



SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER, 2023



SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC

Introduction

Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc's unaudited interim Financial Statements at as 31 December, 2023 complies with the applicable legal requirements of the Nigerian Securities and Exchange Commission regarding interim financial statements. These financial statements contain extract of the unaudited financial statements prepared in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' its interpretation issued by the International Accounting Standards and adopted by the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria. Due to rounding, numbers presented throughout this document may not add up precisely to the totals provided and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

We confirmed that SUNU Assurances Nigeria Plc has:

- a. adopted a code of conduct regarding securities transactions by its directors on terms no less exacting than the required standard set out in the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRC), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and provisions of Rule 17.15(d) of the Listings Rules;
- b. made specific enquiry of all directors and hereby confirm that its directors have complied with the required standard set out in the Listings Rules and in the Company's code of conduct regarding securities transactions by directors

In line with the provisions of Rule 2.2 of the Rules Governing Free Float Requirements, the shareholding pattern of the Company is disclosed at page 4 of the unaudited Financial Statements for the period ended 31st December, 2023.

We confirm that the Company's free float is in compliance with the Exchange's free float requirements for the Main Board on which the Company is listed

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC

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SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr Kyari Bukar	-	Chairman
Mr Samuel Ogbodu	-	MD /CEO
Ms Taizir Ajala	-	Vice Chairman
Mr. Philippe Ayivor		
Mr. Mohammed Bah		
Mr Karim-Franck Dione		
Mr Leke Hassan		ED, Technical & Operations
Mrs. Olajumoke Bakare		
Mrs. Abubakar Aisha		

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/2012/000000000408

REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Crescent Registrars Limited (formerly EDC Registrars Limited)
23 Olusoji Idowu Street
Ilupeju
Lagos

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

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.

RE-INSURERS

WAICA Reinsurance Corporation
African Reinsurance Corporation
Continental Reinsurance Plc
Nigerian Reinsurance Corporation

SOLICITORS

TEMPLARS
5th floor, The Octagon
13A AJ Marinho Drive
Victoria Island, Lagos

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

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 period ended December 31, 2023 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 January, 2024

2 SHAREHOLDING PATTERN AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

S/N	HOLDERS TYPE	No of Shareholders	% holding	No of holdings	% holdings
1	Nigerian Shareholders	41,407	99.94	970,784,058	16.71
2	Foreign Shareholders	26	0.06	4,840,015,942	83.29
		41,433	100.00	5,810,800,000	100.00

SHAREHOLDER STRUCTURE AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

S/N	HOLDERS TYPE	No of Shareholders	% holding	No of holdings	% holdings
1	Individual	40,652	98.12	564,294,690	9.71
2	Corporate body	781	1.88	5,246,505,310	90.29
		41,433	100.00	5,810,800,000	100.00

3 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

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34.

(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.

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

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 AND 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 estimates

(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 54 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. 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.

**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023**

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.

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.

4 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.

4.1 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 recognised directly in equity and attributed to the Group.

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

Acquisition - related costs are expensed as incurred.

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

(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.

**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023**

(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.

4.2 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.

4.3 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

4.4.1 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.

4.4.2 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

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.

4.4.3 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;

**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023**

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.

- (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

4.4.4 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).

**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
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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 measured 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 comprehensive Income (OCI).

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)

**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023**

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

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.

4.4.5 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 occur 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.

**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
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(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.

4.4.6 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.

4.4.7 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-performing exposure, 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):

- 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.

4.4 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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

(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.

4.5 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.

4.6 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.

4.7 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

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

4.8 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 metre.

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.

**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023**

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.

4.9 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.

(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.

4.10 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.

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(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.

4.11 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 Lessee:.

(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.

4.12 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.

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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.

4.13 STATUTORY DEPOSIT

In pursuant to Section 10(3) of the Insurance Act of Nigeria , 2003, 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

4.14 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 adequacy test.

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b) Liability adequacy test

This is an assessment of whether the carrying amount of an insurance liability 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 , 2003 requires an actuarial valuation for life reserves only. However, IFRS 4 requires a liability adequacy test for both life and non-life insurance reserves. The provision of section 59 of the Financial Reporting Council Act 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.

4.15 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.

4.16 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.

4.17 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

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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.

4.18 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 initial 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.

4.19 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.

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4.19.1 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.

4.19.2 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.

4.20 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.

4.21 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.

4.22 RETAINED EARNINGS

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

4.23 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 subsidiaries (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:

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- 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 t 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-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.

4.24 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.

5 Recognition and Measurement of Insurance Contracts

5.1 Key types of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held

The Group issues Non-life insurance contracts to individual and businesses. The insurance contracts are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts. The Non-life insurance products offered include Bond, Oil & Gas, Engineering, Motor, Aviation, Marine, Fire and General Accident. These products offer protection of policyholder's assets and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of a policyholder's accident.

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

The Group also holds reinsurance contracts to mitigate risk exposure. The reinsurance contracts comprises of facultative (excess of individual loss) reinsurance policies and quota share reinsurance contracts accounted for applying PAA.

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 on business ceded on treaty and facultative and is recognized on part apportionment basis.

5.2 Definitions and classifications

Products sold by the Group are classified as insurance contracts when the Group accepts significant insurance risk from a policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified future event adversely affects the policyholder. This assessment is made on a contract-by-contract basis at the contract issue date. In making this assessment, the Group considers all its substantive rights and obligations, whether they arise from contract, law or regulation. The Group determines whether a contract contains significant insurance risk by assessing if an insured event could cause the Group to pay to the policyholder additional amount that are significant in any single scenario with commercial substance even if the insured event is extremely unlikely or the expected present value of the contingent cash flows is a small proportion of the expected present value of the remaining cash flows from the insurance contract.

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Combining a set or series of contracts

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

The Group is unable to measure one contract without considering the other

Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

The Group assesses its insurance and reinsurance products to determine whether they contain components which must be accounted for under another IFRS rather than IFRS 17. After separation, an entity must apply IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the (host) insurance contract. Currently, the Group do not have products that require separations (distinct components).

5.3 Level of aggregation

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

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

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

* Contracts that are onerous on initial recognition

* Contracts that, on initial recognition, have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently

* Any remaining contracts

Non-life short term contracts accounted for applying the PAA, the Group determines that contracts are not onerous on initial recognition, unless there are facts and circumstances indicating otherwise. As IFRS 17 does not define what facts/circumstances entail, the following are considered on their impact on expected cashflows and resulting profitability:

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

This consideration is only required for LRC and not LIC which is already measured at current fulfilment value. Fulfilment cashflows can be estimated at whichever aggregate level is deemed appropriate and then subsequently allocated into IFRS 17 portfolios and groups. The fact that incurred claims of a particular cohort is loss-making does not mean the LRC will be onerous as well. Judgement is applied to determine whether each cohort's LRC will be

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similar to this incurred experience and hence onerous. For example, action taken to improve profitability a historically loss-making cohort may indicate that the cohort will be non-onerous going forward.

All non-life short term contracts have currently been assessed as having no possibility of becoming onerous. Reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation on an individual contract basis and are assessed separately from insurance contracts. The smallest unit of account is a reinsurance contract, even where this contract covers more than one type of insurance product. However, there are cases where a reinsurance contract covers separate and identifiable product lines which are only included in the same legal document for administrative convenience.

These contracts have been separated into its different component. An example is the NLIP reinsurance contract covering Motor, Casualty and Employer's Liability Product Lines. Each reinsured line is managed separately and priced separately so they treated as separate reinsurance contracts.

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

5.4 Recognition

The Group recognizes groups of insurance contracts issued from the date when the first payment from policyholder in the group becomes due. As Sunu Asurances Nigeria Plc adheres to the statutory no premium no cover, the date premium is received from the policyholder will always be earlier or on the same date as the coverage period. This premium receipt date would then be used to separate the groups of insurance contracts into yearly cohorts. The contract groupings shall not be reassessed until they are derecognized.

5.5 Contract Boundaries

The Group includes in the measurement of a group of insurance contracts all the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Group can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums, or in which the Group has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services. A substantive obligation to provide insurance contract services ends when :

* The Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those risks OR

* Both of the following criteria are satisfied

* The Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risk of that portfolio

* The pricing of the premiums up to the date when the risks are reassessed does not take into account the risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date.

A liability or asset relating to expected premiums or claims outside the boundary of the insurance contract are not recognized. Such amounts relate to future insurance contracts.

5.6 Measurement of insurance contracts issued

General Model - Initial Measurement

The Group measures a group of contracts on initial recognition as the sum of the expected fulfilment cash flows within the contract boundary and the contractual service margin representing the unearned profit in the contracts relating to services that will be provided under the contracts

Fulfilment cash flows within contract boundary

The fulfilment cash flows are the current unbiased and probability-weighted estimates of the present value of the future cash flows, including a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. In arriving at a probability-weighted mean, the Group considers a range of scenarios to establish a full range of possible outcomes incorporating all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort about the amount, timing and uncertainty of expected future cash flows. The estimates of future cash flows reflect conditions existing at the measurement date, including assumptions at that date about the future. The Group estimates expected future cash flows for a group of contracts at a portfolio level and allocates them to the groups in that portfolio in a systematic and rational way

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When estimating future cash flows, the Group includes all cash flows within the contract boundary including:

- * Premiums and any additional cash flows resulting from those premiums
- * Reported claims that have not yet been paid, claims incurred but not yet reported, future claims expected to arise from the policy and potential cash inflows from recoveries on future claims covered by existing insurance contracts
- * An allocation of insurance acquisition cash flows attributable to the portfolio to which the issued contract belongs
- * Claim handling costs
- * Maintenance costs including recurring commissions expected to be paid to intermediaries for services (recurring commissions that are insurance acquisition cash flows, are treated as such in the estimate of future cash flows)
- * Transaction - based taxes e.g VAT
- * An allocation of fixed and variable overheads directly attributable to the fulfilment of insurance contracts including overhead costs such as accounting, human resources, information technology and support, legal, internal audit & control, PPE depreciation, rent, and utilities and maintenance.

The Company incorporate, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort about the amount, timing and uncertainty of those future cash flows. The Company estimates the probabilities and amounts of future payments under existing contracts based on information obtained, including:

- * Information about claims already reported by policyholders
- * Other information about the known or estimated characteristics of the insurance contracts
- * Historical data about the Company's own experience, supplemented, when necessary, with data from other sources. Historical data is adjusted to reflect current conditions.

The measurement of fulfilment cash flows includes insurance acquisition cash flows which are allocated as a portion of premium to profit or loss (through insurance revenue) over the period of the contract in a systematic and rational way on the basis of the passage of time.

5.7 Discount Rate

The Group measures the time value of money using discount rates that reflect the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts and the characteristics of the cash flows, consistent with observable current market prices.

In determining discount rates for cash flows, the Group uses the bottom-up approach to estimate discount rates starting from a risk-free rate with similar characteristics. Risk free rates are determined by reference to the yields of highly liquid FGN Bonds.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The Group measures the compensation it would require for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows arising from insurance contracts, other than financial risk, separately as an adjustment for non-financial risk.

For the purpose of 2022 AFS IFRS 17 closing valuation of Insurance Assets and Liabilities , the Group uses the quantile techniques approach in estimating the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. For future valuation, the cost of capital method will be use in estimating the risk adjustment.

5.8 Contractual Service Margin (CSM)

The CSM is a component of the overall carrying amount of a group of insurance contract representing unearned profit that the Group will recognize as it provides insurance contract services over the coverage period.

At initial recognition, the Group measures the CSM as an amount that, unless a group of insurance contract is onerous, results in no gains recognized in profit or loss arising from:

- * The expected fulfilment cash flows of the group
- * The amount of any derecognized asset for insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to the group
- * Any other asset or liability previously recognized for cash flows related to the group
- * Any cash flows that have already arisen on the contracts as of that date

If a group of contract is onerous, the Group recognizes a loss on initial recognition. This results in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows, and the CSM of the group being nil. A loss component is recognized for any loss on initial recognition of the group of insurance contracts.

The Group determine at initial recognition the group's coverage units. The Group then allocates the group's CSM based on the coverage units provided in the period.

General Model - Subsequent Measurement

In estimating the total future fulfilment cash flows , the Group distinguishes between those relating to already incurred claims and those relating to future service. At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts will reflect a current estimate of the liability for remaining coverage (LRC) as at that date and a current estimate of the liability for incurred claims (LIC).

The LRC represents the Group's obligation to investigate and pay valid claims under existing contracts for insured events that have not yet occurred, amounts that relate to other insurance contract services not yet provided and other amounts not related to insurance contract services that have not yet been transferred to the LIC

The LRC comprised of:

- a) the fulfilment cash flows relating to future service
- b) the CSM yet to be earned and
- c) any outstanding premiums for insurance contract services already provided

The LIC includes the Group's liability to pay valid claims for insured events that have already incurred, other incurred insurance expenses arising from past coverage service and the liability for claims incurred but not yet reported. The current estimate of LIC comprises the fulfilment cash flows related to current and past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

Changes in fulfilment cash flows

At the end of each reporting period, the Group updates the fulfilment cash flows for both LIC and LRC to reflect the current estimates of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows, as well as discount rates.

Adjustments to the CSM

The changes in fulfilment cash flows are considered to be related to future service and adjust the CSM of the group of insurance contracts

The following adjustments do not relate to future service and thus do not adjust the CSM:

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- * Changes in fulfilment cash flows for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk and changes thereof
- * Changes in the fulfilment cash flows relating to the LIC
- * Adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows)

Any further increase in fulfilment cash flows relating to future coverage are recognized in profit or loss as they occur, increasing the loss component of the group of insurance contracts. Any subsequent decrease in fulfilment cash flows related to future coverage do not adjust the CSM until the loss component of the group is fully reversed through profit or loss

At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amount of the CSM for a group of insurance contracts is the carrying amount at the beginning of the period adjusted for:

- * The effect of any new contracts added to the group
- * The changes in fulfilment cash flows related to future service, except:
 - * Increase in fulfilment cash flows that exceed the carrying amount of the CSM, giving rise to a loss that results in the group of contracts becoming onerous or more onerous
 - * Decrease in fulfilment cash flows that reverse a previously recognized loss on a group of onerous contracts
- * The effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM
- * The amount recognized as insurance revenue because of the transfer of insurance contract services in the period, determined by the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period over the current and remaining coverage period

Recognition of the CSM in profit or loss

An amount of the CSM is release to profit or loss in each period during which the insurance contract services are provided

In determining the amount of the CSM to be release in each period, the Group follows three steps:

- * Determine the total number of coverage units in the group. The amount of coverage units in the group is determined by considering the quantity of benefits provided under the contract and the expected coverage period for each contract
- * Allocate the CSM at the end of the period (before any of it is release to profit or loss to reflect the insurance contract services provided in the period) equally to each of the coverage units provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future
- * Recognized in profit or loss the amount of CSM allocated to the coverage units provided during the period

The number of coverage units change as insurance contract services are provided, contracts expire and new contracts are added to the group. The total number of coverage units depends on the expected duration of the obligations that the group has from its contracts.

By determining a number of coverage units, the Group exercises judgement in estimating the likelihood of insured events occurring and policyholder behaviour to the extent that they affect expected period of coverage in the group, the different levels of service offered across periods and the quantity of benefits provided under a contract

Premium Allocation Approach

This is a simplification of the general model. The Group applies the PAA to the measurement of non-life insurance contracts with a coverage period of each contract in the group of one year or less.

Contracts with coverage period above one year which are not immediately eligible for the PAA, will be subjected to a PAA eligibility by assessing the expected LRC cashflows under both the PAA and General Model approaches. However, there is no material difference in the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage between PAA and the General Model, therefore, these qualify for PAA.

On initial recognition, the Group measures the carrying amount of the Liability for remaining coverage for insurance contracts held as the premiums received - Gross Written Premium. At subsequent measurement, the LRC is effectively the unearned premium reserve (UPR) under IFRS 4 less the deferred acquisition costs (DAC). Unlike IFRS 4, DAC will not be presented as an asset under IFRS 17. It is instead reflected in the overall insurance contract liability for remaining coverage, without being identified as a separate component in the Statement of Financial Position.

5.9 Premium Experience Adjustment

Where premium experience adjustments relate to current/past service and are treated at the end of the period, this will be immediately recognized in the P&L as insurance revenue.

Insurance acquisition cash flows

IFRS 17 defines insurance acquisition cash flows as cash flows arising from the costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs. These include direct and indirect costs incurred in originating insurance contracts, including cashflows related to unsuccessful efforts to obtain new business.

Under the PAA, an entity can choose to immediately expense insurance acquisition cash flows in the P&L , when incurred if and only if each insurance contract in a group has a coverage period of one year or less.

Sunu Assurances has opted not to expense acquisition cash flows immediately when incurred. Alternatively, an entity can recognize insurance acquisition cash flows in the measurement of liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and amortize insurance acquisition cash flows in the P&L (systematically - in line with earning pattern of premium revenue OR passage of time. Sunu Assurances has adopted the method to amortize insurance acquisition cash flows in the P&L in line with earning pattern of premium revenue OR passage of time

The existing IFRS 4 approach is to recognize a separate deferred acquisition cost (DAC) assets for costs associated with writing new insurance contracts (e. g. commission paid to brokers). Under IFRS 17 , if acquisition costs are paid before the related insurance groups are recognized, an entity shall recognize an asset. These assets are derecognized when the group of insurance contracts are recognized. If insurance acquisition cash flows are expected to be paid after the related group is recognized, then they are included as part of the measurement of insurance contracts (LRC).

IFRS 17 allows for the deferral of acquisition costs to smooth out the recognition of profits. Paid acquisition costs are an asset that is amortized or derecognized when they are included in the measurement of the related group of insurance contracts. Sunu Assurances has chosen to defer all insurance acquisition cash flows and recognize them over the coverage period of contracts or groups they are attributed to. Therefore, acquisition costs and related revenue are recognize over the same periods and in the same pattern , based on the passage of time. Also, the expensing acquisition costs policy choice only applies for contracts with coverage period one year or less

For contracts measured under PAA in the Group, insurance acquisition costs comprise of costs:

- * that are directly attributable to individual contracts or group of contracts in a portfolio
- * that are not directly attributable to individual contracts but , directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs, with the costs being allocated to groups on a systematic and rationale method.

**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023**

5.10 Onerous contracts

The Group considers an insurance contract to be onerous if the expected fulfilment cash flows allocated to the contract, any previously recognized acquisition cash flows and any cash flows arising from the contract at the date of initial recognition in total result in a net cash outflow.

On initial recognition, the onerous assessment is done on an individual contract level assessing future expected cash flows on a probability-weighted basis including a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. Contracts expected on initial recognition to be loss-making are group together and such groups are measured and presented separately. Once contracts are allocated to a group, they are not re-allocated to another group, unless they are substantively modified.

On initial recognition, the CSM of the group of onerous contracts is nil and the group's measurement consists entirely of fulfilment cash flows. A net outflow expected from a group of contracts determined to be onerous is considered to be the group's loss component. It is initially calculated when the group is first considered to be onerous and is recognized at that date in profit or loss. The amount of the group's loss component is tracked for the purposes of presentation and subsequent measurement.

After the loss component is recognized, the Group allocates any subsequent changes in fulfilment cash flows of the LRC on a systematic basis between the loss component and the LRC excluding the loss component. For groups of onerous contracts, without direct participating features, the Group uses locked-in discount rates. They are determined at initial recognition to calculate the changes in the estimate of future cash flows relating to future service.

For all issued contracts, other than those accounted for applying the PAA, the subsequent changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the LRC to be allocated are:

- * Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk recognized in profit or loss representing release from risk in the period
- * Estimates of the present value of future cash flows for claims and expenses related from the LRC because of incurred insurance service expenses in the period.

For contracts that are measured under PAA, the assumption is that there are no onerous contracts at initial recognition, unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. If the measurement of the LIC result in a loss-making group, this does not translate to the LRC being onerous. In this case, the group will be assessed as to whether its LRC will be similar to the incurred experience and hence considered to be onerous.

If facts and circumstances indicate that a group of contracts is onerous during the coverage period, the onerous liability is calculated as the difference between:

- * the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage, and
 - * the FCF that relates to remaining coverage similar to what is needed under the GMM
- This difference is recognized as a loss and shall increase the liability for remaining coverage.

5.11 Measurement of Reinsurance Contracts Issued

Recognition

Proportional reinsurance contracts held will be first recognized on the later of the beginning of the coverage period of the reinsurance contract or the date that the first underlying insurance contract in the treaty is initially recognized.

For example, if we enter a surplus engineering reinsurance contract on 1 January, 2022 and the first engineering insurance policy in the treaty is written in February 2022, then the date of recognition of the surplus reinsurance contract will be February 2022. Though the contract agreement is in place in January, cashflows on the contract do not start until February.

Non-Proportionate reinsurance for example M&D, Fac and Liability Pool reinsurance coverage will be recognized at the beginning of the coverage period of the contract.

Reinsurance contracts held measured under PAA

All reinsurance contracts with contract boundaries not exceeding one year are automatically considered to meet PAA eligibility. Most of the Group's Surplus reinsurance contracts are immediately eligible for PAA as they are written on a clean-cut basis. At the end of the period, if there is change in reinsurer, the reinsurer will withdraw from the contract and the reinsurance held portfolio (including outstanding recoveries and ceded portion of unexpired premiums) is transferred to a new reinsurer.

A smaller number of surplus reinsurance contracts and Facultative contracts are written on an underwriting year basis. This basis extends the contract boundary beyond one year as coverage of contracts ceded to the treaty may continue even after the underwriting year has ended

For example, if an insurance contract inception in April 2022 and ceded to the Fire Surplus reinsurance treaty (which inception 1 January, 2022), the contract boundary extends till April 2023 when the insurance contract will expire. So, the contract boundary for the reinsurance contract is beyond one year i.e. 1 Jan 2022 - 30 April 2023

Where the reinsurance contracts held covers a group of onerous underlying insurance contracts, the Company adjusts the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage and recognizes a gain when, in the same period, it reports a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to a group. The recognition of this gain results in the recognition for the loss recovery component of the asset for the remaining coverage of a group of reinsurance contracts held.

Modification and Derecognition

The Group derecognizes the original contract and recognizes the modified contract as a new contract. If the terms of insurance contracts are modified and the following conditions are met:

- * If the modified terms were included at contract inception and the Group would have concluded that the modified contract is outside of the scope of IFRS 17
 - Results in a different insurance contract due to separating components from the host contract
 - Results in a substantially different contract boundary
 - Would be included in a different group of contracts
- * The original contract was accounted for applying the PAA, but the modified contract no longer meets the PAA eligibility criteria for that approach

If the contract modification meets any of the conditions, the Group performs all assessments applicable at initial recognition, derecognizes the original contract and recognizes the new modified contract as if it was entered for the first time. If the contract modification does not meet any of the conditions, the Group treats the effect of the modification as changes in the estimates of fulfilment cash flows.

For insurance contracts accounted for applying the PAA, the Company adjusts insurance revenue prospectively from the time of the contract modification.

The Company derecognizes an insurance contract when, and only when the contract is:

- * Extinguished (when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled)
- * Modified and the derecognition criteria are met

When the Group derecognizes an insurance contract from within a group of contracts, it

- * Adjusts the fulfilment cash flows allocated to the group to eliminate the present value of the future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to the rights and obligations that have been derecognized from the group
- * Adjust the CSM of the group for the change in the fulfilment cash flows (unless it relates to the increase or reversal of the loss component)

* Adjusts the number of coverage units for expected remaining insurance contract services to reflect the coverage units derecognized from the group and recognizes in profit or loss in the period the amount of CSM based on that adjusted number.

When the Group derecognizes an insurance contract due to modification, it derecognizes the original insurance contract and recognizes a new one. The Group adjusts the CSM of the group from which the modified contract has been derecognized for the difference between the change in the carrying amount of the group as a result of adjustment to fulfilment cash flows due to derecognition and the premium the Group would have charged had it entered into a contract with equivalent terms as the new contract at the date of the contract modification, less any additional premium actually charged for the modification.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

6 Presentation

The Group has presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position the carrying amount of portfolio of insurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities and the portfolio of reinsurance contracts held that are assets and those that are liabilities

6.1 Insurance Revenue

As the Group provides insurance services under a group of insurance contracts issued, it reduces its LRC and recognizes insurance revenue, which is measured at the amount of consideration the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services

For groups of insurance contracts measured under the General Model, insurance revenue consists of the sum of the changes in LRC due to:

* The insurance service expenses incurred in the period measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the period, excluding :

- Amounts allocated to the loss component
- Repayments of investment components
- Amounts that relate to transaction-based taxes collected on behalf of third parties
- Insurance acquisition expenses
- Amounts relating to risk adjustment for non-financial risk

* The changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding

- Changes that relate to future service that adjust the CSM
- Amounts allocated to the loss component

* The amount of CSM for the services provided in the period

Insurance revenue also includes the portion of premiums that relate to recovering those insurance acquisition cash flows included in the insurance service expenses in each period.

Both amounts are measured in a systematic way on the basis of the passage of time.

When applying the PAA, the Group recognizes insurance revenue for the period based on the passage of time by allocating expected premium receipts including premium experience adjustments to each period of service

6.2 Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses arising from a group of insurance contracts issued comprises:

- * Changes in the LIC related to claims and expenses incurred in the period
- * Changes in the LIC related to claims and expenses incurred in prior period (related to past service)
- * Other directly attributable insurance service expenses incurred in the period
- * Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows, which is recognized at the same amount in insurance service expenses
- * Loss component of onerous groups of contracts initially recognizes in the period
- * Changes in the LRC related to future service that do not adjust the CSM , because they are changes in the loss components of onerous groups of contracts

6.3 Income or expenses from Reinsurance Contracts Held

The Group presents income or expenses from a group of reinsurance contracts held in profit or loss for the period separately. Income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held are split into the following two amounts:

- * Amount recovered from reinsurers
- * An allocation of the premium paid

The Group presents cash flows as a result of claims as part of the amount recovered from reinsurers. Ceding commission emanating from reinsurance ceded are presented as a deduction in the premiums to be paid to the reinsurer which is then allocated to profit or loss

The Group establishes a loss recovery component of the asset for the remaining coverage for a group of reinsurance contracts held. This depicts the recovery of losses recognized on the initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to a group . The loss recovery component adjusts the CSM of the group of reinsurance contracts held. The loss recovery component is then adjusted to reflect:

- * Changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the underlying insurance contracts that relate to future service and do not adjust the CSM of the respective groups to which the underlying insurance contracts belong to.
- * Reversals of loss recovery component to the extent those reversals are not changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the group of reinsurance contracts held
- * Allocations of the loss recovery component against the amounts recovered from reinsurers reported in line with the associated reinsured incurred claims or expenses

When applying the PAA, the Group does not discount the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and financial risk for non-life policies with a coverage period of one year or less. For those claims that the Group expects to be paid within one year or less from the date of incurrence, the Group does not adjust future cash flows for time value of money and the effects of financial risks. However, claims expected to take more than one year to settle are discounted applying the discount rate at the time the incurred claims is initially recognized.

7 Contracts existing at transition date

On transition date, 1 January, 2022, the Group:

- * Has identified, recognized and measured each group of insurance contracts as if IFRS 17 had always applied
- * Has identified, recognized and measured assets for insurance acquisition cash flows as if IFRS 17 had always applied.
- * Derecognized any existing balances that would not exist had IFRS 17 always applied
- * Recognized any resulting net difference in equity

In determining the appropriate transition approach, the following were considered:

- * the coverage period of the in-force policies
- * the availability of historical data and assumptions driving measurement and the ability to obtain these without undue cost and effort

8 Full Retrospective approach

On transition to IFRS 17, the Group applied the full retrospective approach.

The Group has applied the full retrospective approach on transition to all non-life short-term business in force at the transition date.

**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023**

9 REINSURANCE EXPENSES

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

10 COMMISSION INCOME

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

11 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.

12 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.

13 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.

(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.

14 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.

15 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.

16 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 dilutive potential ordinary shares.

17 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.

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

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023

19 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 and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER, 2023
(IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTES	Group Dec 2023	Group Dec 2022 Restated	Group 1 Jan 2022 Restated	Company Dec 2023	Company Dec 2022 Restated	Company 1 Jan 2022 Restated
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	1	8,196,577	4,506,236	3,108,858	7,682,159	3,732,292	2,890,949
Financial assets							
- At fair value through profit or loss	2.1	131,983	89,303	98,437	59,902	35,933	40,465
- At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	2.2	1,272	1,251	1,483	1,272	1,251	1,483
- At Amortised cost	2.3	0	0	209,071	0	0	209,071
Insurance contract assets	3	828,855	852,201	530,496	114,264	64,769	5,205
Reinsurance contract assets	4	2,136,278	1,575,760	1,765,208	2,136,278	1,575,760	1,765,208
Deferred acquisition costs	5	434,095	285,135	215,137	434,095	285,135	215,137
Prepayments and other receivables	6	691,748	543,061	698,421	398,267	431,577	443,501
Investment in subsidiaries	7	-	-	-	677,045	677,045	677,045
Investment properties	8	414,592	410,870	403,491	355,875	354,969	347,590
Intangible assets	9	520,551	606,503	654,740	532,465	579,740	617,005
Property, plant and equipment	10	3,956,245	3,914,049	3,930,933	3,401,945	3,418,692	3,429,197
Right of use asset	10.1.1	13,300	16,696	-	-	-	-
Statutory deposit	11	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000
Total assets		17,640,496	13,116,064	11,931,274	16,108,567	11,472,162	10,956,856
Liabilities							
Insurance contract liabilities	12	5,064,173	3,983,827	3,450,536	5,064,173	3,983,827	3,450,536
Trade payables	13	389,859	62,720	163,682	373,605	62,720	163,682
Other payables	14	1,311,860	1,052,623	723,559	677,052	207,681	460,352
Deposit for shares	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax liabilities	16	306,108	113,572	110,054	241,093	54,572	76,078
Deferred tax	17	119,714	119,714	119,790	48,775	48,775	48,851
Total liabilities		7,191,715	5,332,456	4,567,621	6,404,698	4,357,574	4,199,499
EQUITY							
Paid up share capital	18	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400	2,905,400
Share premium	19	2,453,326	2,453,326	2,453,326	2,453,326	2,453,326	2,453,326
Contingency reserves	20	1,676,934	1,432,092	1,258,875	1,676,934	1,432,092	1,258,875
Revaluation reserves	21	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089
Fair value reserve	22	(417)	(439)	(282)	(417)	(439)	(282)
Retained earnings	23	3,060,271	650,428	420,515	2,605,537	261,120	76,949
Non controlling interest	24	10,158,603	7,503,896	7,100,923	9,703,869	7,114,588	6,757,357
Total Equity		10,448,781	7,783,608	7,363,653	9,703,869	7,114,588	6,757,357
Total liabilities and equity		17,640,496	13,116,064	11,931,274	16,108,567	11,472,162	10,956,856

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on January 29, 2024 and signed on its behalf by:



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



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

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER , 2023
(IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTES	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Insurance Revenue	25	9,369,378	7,151,765	2,635,339	2,634,477
Insurance Service Expenses	26	(5,218,086)	(3,722,896)	(1,031,884)	(1,587,221)
Net Expenses from Reinsurance Contract	27	(1,089,680)	(1,043,281)	(542,475)	(503,571)
Insurance service result		3,061,612	2,385,588	1,060,980	543,685
Profit from concessionary arrangement		11,896	(5,590)	3,893	27,678
Net income from non-insurance subsidiaries	31	177,925	171,051	(70,306)	42,693
Investment income	32	600,730	364,885	156,000	101,440
Net realised gain/(loss) on financial assets	2.1b	-	-	-	-
Net realised gain/(loss) on FA at Amortized cost		-	41	-	41
Net fair value (loss) on financial assets	33	42,680	(9,134)	12,113	10,062
Other operating income	34	2,652,751	320,237	897,670	181,159
Employee benefit expenses		(1,054,151)	(860,701)	(286,013)	(232,438)
Impairment loss	35	(156,570)	(3,613)	14,445	18,701
Other operating expenses	36	(2,078,773)	(1,679,498)	(654,302)	(552,034)
Results of operating activities		3,258,100	683,266	1,134,480	140,987
Finance costs	37	(1,828)	(749)	(394)	(749)
Profit/(loss) before tax		3,256,272	682,517	1,134,086	140,238
Income tax expense		(310,696)	(177,527)	(143,042)	6,902
Profit/(loss) for the period		2,945,574	504,990	991,044	147,140
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		2,900,414	460,253	977,627	134,533
Non-controlling interests		45,161	44,737	13,417	12,607
		2,945,574	504,990	991,044	147,140
Other comprehensive income:					
<i>Items within OCI that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>					
Loss on available for sale financial assets		-	(157)	-	(157)
<i>Items within OCI that may not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>					
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	(157)	-	(157)
Total comprehensive income for the period		2,945,574	504,833	991,044	146,983
Attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		2,900,414	460,096	977,627	134,376
Non-controlling interests		45,161	44,737	13,417	12,607
Total comprehensive income for the period		2,945,574	504,833	991,044	146,983
Earnings/(loss) per share:					
Basic Earnings / (loss) per share	38	49.9	8.7	16.8	3.1
Diluted Earnings/ (loss) per share	38	49.9	8.7	16.8	3.1

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER , 2023
(IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTES	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Insurance Revenue	39	7,212,910	5,320,840	2,181,289	1,458,187
Insurance Service Expenses	40	(3,830,254)	(2,760,402)	(871,742)	(734,497)
Net Expenses from Reinsurance Cor	41	(1,089,680)	(1,043,281)	(542,474)	(503,571)
Insurance service result		2,292,976	1,517,157	767,073	220,119
Profit from concessionary arrangement		11,896	(5,590)	3,893	27,678
Net income from non-insurance subs	43	-	-	-	-
Investment income	46	569,405	330,320	157,068	83,283
Net realised gain/(loss) on financial	2.1b	-	-	-	-
Net realised gain/(loss) on FA at Amortized cost			41		41
Net fair value (loss) on financial asse	47	23,968	(4,532)	10,230	2,326
Other operating income	48	2,570,606	316,544	825,243	184,204
Employee benefit expenses		(522,267)	(488,293)	(86,522)	(137,083)
Impairment loss	49	(156,570)	1,195	14,445	23,507
Other operating expenses	50	(1,791,262)	(1,184,055)	(636,483)	(296,016)
Results of operating activities		2,998,750	482,787	1,054,947	108,059
Finance costs	51	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		2,998,750	482,787	1,054,947	108,059
Income tax expense		(235,167)	(125,399)	(124,213)	10,903
Profit/(loss) for the period		2,763,583	357,388	930,734	118,962
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		2,763,583	357,388	930,734	118,962
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
		2,763,583	357,388	930,734	118,962
Other comprehensive income:					
<i>Items within OCI that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>					
;Losss on available for sale financial assets		-	(157)	-	-
<i>Items within OCI that may not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>					
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	(157)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		2,763,583	357,231	930,734	118,962
Attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		2,763,583	357,231	930,734	118,962
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		2,763,583	357,231	930,734	118,962
Earnings/(loss) per share:					
Basic Earnings /(loss) per share	52	47.6	6.2	16.0	2.0
Diluted Earnings/ (loss) per share	52	47.6	6.2	16.0	2.0

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER , 2023
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 2023	2,905,400	2,453,326	63,089	(439)	1,432,092	650,428	7,503,896	279,712	7,783,608
Total Comprehensive income for the period									
Profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	2,900,414	2,900,414	45,161	2,945,574
IFRS 17 Opening Transition						-	-	-	-
Transfer to contingency reserves	-	-	-	-	244,842	(244,842)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income:									
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	22	-	-	22	-	22
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	22	244,842	2,655,572	2,900,436	45,161	2,945,596
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity contributions by and distributions to owners									
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	(245,729)	(245,729)	(34,694)	(280,423)
Transfer from non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	(245,729)	(245,729)	(34,694)	(280,423)
Balance at 31 December, 2023	2,905,400	2,453,326	63,089	(417)	1,676,934	3,060,271	10,158,603	290,179	10,448,781
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	420,515	7,100,923	262,730	7,363,653
Total Comprehensive income for the period									
Profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	460,254	460,254	44,737	504,991
Transfer to contingency reserves	-	-	-	-	173,217	(173,217)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income:									
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	(157)	-	-	(157)	-	(157)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(157)	173,217	287,037	460,097	44,737	504,834
Prior year adjustment									
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity									
Increase in share capital & share premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	(57,124)	(57,124)	(27,755)	(84,879)
Transfer from non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	650,428	7,503,896	279,712	7,783,608

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

Company	Share capital	Share premium	Fair Value reserves	Revaluation reserves	Contingency reserves	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2023	2,905,400	2,453,326	(439)	63,089	1,432,092	261,120	7,114,588
Total Comprehensive income for the period							
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	2,763,583	2,763,583
IFRS 17 Opening Transition							
Transfer to contingency reserves	-	-	-	-	244,842	(244,842)	-
Other comprehensive income:							
Fair value adjustment		-	22	-	-	-	22.00
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	22	-	244,842	2,518,741	2,763,605
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity							
contributions by and distributions to owners						(174,324)	(174,324)
Dividend Paid							
Increase in share capital and share premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	(174,324)	(174,324)
Balance at 31 December 2023	2,905,400	2,453,326	(417)	63,089	1,676,934	2,605,537	9,703,869
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	76,949	6,757,357
Total Comprehensive income for the period							
Profit/Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	357,388	357,388
Transfer to contingency reserves	-	-	-	-	173,217	(173,217)	-
Other comprehensive income:							
Fair value adjustment		-	157	-	-	157	157
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(157)	-	173,217	184,171	357,231
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity							
contributions by and distributions to owners							
Increase in share capital and share premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	2,905,400	2,453,326	(439)	63,089	1,432,092	261,120	7,114,588

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER , 2023
(IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

	NOTES	Group 2023	Group 2022	Company 2023	Company 2022
Premium received from policy holders		10,217,693	7,899,782	8,060,808	5,593,705
Deposit for premium		238,004	51,099	238,004	51,099
Commission received		521,253	299,514	521,253	299,514
Receipt from reinsurance recovery		955,650	498,316	955,650	498,316
Claims paid		(3,311,288)	(2,266,285)	(2,080,968)	(1,470,846)
Commission paid		(1,579,841)	(1,059,042)	(1,436,006)	(1,059,042)
Maintenance cost		(343,487)	(413,055)	(329,810)	(246,000)
Reinsurance premium paid		(2,802,521)	(1,852,887)	(2,802,521)	(1,852,887)
Other operating income		133,870	62,373	58,276	56,673
Operating costs and payment to employees		(2,944,866)	(2,008,396)	(2,062,886)	(1,355,481)
Tax paid		(82,658)	(136,664)	(13,144)	(109,560)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		1,001,809	1,074,755	1,108,656	405,491
Cash flows from investing activities					
Additions to investment in subsidiaries		-	-	-	-
Additions to Investment properties		(3,722)	(7,379)	(906)	(7,379)
Additions to Intangible assets	9	(2,008)	(23,916)	(2,008)	(11,909)
Rental income		44,971	27,764	38,573	20,196
Interest income received		430,792	250,886	412,294	226,589
Proceeds from claims salvages		86,290	25,757	86,290	25,757
Disposal of Financial assets at amortised costs		-	209,112	-	209,112
Dividend received		77,101	58,359	72,728	58,359
Exchange gain		2,512,179	-	2,512,179	-
Proceeds from disposal of Property Plant & Equipment		-	61,416	-	61,145
Additions to property, plant and equipment	10	(176,648)	(188,136)	(103,614)	(146,017)
Additions to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	-	-	-
Addition to Financial assets at amortised costs		-	-	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	-	-	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		2,968,955	413,863	3,015,536	435,853
Cash flows from financing activities					
Cost of private placement		-	-	-	-
Payment of lease liability		-	(6,361)	-	-
Dividend Paid		(280,423)	(84,879)	(174,324)	-
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(280,423)	(91,240)	(174,324)	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash		3,690,341	1,397,378	3,949,867	841,343
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward		4,506,236	3,108,858	3,732,292	2,890,949
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward		8,196,577	4,506,236	7,682,159	3,732,292

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN Naira

1.0 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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 Dec 2023	Group Dec 2022	Group 1 Jan 2022	Company Dec 2023	Company Dec 2022	Company 1 Jan 2022
Cash in hand	0	153	292	0	0	26
Cash at bank	1,014,010	693,183	354,895	573,473	318,564	171,899
Placements with financial institutions	7,191,408	3,816,609	2,758,515	7,117,343	3,417,252	2,723,866
	8,205,418	4,509,945	3,113,702	7,690,816	3,735,816	2,895,791
Less: Impairment on placements	(8,841)	(3,709)	(4,844)	(8,657)	(3,524)	(4,842)
	8,196,577	4,506,236	3,108,858	7,682,159	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.

Cash and bank overdrafts include the following for the purposes of the cash flow statement:

Cash at bank and in hand	8,196,577	4,506,236	3,108,858	7,682,159	3,732,292	2,890,949
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8,196,577	4,506,236	3,108,858	7,682,159	3,732,292	2,890,949

2.0 FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Group's financial assets are summarized below by measurement category in the table below:

2.1 - At fair value through profit or loss	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:						
Quoted shares	131,983	89,303	98,437	59,902	35,933	40,465
2.1a Details of fair value through profit or loss						
Opening balance	89,303	98,437	92,777	35,933	40,465	42,688
Purchases during the period	-	-	7,675	-	-	-
Disposal during the period	-	-	(8,212)	-	-	(8,212)
Net fair value gain/(loss)	42,680	(9,134)	6,197	23,969	(4,532)	5,989
Closing balance	131,983	89,303	98,437	59,902	35,933	40,465
2.1b Realised gain/(loss) from disposal of Fair value through profit or loss financial assets						
Fair value of consideration received	-	-	7,837	-	-	7,837
less: fair value of financial assets sold	-	-	(8,212)	-	-	(8,212)
	-	-	(375)	-	-	(375)
2.2 - At fair value through other comprehensive income	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
Trustbond mortgage bank	1,272	1,251	1,483	1,272	1,251	1,483
	1,272	1,251	1,483	1,272	1,251	1,483
Fair value as at January 1	1,251	1,483	1,931	1,251	1,483	1,931
Fair value gain	21	(232)	(448)	21	(232)	(448)
	1,272	1,251	1,483	1,272	1,251	1,483
2.3 - Held at Amortised cost	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
FGN Treasury bills	-	-	209,112	-	-	209,112
FGN Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
CBN Special bills	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	209,112	-	-	209,112
Less: impairment	-	-	(41)	-	-	(41)
	-	-	209,071	-	-	209,071

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

	896,512.94					
3.0 INSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS	Group Dec 2023	Group Dec 2022	Group 1 Jan 2022	Company Dec 2023	Company Dec 2022	Company 1 Jan 2022
Insurance receivables (see below)	114,264	64,769	5,205	114,264	64,769	5,205
Other trade receivables	782,249	851,440	588,924	-	-	-
Less: Provision for impairment:						
Insurance receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other trade receivables	(67,658)	(64,008)	(63,633)	-	-	-
TRADE RECEIVABLES	828,855	852,201	530,496	114,264	64,769	5,205

3.1 The make up of the insurance receivables are as follows:

	Group Dec 2023	Group Dec 2022	Group 1 Jan 2022	Company Dec 2023	Company Dec 2022	Company 1 Jan 2022
Brokers	114,264	57,743	5,205	114,264	57,743	5,205
Coinsurance	-	7,026	-	-	7,026	-
Agents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	114,264	64,769	5,205	114,264	64,769	5,205

4.0 REINSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS

	Group Dec 2023	Group Dec 2022	Group 1 Jan 2022	Company Dec 2023	Company Dec 2022	Company 1 Jan 2022
		Restated	Restated		Restated	Restated
Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims	756,715	640,503	897,456	756,715	640,503	897,456
Reinsurers' share of IBNR	75,672	236,004	216,462	75,672	236,004	216,462
Reinsurers' share of claims paid	272,640	66,484	106,909	272,640	66,484	106,909
IFRS 17 Adjustments-Loss recovery component	565	565	-	565	565	-
IFRS 17 Adjustments-Risks adjustment	39,335	39,335	44,260	39,335	39,335	44,260
Prepaid re-insurance	991,353	592,870	500,121	991,353	592,870	500,121
	2,136,278	1,575,760	1,765,208	2,136,278	1,575,760	1,765,208
	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022

The movement in prepaid reinsurance is as follows:

Balance at January 1	592,870	500,121	302,113	592,870	500,121	302,113
Additions during the period	2,802,521	1,821,419	1,527,283	2,802,521	1,821,419	1,527,283
Released in the period	(2,403,473)	(1,728,670)	(1,329,275)	(2,403,473)	(1,728,670)	(1,329,275)
Loss recovery component	565	565	-	565	565	-
Closing balance	992,483	593,435	500,121	992,483	593,435	500,121

(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.

5.0 DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS

This represents commission on unearned premium relating to the unexpired tenure of risk and the movement in deferred acquisition costs is as follows:

	Group Dec 2023	Group Dec 2022	Group 1 Jan 2022	Company Dec 2023	Company Dec 2022	Company 1 Jan 2022
At 1 January	285,135	215,137	157,227	285,135	215,137	157,227
Additions in the period	1,522,871	1,059,085	917,875	1,522,871	1,059,085	917,875
Expensed during the period	(1,373,911)	(998,753)	(850,299)	(1,373,911)	(998,753)	(850,299)
IFRS 17 Adjustments	-	9,666	(9,666)	-	9,666	(9,666)
Closing balance	434,095	285,135	215,137	434,095	285,135	215,137

Deferred policies acquisition expenses will be recognized as an expense within 12 months after the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

6.0 OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENT	Group	Group	Group	Company	Company	Company
	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
Other receivables (Note 6.1)	77,223	126,398	240,340	55,723	104,708	146,377
Due from related companies (Note 6.2)	50,828	64,113	34,887	43,588	64,113	34,887
Due from Equity Resort hotel (Note 6.3)	350,246	338,589	401,125	267,943	256,285	236,518
Prepayments - staff	3,043	3,066	7,935	3,043	3,066	7,935
Prepayments - others	267,872	44,408	57,780	85,434	29,018	57,780
	749,212	576,574	742,067	455,731	457,190	483,497
Less: Impairment	(57,464)	(33,513)	(43,646)	(57,464)	(25,613)	(39,996)
	691,748	543,061	698,421	398,267	431,577	443,501
Current	398,966	237,985	340,942	187,788	200,905	246,979
Non-current	350,246	338,589	401,125	267,943	256,285	236,518
6.1 OTHER RECEIVABLES						
Investment receivables	7,403	7,403	3,315	7,403	7,403	3,315
Withholding tax receivables	73,141	77,522	85,078	63,998	70,012	85,078
Sundry receivables	150,358	150,017	260,491	138,002	135,837	166,528
	230,902	234,942	348,884	209,402	213,252	254,921
Less: Impairment	(153,679)	(108,544)	(108,544)	(153,679)	(108,544)	(108,544)
	77,223	126,398	240,340	55,723	104,708	146,377
6.2 DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES						
Equity Micro Life Insurance Company Limited	2,062	2,062	2,062	2,062	2,062	2,062
Sunu Assurance Limited, Ghana	31,665	33,989	27,334	31,665	33,989	27,334
EA Capital Management Limited	9,073	20,058	-	1,834	20,058	-
Sunu Assurances vie Cotedivoie	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunu Health Nigeria Limited	1,669	1,645	609	1,669	1,645	609
Equity Assurance Limited, Liberia	6,359	6,359	4,882	6,359	6,359	4,882
	50,828	64,113	34,887	43,588	64,113	34,887
6.3 DUE FROM EQUITY RESORT HOTEL LIMITED						
	Group	Group	Group	Company	Company	Company
	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
At 1 January	338,588	401,125	248,771	256,285	236,518	166,468
Reimbursable expenses incurred	2,762	(50,945)	144,811	2,762	31,358	62,507
Repayment during the period	(3,000)	(6,001)	(4,000)	(3,000)	(6,001)	(4,000)
Profit/(loss) from concessionary arrangement	11,896	(5,590)	11,543	11,896	(5,590)	11,543
Closing balance	350,246	338,588	401,125	267,943	256,285	236,518
7 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES						
	Group	Group	Group	Company	Company	Company
	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
EA Capital Management Limited	-	-	-	278,294	278,294	278,294
Sunu Health Nigeria Limited (formerly Managed HealthCare Services Limited (MHS))	-	-	-	398,751	398,751	398,751
	-	-	-	677,045	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-23	Dec-22	1 Jan 2022
EA Capital Management Limited	Asset management	100	100	100
Sunu Health Nigeria Limited (formerly Managed HealthCare Services Limited (MHS))	Health management	67.3	67.3	67.3

- 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.

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONT'D)

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

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 174B Murtala Muhammed Way, Adekunle Bus-Stop, Ayodele street Junction, Ebute Metta, Lagos, Nigeria and twelve branches across major cities in Nigeria.

8 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Group Dec 2023	Group Dec 2022	Group 1 Jan 2022	Company Dec 2023	Company Dec 2022	Company 1 Jan 2022
Balance at 1 January	410,870	403,491	397,901	354,969	347,590	342,000
Additions	3,722	7,379	5,590	906	7,379	5,590
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	414,592	410,870	403,491	355,875	354,969	347,590

The investment properties are being held as follows:

Investment properties held by the Company:	355,875	354,969	347,591	355,875	354,969	347,590
Investment properties held by EA Capital	58,716	55,900	55,900	-	-	-
	414,592	410,870	403,491	355,875	354,969	347,590

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 within the neighbourhood.

9 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Group Dec 2023	Group Dec 2022	Group 1 Jan 2022	Company Dec 2023	Company Dec 2022	Company 1 Jan 2022
COST						
Balance at 1 January	1,352,148	1,328,232	1,295,823	1,260,026	1,248,117	1,245,242
Additions	2,008	23,916	32,409	2,008	11,909	2,875
Closing balance	1,354,156	1,352,148	1,328,232	1,262,034	1,260,026	1,248,117
ACCUMMULATED AMORTISATION						
Balance at 1 January	745,645	673,492	611,497	680,286	631,112	581,998
Amortisation charge for the period	87,960	72,153	61,995	49,283	49,174	49,114
Closing balance	833,605	745,645	673,492	729,569	680,286	631,112
Carrying value	520,551	606,503	654,740	532,465	579,740	617,005

The closing net book of the intangible assets comprises the following:

Computer Software	2,125	40,947	42,054	14,039	14,184	4,319
Leasehold improvements on Equity Resort hotels	518,426	565,556	612,686	518,426	565,556	612,686

The Parent company was granted a concession right in 2010 by the Ogun state Government to manage the affair of Equity resort hotel, Ijebu-ode for the 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.

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FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Contd)
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

10.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (GROUP)

	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Furniture and Fittings	ICT Equipment	Bill Board	Total	
COST									
At 1 January 2023	1,199,812	2,506,693	177,767	644,777	83,955	83,603	15,090	4,711,697	
Additions	-	1,903	39,150	120,612	8,027	6,956	-	176,648	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
At 31 Dec 2023	1,199,812	2,508,596	216,917	765,389	91,982	90,559	15,090	4,888,345	
At 1 January 2022	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	-	-	(1,570)	(67,816)	-	(1,810)	-	(71,196)	
At 31 Dec 2022	1,199,812	2,506,693	177,766	644,778	83,955	83,603	15,090	4,711,697	
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION									
At 1 January 2023	-	133,158	133,934	368,805	65,674	53,793	7,609	762,973	
Charge for the period	-	46,263	15,825	89,430	7,732	7,161	2,716	169,127	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
At 31 Dec 2023	-	179,421	149,759	458,235	73,406	60,954	10,325	932,100	
At 1 January 2022	-	87,456	124,994	338,130	58,405	49,344	5,495	663,824	
Charge for the period	-	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 Dec 2022	-	133,159	134,317	402,890	65,689	53,984	7,609	797,648	
CARRYING VALUE									
At 31 Dec 2023	1,199,812	2,329,175	67,158	307,154	18,576	29,604	4,765	3,956,245	
At 31 Dec, 2022	1,199,812	2,373,534	43,449	241,888	18,266	29,619	7,481	3,914,049	
At 31 December, 2021	1,199,812	2,386,970	31,734	270,868	16,990	19,643	4,916	3,930,933	
							Group	Group	
10.1.1 Right of use Asset								Dec 2023	Dec 2022
At 1 January, 2023								16,979	16,979
Additions								-	-
At 31 Dec, 2023								16,979	16,979
Accumulated Depreciation:									
At 1 January, 2023								283	283
Charge for the year								3,396	-
At 31 Dec, 2023								3,679	283
Carrying amount									
At 31 Dec, 2023								13,300	16,696

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FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Contd)
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10.2 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (COMPANY)

	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Office Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	ICT Equipment	Bill Board	Total
COST								
At 1 January 2023	1,199,812	2,061,218	83,346	436,230	54,904	83,603	15,090	3,934,203
Additions	-	1,903	31,736	55,777	7,242	6,956	-	103,614
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 Dec 2023	1,199,812	2,063,121	115,082	492,007	62,146	90,559	15,090	4,037,817
At 1 January 2022	1,199,812	2,028,950	75,972	424,800	49,566	68,219	10,411	3,857,730
Additions	-	32,268	7,163	79,247	5,548	17,112	4,679	146,017
Disposals	-	-	-	(67,816)	-	(1,727)	-	(69,543)
At 31 Dec 2022	1,199,812	2,061,218	83,135	436,231	55,114	83,604	15,090	3,934,204
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION								
At 1 January 2023	-	85,245	64,873	261,134	43,507	53,143	7,609	515,511
Charge for the period	-	41,247	6,376	59,115	3,746	7,161	2,716	120,361
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 Dec 2023	-	126,492	71,249	320,249	47,253	60,304	10,325	635,872
At 1 January 2022	-	44,558	61,433	227,833	40,600	48,614	5,495	428,533
Additions	-	40,687	3,251	44,074	3,097	6,083	2,114	99,306
Disposals	-	-	-	(10,773)	-	(1,554)	-	(12,327)
At 31 Dec 2022	-	85,245	64,684	261,134	43,697	53,143	7,609	515,512
CARRYING VALUE								
At 31 Dec 2023	1,199,812	1,936,629	43,833	171,758	14,893	30,255	4,765	3,401,945
At 31 Dec, 2022	1,199,812	1,975,973	18,451	175,097	11,417	30,461	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

10.2.1 Valuation of properties

Land and building held by Sunu Assurances Plc was independently valued by Timothy Oyeyemi & Partners, Estate surveyors and valuers with FRC/2015/NIESV/00000004761 on December 29, 2023 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.

10.2.2 Assets pledged as

None of the Company's property, plant and equipment was pledged as security for facility.

10.2.3 Capital commitment

The Group had no commitments for capital expenditure as at the statement of financial position date (2023: Nil) and no borrowing costs was capitalised in the current period (2023: Nil)

10.2.4 There were no impairment losses recognized during the period (2023:Nil).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONT'D)
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

11 STATUTORY DEPOSIT	Group	Group	Group	Company	Company	Company
	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
Closing balance	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000

This represents deposit with the Central Bank of Nigeria in accordance with Section 10(3) of the Insurance Act CAP I17 LFN 2004

12 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES	Group	Group	Group	Company	Company	Company
	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
		Restated	Restated		Restated	Restated
Claims reported and loss adjustment expenses	2,215,700	2,060,847	1,844,893	2,215,700	2,060,847	1,844,893
Claims incurred but not reported	277,917	300,916	436,644	277,917	300,916	436,644
Unearned premiums	2,570,556	1,617,337	1,168,999	2,570,556	1,617,337	1,168,999
IFRS 17 Adjustment-Onerous contract(AURR)		4,728	-		4,728	-
Total Insurance contract liabilities, gross	5,064,173	3,983,827	3,450,536	5,064,173	3,983,827	3,450,536
Reinsurance receivables	832,387	867,383	1,123,054	832,387	867,383	1,123,054
Net insurance contract liabilities	4,231,786	3,116,444	2,327,482	4,231,786	3,116,444	2,327,482

13 TRADE PAYABLES

Trade payables represent liabilities to Agents, Brokers and Re-insurers as at year end.

	Group	Group	Group	Company	Company	Company
	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
Reinsurance and coinsurance payable	127,118	10,616	42,084	127,118	10,616	42,084
Deposit for premium	238,004	51,099	120,636	238,004	51,099	120,636
Commission payable	24,737	1,005	962	8,483	1,005	962
Other trade payables	-	0	-	-	-	-
	389,859	62,720	163,682	373,605	62,720	163,682

14 OTHER PAYABLES

	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
	Due to related parties (Note 14.1)	30,514	36,687	28,232	36,187	24,425
Deferred income (Note 14.2)	480,826	498,143	96,346	-	-	-
Deferred charges - Claims	229	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend payable	26,491	26,491	26,491	26,491	26,491	26,491
Withholding tax payable	16,099	19,282	23,490	5,989	4,000	13,417
Staff pension & gratuity	2,919	2,919	4,295	2,919	2,919	4,295
Unclaimed dividend	30,790	30,790	30,790	30,790	30,790	30,790
Interest received in advance	-	0	4,952	0	0	4,885
Unearned commission	173,334	54,344	58,508	173,334	54,344	58,508
Sundry creditors	281,088	182,460	249,348	220,596	55,743	92,604
Accrued expenses	269,570	201,507	201,107	180,746	8,969	44,982
	1,311,860	1,052,623	723,559	677,052	207,681	460,352
Current	831,034	554,480	627,213	677,052	207,681	460,352
Non-current	480,826	498,143	96,346	-	-	-

14.1 DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

EA Capital Management Limited	-	5,605	-	5,673	5,605	156,148
Sunu Health Nigeria Limited formerly Managed Healthcare Services Limited	-	12,262	-	0	-	-
Sunu Group	30,514	18,820	28,232	30,514	18,820	28,232
	30,514	36,687	28,232	36,187	24,425	184,380

14.2 This represents unearned income from the businesses of EA Capital Management Limited- N39.149Million (December 31, 2022- N46.765Million) and Sunu Health Nigeria Limited- N441.677Million (December 31, 2022-N451.378Million).

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15 DEPOSIT FOR SHARES	Group	Group	Group	Company	Company	Company
	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
At January 1	-	3,010,800	3,010,800	-	3,010,800	3,010,800
Daewoo bond repayment in consideration of shares in Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc by:						
Sunu Assurances via Cote D'ivoire		-			-	
Sunu Participation Holding SA		-			-	
Utilised as follows:						
Transfer to share capital	-	(1,505,400)	(1,505,400)	-	(1,505,400)	(1,505,400)
Transfer to share premium	-	(1,505,400)	(1,505,400)	-	(1,505,400)	(1,505,400)
Closing balance	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 via Cote D'ivoire. 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.						
16 CURRENT INCOME TAX LIABILITIES						
The movement in this account during the period was as follows:						
	Group	Group	Group	Company	Company	Company
	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
Balance as at January 1	113,572	110,054	55,904	54,572	76,078	26,514
Adjustment				-		
WHT tax credit offset	(35,502)	(37,345)		(35,502)	(37,345)	
Charge for the period	310,696	177,527	223,657	235,167	125,399	197,986
Payment during the period	(82,658)	(136,664)	(169,507)	(13,144)	(109,560)	(148,422)
Closing balance	306,108	113,572	110,054	241,093	54,572	76,078
16.1 The tax charge for the period comprises:						
Company income tax						
-Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc	233,368	125,399	197,986	233,368	125,399	197,986
-Sunu Health Nigeria Limited	68,042	51,771	25,639	-	-	-
-EA Capital Management Limited	7,487	57	32	-	-	-
Underprovision in previous year- Sunu Assurances	1,799			1,799		
	310,696	177,227	223,657	235,167	125,399	197,986
Deferred tax	-	-		-	-	-
Total tax charge for the Period	310,696	177,227	223,657	235,167	125,399	197,986
17 DEFERRED TAX						
	Group	Group	Group	Company	Company	Company
	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
Balance as at January 1	119,714	119,790	91,038	48,775	48,851	48,994
Charge for the period	-	-		-	-	(143)
income statement			30,955			
other comprehensive income		(76)	(2,203)		(76)	
Closing balance	119,714	119,714	119,790	48,775	48,775	48,851
18 SHARE CAPITAL						
	Group	Group	Group	Company	Company	Company
	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL						
5,810,800,000 ordinary shares of 50k each	2,905,400	2,905,400	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	2,905,400	2,905,400
The movement in issued and fully paid up share capital is as follows:						
	Group	Group	Group	Company	Company	Company
	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
Opening balance	2,905,400	1,400,000	1,400,000	2,905,400	1,400,000	1,400,000
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-		-	-	
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	2,905,400	2,905,400

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19 SHARE PREMIUM	Group	Group	Group	Company	Company	Company
	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
Opening balance	2,453,326	2,453,326	1,023,465	2,453,326	2,453,326	1,023,465
Transfer from deposit for shares	-	-	1,505,400	-	-	1,505,400
	2,453,326	2,453,326	2,528,865	2,453,326	2,453,326	2,528,865
Private placement costs	-	-	(75,539)	-	-	(75,539)
Closing balance	2,453,326	2,453,326	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

20 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 period is as follows:

	Group	Group	Group	Company	Company	Company
	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
At 1 January	1,432,092	1,258,875	1,112,741	1,432,092	1,258,875	1,112,741
Transfer from retained earnings	244,842	173,217	146,134	244,842	173,217	146,134
Closing balance	1,676,934	1,432,092	1,258,875	1,676,934	1,432,092	1,258,875
21 ASSETS REVALUATION RESERVES	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
As at 1 January	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089
Movement during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089
22 FAIR VALUE RESERVE	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
As at 1 January	(439)	(282)	22	(439)	(282)	22
Gain on financial assets	22	(157)	(304)	22	(157)	(304)
Closing balance	(417)	(439)	(282)	(417)	(439)	(282)

This represents gain on financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income

23 RETAINED EARNINGS

The retained earnings represents the amount available for dividend distribution to the equity shareholders of the Company. The movement in the retained earnings is shown in the statement of changes in equity.

	Group	Group	Group	Company	Company	Company
	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
At 1 January	650,428	420,515	361,447	261,120	76,949	61,278
Total Dividend paid	(280,423)	(84,879)	(28,561)	(174,324)	-	-
Dividend due to non-controlling shares	34,694	27,755	-	-	-	-
IFRS 17 Adjustments	-	-	35,030	-	-	35,030
Transfer from Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	2,900,414	460,254	198,733	2,763,583	357,388	126,775
Transfer to contingency reserves	(244,842)	(173,217)	(146,134)	(244,842)	(173,217)	(146,134)
Closing balance	3,060,271	650,428	420,515	2,605,537	261,120	76,949

24 NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

IN EQUITY OF MANAGED HEALTHCARE SERVICES LIMITED

	Group	Group	Group
	Dec 2023	Dec 2022	1 Jan 2022
Balance as at 1 January	279,712	262,730	241,791
Dividend received	(34,694)	(27,755)	(13,878)
Transfer from NCI due to acquisition of additional shares in Sunu Health	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings due to additional shares in Sunu Health	-	-	-
Transfer from the profit or loss account	45,161	44,737	34,817
Closing balance	290,179	279,712	262,730

INSURANCE RESULT

25 INSURANCE REVENUE

Amounts relating to the changes in the liability for remaining coverage

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Direct premium	10,239,775	7,525,684	2,262,130	2,315,343
Inward reinsurance premium	78,097	79,146	29,651	12,016
Total premium	10,317,872	7,604,830	2,291,781	2,327,259
Increase in unearned premiums	(948,493)	(448,337)	343,558	311,946
Onerous contract(AJRR)		(4,728)		(4,728)
PAA Premium Reserve Release	9,369,378	7,151,765	2,635,339	2,634,477
Insurance Revenue	9,369,378	7,151,765	2,635,339	2,634,477

26 INSURANCE SERVICE EXPENSES

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Gross claims paid during the year	3,311,288	2,266,285	842,024	1,295,793
Less: Salvages & subrogation	(86,290)	(25,757)	(25,914)	(19,097)
Incurred claims and other expenses	3,224,998	2,240,528	816,110	1,276,696
Changes in Outstanding claims	154,853	215,954	(506,742)	(155,652)
Changes in IBNR	(22,998)	(135,728)	200,562	40,783
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	131,855	80,226	(306,180)	(114,869)
Incurred claims and other expenses	3,224,998	2,240,528	816,110	1,276,696
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,861,233	1,402,142	521,954	425,394
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	131,855	80,226	(306,180)	(114,869)
Insurance service expenses	5,218,086	3,722,896	1,031,884	1,587,221

27 NET EXPENSE FROM REINSURANCE

CONTRACTS HELD	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Prepaid reinsurance at the beginning of the year	592,870	500,121	1	
Additions during the year	2,802,521	1,821,419	636,574	592,888
Total	3,395,391	2,321,540	636,575	592,888
Prepaid reinsurance at the end of the year	(991,353)	(592,870)	159,049	156,922
Loss Recovery Component	(565)	(565)	(565)	(565)
	2,403,473	1,728,105	795,059	749,245
Less: Commission earned from reinsurance contracts held(Note 40)	(402,263)	(303,678)	(162,475)	(178,807)
Amounts relating to the changes in the assets for remaining coverage	2,001,210	1,424,427	632,584	570,438
Mis reinsurance premiums adjustment				-
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	2,001,210	1,424,427	632,584	570,438
Amounts recoverable for claims and other expenses incurred in the period	(955,650)	(560,899)	(459,329)	(152,409)
Changes in amounts recoverable arising from changes in liability for incurred	44,120	242,336	369,220	148,125
Increase in reinsurance share of recoverable on claims paid	-	(62,583)	-	(62,583)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	(911,530)	(381,146)	(90,109)	(66,867)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	1,089,680	1,043,281	542,475	503,571
Recoverable from re-insurances				
Reinsurance share of claims paid during the year	(955,650)	(560,899)	(459,329)	(152,409)
Changes in the Reinsurance share of outstanding claims	(116,212)	256,953	327,360	148,125
Changes in Reinsurance share of IBNR	160,332	19,542	41,860	-
IFRS 17 -Risk adjustment Assets		4,925	-	-
Increase in reinsurance share of recoverable on claims paid		62,583	-	(62,583)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	(911,530)	(381,146)	(90,109)	(66,867)

28 COMMISSION INCOME

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Commission received	521,253	299,514	113,653	94,692
Unearned commission b/f	54,344	58,508	-	-
Less: Unearned commission c/f	(173,334)	(54,344)	48,822	84,115
Commission income	402,263	303,678	162,475	178,807

Commission income represents commission received on transactions ceded to reinsurance Companies during the year under review.

29 NET CLAIMS EXPENSES

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Claims paid during the period	3,311,288	2,266,285	842,024	1,295,793
Less:Salvages & subrogation	(86,290)	(25,757)	(25,914)	(19,097)
Net claims paid	3,224,998	2,240,528	816,110	1,276,696
Changes in Outstanding claims	154,853	215,954	(506,742)	(155,652)
Changes in IBNR	(22,998)	(135,728)	200,562	40,783
Total claims and loss adjustment expenses	3,356,853	2,320,754	509,930	1,161,827
Recoverable from re-insurance	(911,530)	(381,146)	(90,109)	(66,867)
Net Claims Expenses	2,445,323	1,939,608	419,821	1,094,960

30 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 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Acquisition costs	1,531,423	998,753	453,648	150,809
Other underwriting expenses	329,810	413,055	68,306	284,251
IFRS 17 Transition adjustment		9,666	-	9,666
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,861,233	1,402,142	521,954	425,394

31 NET INCOME FROM NON-INSURANCE COMPANIES

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
EA Capital Management Limited	20,261	9,319	4,987	5,082
Sunu Health Nigeria Limited	157,664	161,732	(75,292)	37,611
	177,925	171,051	(70,306)	42,693

32 INVESTMENT INCOME

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents interest income	478,658	278,762	143,508	93,145
Dividend income	77,101	58,359	112	3,358
Rental income	44,971	27,764	12,380	11,653
	600,730	364,885	156,000	101,440

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
The investment income comprises the following:				
Investment income attributable to shareholders	122,072	86,123	12,492	8,295
Investment income attributable to policyholders	478,658	278,762	143,508	93,145
	600,730	364,885	156,000	101,440
33 NET FAIR VALUE LOSS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Net fair value (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	42,680	(9,134)	12,113	10,062
34 OTHER OPERATING INCOME				
	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Profit/(loss) from sale of property, plant & equipment	-	4,195	-	(64)
Bank interest	6,702	29	1,799	(5,093)
Exchange gain	2,512,179	246,111	819,224	163,975
Other income	133,870	69,902	76,647	22,341
	2,652,751	320,237	897,670	181,159
35 IMPAIRMENT LOSS				
	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Impairment on trade receivables		375	-	375
Impairment loss - on Other receivables	151,438	(10,133)	74,451	(17,754)
Impairment loss - reinsurance receivables	-	14,547	60,590	14,547
Impairment no longer required on Tbills	-	(41)	-	-
Impairment no longer required on placement	(3,709)	(4,844)	-	(2)
Impairment on placement	8,841	3,709	28,306	(15,850)
Impairment on Tbills	-	-	-	(17)
	156,570	3,613	(14,445)	(18,701)
36 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES				
	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Depreciation and amortization charges	260,484	219,952	67,927	60,754
Auditors remuneration	14,040	13,762	3,495	3,331
Directors expenses	72,911	60,806	18,110	14,989
Professional fees	49,385	76,491	13,215	13,700
Bank charges	32,707	17,162	16,741	5,431
Training expenses	22,444	24,776	658	11,245
Communication expenses	240,888	159,049	61,642	42,222
Marketing expenses	631,718	113,557	207,260	152,319
Statutory fees	112,510	75,194	45,558	19,345
Repairs and maintenance	132,018	147,244	45,856	78,421
Diesel and electricity	39,180	126,027	2,065	83,517
Rent and rates	21,884	28,813	5,314	10,464
Insurance expenses	17,829	18,163	5,019	1,358
Pension and gratuity	160,597	72,296	93,394	15,865
Printing and stationery	13,773	29,376	2,237	19,483
Travelling and accomodation	179,944	131,423	45,691	57,301
Branding	-	-	-	-
Other administrative expenses	76,461	365,407	20,120	269,643
	2,078,773	1,679,498	654,302	552,034

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2023
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

37 FINANCE COSTS

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Interest on lease rental	1,828	749	394	749
Exchange difference on Daewoo loan	-	-	-	-
Restructuring fees on Daewoo loan	-	-	-	-
	1,828	749	394	749

38 EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE

(Loss)/earnings per share is calculated by dividing the (loss)/profit attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period.

	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Group 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
(Loss)/Profit attributable to the equity holders	2,900,414	504,990	977,626	179,271
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 (loss)/earnings per share (kobo per share)	49.91	8.69	17	3.09
Diluted (loss)/earnings per share (kobo per share)	49.91	8.69	17	3.09

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONT'D)
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

INSURANCE RESULT

39 INSURANCE REVENUE

Amounts relating to the changes in the liability for remaining coverage

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Direct premium	8,083,305	5,694,759	1,808,079	1,138,953
Inward reinsurance premium	78,097	79,146	29,651	12,016
Total premium	8,161,402	5,773,905	1,837,730	1,150,969
Increase in unearned premiums	(948,493)	(448,337)	343,559	307,218
Onerous contract (AURR)	-	(4,728)	-	-
PAA Premium Reserve Release	7,212,910	5,320,840	2,181,289	1,458,187
Insurance Revenue	7,212,910	5,320,840	2,181,289	1,458,187

40 INSURANCE SERVICE EXPENSES

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Gross claims paid during the year	2,080,968	1,470,846	719,781	524,748
Less: Salvages & subrogation	(86,290)	(25,757)	(25,914)	(19,097)
Incurred claims and other expenses	1,994,678	1,445,089	693,867	505,651
Changes in Outstanding claims	154,853	215,954	(506,743)	(155,652)
Changes in IBNR	(22,998)	(135,728)	200,562	40,783
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	131,855	80,226	(306,181)	(114,869)
Incurred claims and other expenses	1,994,678	1,445,089	693,867	505,651
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows(Note 42)	1,703,721	1,235,087	484,056	343,715
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	131,855	80,226	(306,181)	(114,869)
Insurance service expenses	3,830,254	2,760,402	871,742	734,497

41 NET EXPENSE FROM REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Prepaid reinsurance at the beginning of the year	592,870	500,121	1	0
Additions during the year	2,802,521	1,821,419	636,574	592,888
Total	3,395,391	2,321,540	636,575	592,888
Prepaid reinsurance at the end of the year	(991,353)	(592,870)	159,049	156,922
Loss Recovery Component	(565)	(565)	(565)	(565)
	2,403,473	1,728,105	795,059	749,245
Less: Commission earned from reinsurance contracts held(N)	(402,263)	(303,678)	(162,475)	(178,807)
Amounts relating to the changes in the assets for remaining c	2,001,210	1,424,427	632,584	570,438
Mis reinsurance premiums adjustment	-	-	-	-
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	2,001,210	1,424,427	632,584	570,438
Amounts recoverable for claims and other expenses incurred	(955,650)	(560,899)	(459,329)	(152,409)
Changes in amounts recoverable arising from changes in liab	44,120	237,411	369,219	148,125
IFRS 17-Risk adjustment assets	-	4,925	-	-
Increase in reinsurance share of recoverable on claims paid	-	(62,583)	-	(62,583)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	(911,530)	(381,146)	(90,110)	(66,867)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	1,089,680	1,043,281	542,474	503,571
Recoverable from re-insurances				
Reinsurance share of claims paid during the year	(955,650)	(560,899)	(459,329)	(152,409)
Changes in the Reinsurance share of outstanding claims	(116,212)	256,953	327,360	148,125
Changes in Reinsurance share of IBNR	160,332	19,542	41,859	-
IFRS 17-Risk adjustment assets	-	4,925	-	-
Increase in reinsurance share of recoverable on claims paid	-	62,583	-	(62,583)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	(911,530)	(381,146)	(90,110)	(66,867)

42 COMMISSION INCOME

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Commission received	521,253	299,514	113,653	94,692
Unearned commission b/f	54,344	58,508	-	-
Less: Unearned commission c/f	(173,334)	(54,344)	48,822	84,115
Commission income	402,263	303,678	162,475	178,807

Commission income represents commission received on transactions ceded to reinsurance Companies during the year under review.

43 NET CLAIMS EXPENSES

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Claims paid during the period	2,080,968	1,470,846	719,781	524,750
Less:Subrogation and salvages	(86,290)	(25,757)	(25,914)	(19,097)
Net claims paid	1,994,678	1,445,089	693,867	505,653
Changes in Outstanding claims	154,853	215,954	(506,743)	(155,652)
Changing in IBNR	(22,998)	(135,728)	200,562	40,783
Total claims and loss adjustment expenses	2,126,533	1,525,315	387,686	390,784
Recoverable from re-insurance	(911,530)	(381,146)	(90,110)	(66,867)
Net Claims Expenses	1,215,003	1,144,169	297,576	323,917

44 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.

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Acquisition costs	1,373,911	998,753	402,764	236,185
Other underwriting expenses	329,810	246,000	81,292	117,196
IFRS 17 Transition adjustment	-	9,666	-	9,666
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,703,721	1,235,087	484,056	343,715

45 NET INCOME FROM NON-INSURANCE COMPANIES

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
EA Capital Management Limited	-	-	-	-
Sunu Health Limited	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

46 INVESTMENT INCOME

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents interest income	458,104	251,765	147,415	75,830
Dividend income	72,728	58,359	10	65
Rental income	38,573	20,196	9,643	7,388
	569,405	330,320	157,068	83,283

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONT'D)
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
The investment income comprises the following:				
Investment income attributable to shareholders	111,301	78,555	9,653	7,453
Investment income attributable to policyholders	458,104	251,765	147,415	75,830
	569,405	330,320	157,068	83,283
47 NET FAIR VALUE LOSS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Net fair value (loss) on financial assets at fair value	23,968	(4,532)	10,230	2,326
48 OTHER OPERATING INCOME				
	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Profit/(loss) from sale of property, plant & equipment	-	3,928	-	-
Bank interest	151	25	35	6
Exchange gain	2,512,179	246,111	819,224	163,975
Other income	58,276	66,480	5,984	20,223
	2,570,606	316,544	825,243	184,204
49 IMPAIRMENT LOSS				
	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Impairment on Other receivables	151,437	164	13,860	(7,457)
Impairment no longer required on Tbills	-	(41)	-	-
Impairment no longer required on placement	(3,524)	(4,842)	-	-
Impairment on placement	8,657	3,524	(28,305)	(16,033)
Impairment on Tbills	-	-	-	(17)
	156,570	(1,195)	(14,445)	(23,507)
50 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES				
	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Depreciation and amortization charges	169,644	148,479	43,816	38,231
Auditors remuneration	8,882	9,000	2,205	2,250
Directors expenses	51,461	40,316	16,475	10,871
Professional fees	32,124	63,377	7,863	9,084
Bank charges	27,494	11,477	15,116	3,123
Training expenses	18,186	18,703	1,667	9,319
Communication expenses	226,335	144,185	57,312	38,141
Marketing expenses	589,576	65,484	197,067	177,896
Statutory fees	89,809	56,823	39,523	13,285
Repairs and maintenance	73,774	108,589	26,303	71,767
Diesel and electricity	31,040	111,069	608	82,657
Rent and rates	19,019	22,550	5,485	8,948
Insurance expenses	17,436	12,830	4,744	4,083
Pension and gratuity	197,559	45,096	159,481	8,805
Printing and stationery	4,630	17,553	796	14,966
Travelling and accomodation	170,365	127,243	44,263	53,144
Branding	-	-	-	-
Other administrative expenses	63,928	181,281	14,975	105,238
	1,791,262	1,184,055	636,483	296,016

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONT'D)
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

51 FINANCE COSTS

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
Interest on Daewoo loan	-	-	-	-
Exchange difference on Daewoo loan	-	-	-	-
Restructuring fees on Daewoo loan	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

52 EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE

(Loss)/earnings per share is calculated by dividing the (loss)/profit attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period.

	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 12 Months ended Dec 31, 2022	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2023	Company 3 Months ended Dec 31, 2022
(Loss)/Profit attributable to the equity holders	2,763,583	357,388	930,733	118,962
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	5,810,800	5,810,800	5,810,800	5,810,800
Basic (loss)/earnings per share (kobo per share)	47.6	6.2	16	2.0
Diluted (loss)/earnings per share (kobo per share)	47.6	6.2	16	2.0

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Cont'd)
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

Reconciliation of IFRS 4 to IFRS 17 Balances as as 1, January 2022 - Group
Effect of transition to IFRS

NOTES	December 2021	Reclassification IFRS 17	Remeasurements IFRS 17	IFRS 17 Balances 1-Jan-22
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,108,858			3,108,858
Financial assets				-
- At fair value through profit or loss	98,437			98,437
- At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	1,483			1,483
- At Amortized Cost	209,071			209,071
Trade receivables	530,496			530,496
Reinsurance contract assets		1,730,084	35,123	1,765,207
Reinsurance receivables	1,730,084	(1,730,084)		-
Deferred acquisition costs	224,803		(9,666)	215,137
Prepayments and other receivabl	698,421			698,421
Investment in subsidiaries	-			-
Investment properties	403,491			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	11,905,817	-	25,457	11,931,274
Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	3,460,109		(9,573)	3,450,536
Trade payables	163,682			163,682
Other payables	723,559			723,559
Deposit for shares	-			-
Borrowings	-			-
Income tax liabilities	110,054			110,054
Deferred tax	119,790			119,790
Total liabilities	4,577,194	-	(9,573)	4,567,621
EQUITY				
Paid up share capital	2,905,400			2,905,400
Share premium	2,453,326			2,453,326
Contingency reserves	1,258,875			1,258,875
Revaluation reserves	63,089			63,089
Fair value reserve	(282)			(282)
Retained earnings	385,485		35,030	420,515
	7,065,893		-	7,100,923
Non controlling interest	262,730		-	262,730
Total equity	7,328,623	-	-	7,363,653
Total liabilities and equity	11,905,817	-	-	11,931,274

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Cont'd)
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

Reconciliation of IFRS 4 to IFRS 17 Balances as as 1, January 2022 - Company
Effect of transition to IFRS

	NOTES	December 2021	Reclassification IFRS 17	Remeasurements IFRS 17	IFRS 17 Balances 1-Jan-22
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents		2,890,949			2,890,949
Financial assets					-
- At fair value through profit or loss		40,465			40,465
- At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income		1,483			1,483
- At Amortized Cost		209,071			209,071
Trade receivables		5,205			5,205
Reinsurance contract assets			1,730,084	35,123	1,765,207
Reinsurance receivables		1,730,084	(1,730,084)		-
Deferred acquisition costs		224,803		(9,666)	215,137
Prepayments and other receivables		443,500			443,500
Investment in subsidiaries		677,045			677,045
Investment properties		347,590			347,590
Intangible assets		617,005			617,005
Property, plant and equipment		3,429,197			3,429,197
Statutory deposit		315,000			315,000
Total assets		10,931,398	-	25,457	10,956,855
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities		3,460,109		(9,573)	3,450,536
Trade payables		163,682			163,682
Other payables		460,352			460,352
Deposit for shares		-			-
Borrowings		-			-
Income tax liabilities		76,078			76,078
Deferred tax		48,851			48,851
Total liabilities		4,209,072	-	(9,573)	4,199,499
EQUITY					
Paid up share capital		2,905,400			2,905,400
Share premium		2,453,326			2,453,326
Contingency reserves		1,258,875			1,258,875
Revaluation reserves		63,089			63,089
Fair value reserve		(282)			(282)
Retained earnings		41,919		35,030	76,949
		6,722,327		-	6,757,357
Non controlling interest		-		-	-
Total equity		6,722,327	-	-	6,757,357
Total liabilities and equity		10,931,398	-	-	10,956,855

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Cont'd)
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

Reconciliation of IFRS 4 to IFRS 17 (Statement of Financial Position) - Group
Effect of transition to IFRS

NOTES	December 2022	Reclassification IFRS 17	Remeasurements IFRS 17	IFRS 17 Balances 31/12/2022
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	4,506,236			4,506,236
Financial assets				-
- At fair value through profit or loss	89,303			89,303
- At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	1,251			1,251
- At Amortized Cost	-			-
Trade receivables	852,201			852,201
Reinsurance contract assets	1,526,736		49,024	1,575,760
Deferred acquisition costs	285,135			285,135
Prepayments and other receivables	543,061			543,061
Investment in subsidiaries	-			-
Investment properties	410,870			410,870
Intangible assets	606,503			606,503
Property, plant and equipment	3,914,049			3,914,049
Right of use asset	16,696			16,696
Statutory deposit	315,000			315,000
Total assets	13,067,041	-	49,024	13,116,065
Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	3,997,191		(13,365)	3,983,826
Trade payables	62,720			62,720
Other payables	1,052,623			1,052,623
Deposit for shares	-			-
Borrowings	-			-
Income tax liabilities	113,572			113,572
Deferred tax	119,714			119,714
Total liabilities	5,345,820	-	(13,365)	5,332,455
EQUITY				
Paid up share capital	2,905,400			2,905,400
Share premium	2,453,326			2,453,326
Contingency reserves	1,432,092			1,432,092
Revaluation reserves	63,089			63,089
Fair value reserve	(439)			(439)
Retained earnings	588,041		62,389	650,430
	7,441,509		-	7,503,898
Non controlling interest	279,712		-	279,712
Total equity	7,721,221	-	-	7,783,610
Total liabilities and equity	13,067,041	-	-	13,116,065

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Cont'd)
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

Reconciliation of IFRS 4 to IFRS 17 (Statement of Financial Position) - Company
Effect of transition to IFRS

NOTES	December 2022	Reclassification IFRS 17	Remeasurements IFRS 17	IFRS 17 Balances 31/12/2022
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,732,292			3,732,292
Financial assets				-
- At fair value through profit or loss	35,933			35,933
- At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	1,251			1,251
- At Amortized Cost	-			-
Trade receivables	64,769			64,769
Reinsurance contract assets	1,526,736		49,024	1,575,760
Deferred acquisition costs	285,135			285,135
Prepayments and other receivables	431,577			431,577
Investment in subsidiaries	677,045			677,045
Investment properties	354,969			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	11,423,140	-	49,024	11,472,164
Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	3,997,191		(13,365)	3,983,826
Trade payables	62,720			62,720
Other payables	207,681			207,681
Deposit for shares	-			-
Borrowings	-			-
Income tax liabilities	54,572			54,572
Deferred tax	48,775			48,775
Total liabilities	4,370,939	-	(13,365)	4,357,574
EQUITY				
Paid up share capital	2,905,400			2,905,400
Share premium	2,453,326			2,453,326
Contingency reserves	1,432,092			1,432,092
Revaluation reserves	63,089			63,089
Fair value reserve	(439)			(439)
Retained earnings	198,733		62,389	261,122
	7,052,201		-	7,114,590
Non controlling interest	-		-	-
Total equity	7,052,201	-	-	7,114,590
Total liabilities and equity	11,423,140	-	-	11,472,164