2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, as amended by Section 11 of the Business Facilitation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2022, the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by insertion of a new Clause 45 (b) and (c) to read as follows:		
ii.	That the Annual General Meeting or any other General Meeting of the Company may hold electronically by means of a tele-conference, videoconference, or other electronic/virtual communication means, which allows all those participating in the meeting to hear and speak to one another:		
iii.	A member of the Company or Proxy may participate in any general meeting via teleconference, video conference, and any other technological means that allows the participating member to hear and be heard. Any person so participating in person or by proxy shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall be entitled to vote via any electronic/virtual channel provided by the Company		
iv	That the Directors be and are hereby authorised to take all such lawful steps, pass all requisite resolutions, and do all such other lawful acts and/or things as may be necessary for and/or incidental to give effect to these resolutions..		

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Before posting the above card, tear off this part and retain it.

ADMISSION CARD

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC Annual General Meeting

PLEASE ADMIT ONLY THE SHAREHOLDER NAMED ON THIS CARD OR HIS DULY APPOINTED PROXY TO THE 36TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING BEING HELD AT **NOVATEL HOTEL**, (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PELICAN HOTEL) NO 1, BELLISIMO HOTEL DRIVE, CHEVY VIEW ESTATE, NEW ROAD BUS STOP, LEKKI-EPE EXPRESSWAY, LEKKI, LAGOS STATE ON WEDNESDAY 14TH JUNE 2023 BY 10.00 A.M.

NAME OF SHAREHOLDER/PROXY…………………………………………………………………………………

SIGNATURE…………………………………………………………………………………………………

ADDRESS……………………………………………………………………………………………………

THIS CARD IS TO BE SIGNED AT THE VENUE IN THE PRESENCE OF THE REGISTRAR

Profile of Directors

MR. KYARI BUKAR
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR)

He served as Managing Director/CEO of Central Securities Clearing System, Plc. (CSCS), the central securities depository of Nigerian capital markets. During his five-year tenure, he spearheaded a company-wide program of culture change that resulted in a fourfold increase in profitability in the midst of the most recent global economic crises.

As Managing Director/CEO of ValuCard Nigeria Plc (now Unified Payments System), He spearheaded a complete reorganization of ValuCard, transforming the local e-payments loss-generator into one of the most secure, technologically advanced and profitable payments processors in the region. Mr. Bukar was instrumental in introducing Visa cards into the Nigerian e-payments space and writing the rules that have underpinned the phenomenal growth in the sector.

His fierce analytical skills and innovative thinking had won him praise and admiration since his early days as a member of the senior management team at the Hewlett-Packard Company. Since then he quickly rose to leadership positions in the United States and Nigeria, developing a special skill for spotting and developing opportunities that drive geometric growth.

He was also a former Chairman of the Nigerian Economic Summit Group (NESG) after being on the Board for about six years. He represented the Organized Private Sector in the Nigerian National Conference in 2014 where he served in the Committee in charge of Economy, Trade and Investment.

As a highly sought after business adviser, Mr. Bukar is on the board of Ventures Platform (Tech start-up Accelerator), Standard Chartered Bank Nigeria Limited, CRC Credit Bureau Ltd. and Cr Services Credit Bureau Plc.

Mr. Kyari Bukar holds a B.Sc. Degree in Physics from Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria and M.Sc. Degree in Nuclear Engineering from Oregon State University, USA. He is an alumnus of Lagos Business School (LBS), Wharton Business School and Harvard Business School, USA.

Mr. Kyari Bukar was appointed as a Director of SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc in 2016.

MR. SAMUEL OGHENEBRUME OGBODU (MANAGING DIRECTOR/CEO)

Mr. Samuel Oghenebrume Ogbodu is a Chartered Insurer and a member of the Society of Fellows of the Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria. A highly seasoned professional with a track record of success for surpassing revenue, cost, profit and business growth objectives. He has extensive experience in management of Insurance Company.

He started his career at Nigerian Life and Pension Consultants and later joined Law Union and Rock Insurance Plc in 1987 as Senior Manager, Head of Special risk department.

He was part of the team that set up Sovereign Trust Plc's operation in 1994. He contributed immensely to the growth and development of the company and by dint of hard work, commitment and resilience, rose to the position of ED/COO.

Mr. Samuel Ogbodu had in the past chaired various management project committees like the product development committee, Head office building committee and Assets and liability Committee etc.

Mr. Ogbodu has special skills in Turnaround Management and projects with 100% success rate. He is an alumnus of Lagos State University, Lagos Business School, and University of Lagos, Akoka.

He is a member of the prestigious Ikoyi Club 1938, IBB Golf and Country Club, Abuja and institute of Directors (IOD). He is happily married and is blessed with children.

Profile of Directors

MR. KARIM-FRANCK DIONE (NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR)

Mr. Karim-Franck Dione is a Business Professional with over 14 years work experience in Canada and France. He holds a B.Sc in Computer Science and Business Administration from Collége LAURENDEAU and HEC Montréal (Canada) respectively.

He had served as the Project Manager & Executive Assistant to the President with SUNU Gestion (France) and previously with the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (Canada), He currently serves as Director, Management Accounting & Financial Management in SUNU Participations Holding (France) and is also a board member in SUNU Assurances Vie Niger and Sunu Assurances IARD Niger, SUNU Assurances Guinée, SUNU Assurances Vie Côte d'Ivoire, SUNU Assurances IARD Côte d'Ivoire, SUNU Assurances Ghana, SUNU Assurances Liberia, SUNU Asurances/Allianz IARD Burkina Faso, SUNU Santé, SUNU Health, SUNU Investment, TOTAL Sénégal,

Mr. Karim-Franck Dione was appointed as a Director of SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc in 2019.

MR MOHAMED BAH (NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR)

Mr. Mohamed Bah is currently the Managing Director, SUNU Services in Cote D'Ivoire and a director in 18 subsidiaries of the SUNU Group in Africa with over 25 years work experience. He had served as Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of AXA VIE, Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire.

He holds an MBA from HEC, Paris, a Masters' Degree in Mathematics from Universitè d'Amiens in France and a Bachelors' Degree in Actuarial Science from Universitè Laval, Canada. He also studied Financial Planning and Portfolio Management at The Canadian Securities Institute.

Mr. Mohamed Bah was the Actuary in charge of 8 AXA subsidiaries in Africa (AXA Zone Afrique). Prior to his experience in AXA, he worked as an Actuary in Union Africaine VIE, Abidjan, Cote'D'Ivoire and was a Mathematics Teacher in Creil, Bresles, Chantilly, France.

Mr. Mohamed Bah was appointed as a Director of SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc in 2016.

MR. PHILIPPE AYIVOR (INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR)

Mr. Philippe Ayivor is an experienced leader and strategist with over 33 years work experience in Africa and USA. He holds a Masters' Degree in Accountancy from Virginia Tech, USA and a B.A in Economics & Sociology from Duke University, USA.

Mr. Philippe Ayivor held various senior managerial positions in The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) in the US and Africa, and led TCCC business operations in the Great Lakes region and across nine countries in West Africa in establishing and successfully achieving sales volume, profit, product quality, people capability development and sustainable corporate citizenship objectives. He is currently providing strategic direction to the senior management teams of The Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Ghana; UT Group, Ghana; United Way, Ghana and various philanthropic organizations.

Prior to TCCC, he had worked in Anderson Consulting, Houston, Texas up to the level of Senior Consultant and was the President, American Chamber of Commerce, Ghana, from 2011 to 2015.

Mr. Philippe Ayivor was appointed as a Director of SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc in 2016.

HAJIA TAIZIR AJALA (INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR)

Hajia TAIZIR AJALA is a serial entrepreneur. A Certified Sustainability Practitioner, highly skilled in Sustainability Strategies, GRI G4 Reporting, Human Resource Management, Needs Assessment, Investment and Risk Management, strategic planning and business process diagnostics.

She maintains a high standard of professionalism and has been recognized for prudent management resources for over a decade. She is an incurable optimist despite challenges, she breaks through bureaucratic/economic barriers by proffering sustainable solutions to organizations and unemployment challenges in Nigeria by initiating Successful Youth Empowerment Programs in the last five years in Partnership with the U.S Government.

She is an alumnus of the prestigious IVLP in the United States of America, TIAS Business School in the Netherlands and Pan African University. She represented Nigeria as part of the global Change Makers group, a member of the CIPD (Chartered Institute of Personnel Development –UK) and ASTD (American Society for Training and Development – USA). She is also an alumnus of the TIAS Business School in the Netherlands. Taizir was the lead Consultant to International Investors in various sectors from South Africa, France, Ghana and Germany.

She successfully developed partnership with a leading German institution that uses technology and psychology to deliver effective and impartial competence assessments for Africa. She seats on the selection board of the Goldman Sachs 10,000 women initiative, Abidjan Business School – Cote D'Iviore, Metro Taxi, Afro Food & Spices Nigeria, Petro Carbon Energy and Agroatlantique. She is also a Senior Consultant to the European Union (EU) Abuja.

Hajia Taizir Ajala was appointed as a Director of SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc in 2017.

MR. ADELEKE HASSAN (EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR)

Mr. Adeleke Emmanuel Hassan is a consummate and seasoned Chartered Insurer with over twenty five (25) years cognate experience in the insurance industry spanning from broking to Underwriting businesses.

He started his career at Ark Insurance Brokers Limited and later joined Hogg Robinson Nigeria Limited in 1991 where he rose to become a Senior Manager/ Head, Energy Risk department.

Mr. Hassan joined Equity Assurance Plc (Now SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc) in 2003 where he rose to become the General Manager, Marketing and Business Development.

Mr. Hassan is an Alumnus of Ambrose Alli University and Lagos Business School. He has attended numerous seminars and courses locally and overseas in the course of his career.

He is married and blessed with Children.

HAJIA AISHA ABUBAKAR (INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR)

Hajia Aisha Abubakar had her secondary education at the prestigious Queens College, Yaba. She holds a B.A in Political and International Studies from University of Warwick, Warwickshire, England and Masters of Art Degree from University of Leeds, Leeds, England. She is a Fellow of International Professional Managers Association United Kingdom (UK) and the President of the International Experts Consultants UK.

Hajia Aisha Abubakar had her National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) between 1992 and 1993 at Continental Merchant Bank as a Research and Planning Officer. She joined African Development Bank in 1993 as Senior, Bilateral Operations officer and has served in various positions with different organizations ranging from Abuja Enterprise Agency where she rose to become the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer (CEO) between October 2005 to August 2014, Director, Customs, Immigrations, Prisons, Pensions department and Pension Transitional Arrangement Directorate.

She served as Honorable Minister in the Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment from November 2015 to October 2018 and the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development from October 2018 to May 2019.

Hajia Aisha Abubakar is a multi - talented and accomplished public sector administrator with over 3 decades of professional experience in Public Service and Pension Administration, International Development and Human Resource Management. She likes reading, Traveling and Community Engagement.
She is currently the Chief Operations Officer (COO)/Founder of Tarihaan Integrated Services.

Hajia Aisha Abubakar was appointed as a Director of SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc in 2022.

MRS. OLAJUMOKE BAKARE (INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR)

Mrs. Olajumoke Bakare had her secondary education at Federal Government College, Ilorin. She holds a degree in Law from the prestigious University of Ife, now Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife and won several awards as a mark of distinction.

Mrs. Olajumoke Bakare attended the Nigerian Law School, Victoria Island and also holds a Masters of Law from the University of Lagos, Akoka. She is a member of several professional bodies among which are: Institute of Directors, Nigerian Bar Association, Society for Corporate Governance, Chartered Institutes of Arbitrators. She is also an Alumus of the Lagos Business School.

She started her career in 1984 with Nigerian Airforce Base, Ikeja as a National Youth Service Corp Member. She worked with A. Adedeji & Co. law firm as a counsel from August 1985 – June 1989. She was a lecturer with the Council of Legal Education/Nigerian Law School from June 1989 – March 1992. She served First City Monument Bank (FCMB Group) in various capacities between 1992 – 2013 as Group General Counsel/Group Company Secretary, Non - Executive Director of CSL Registrars (Subsidiary of FCMB Group), Non - Executive Director of Credit Direct Limited.

Mrs. Olajumoke Bakare has over 35 years' combined experience in litigation and advocacy.

Mrs. Olajumoke Bakare has over 35 years' combined experience in litigation and advocacy, legal research and academics, legal education, commercial law, company secretarial, compliance, corporate governance, loan recovery, strategic administration and financial legal advisory services. She also possesses negotiation and Arbitration Skills.

She is currently the Managing Partner of First Almond Attorneys a position she assumed since 2014.

Mrs. Olajumoke Bakare was appointed as a Director of SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc in 2022.