SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SEPTEM BER 30, 2021

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC

Introduction

Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc's unaudited Interim Financial Statements 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 30th September, 2021.

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

CONTENTS **PAGES**

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		
Mr. Philippe Ayivor		
Mr. Mohammed Bah		
Mr Karim-Franck Dione		
Mr Leke Hassan		ED, Technical & Operations

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

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

RC No: - 65443

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

REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER OFFICE
Crescent Registrars Limited (formerly EDC Registrars Limited)
23 Olusoji Idowu Street
Ilupeju
Lagos

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER, 2021

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 September 30, 2021 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 October, 2021

2 SHAREHOLDING PATTERN AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

S/N	HOLDERS TYPE	No of Shareholders	% holding	No of holdings	% holdings
1	Nigerian Shareholders	41,747	99.94	970,784,058	16.71
2	Foreign Shareholders	26	0.06	4,840,015,942	83.29
		41,773	**100.00**	**5,810,800,000**	**100.00**

SHAREHOLDERS STRUCTURE AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

S/N	HOLDERS TYPE	No of Shareholders	% holding	No of holdings	% holdings
1	Individual	40,668	97.35	518,366,437	8.92
2	Corporate body	1,105	2.65	5,292,433,563	91.08
		41,773	**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.

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 flunctuations 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 52 sets out assets allocation that covers policyholders' funds.

Section 59 of the Financial Reporting Council Act , 2011 (FRC Act) provides that in matters of financial reporting, if there is any inconsistency between the FRC Act and other Acts which are listed in section 59(1) of the FRC Act, the FRC Act shall prevail. The Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria acting under the provision of the FRC Act has promulgated IFRS as the National financial reporting framework of Nigeria. Consequently, the provision of Section 20(1b) of the Insurance Act 2003 which conflicts with the provisions of IFRS have not been adopted. Section 20(1b) of the Insurance Act requires provision of 10% for outstanding claims in respect of claims incurred but not reported at the end of the year under review whereas Claims incurred but not reported liabilities have been estimated in line with accounting policy.

(g) OFFSETTING

Financial assets and liabilities are set off and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when,the Group has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Group's trading activity.

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

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.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting policies are defined as those that are reflective of significant judgements and uncertainties and potentially give rise to different results under different assumptions and conditions.

The accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1 CONSOLIDATION

(i) Subsidiaries

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

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

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

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

(iii) Special purpose entities

Special purpose entities that are created to accomplish a narrow and well- defined objective such as the securitisation of particular assets, or the execution of specific borrowings or lending transactions or the provision of certain benefits to employee.

The financial statements of special purpose entities are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements, where the substance of the relationship is that the Group controls the special purpose entity.

3.2 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

3.3 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

3.3.1 Recognition

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

3.3.2 Classification and Measurement

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

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

1. Amortised cost
2. Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
3. Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) for trading related assets

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

3.3.3 Business Model Assessment

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

1. The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets

2. How the performance of assets in a portfolio is evaluated and reported to Group heads and other key decision makers within the Company's business lines;

3. The risks that affect the performance of assets held within a business model and how those risks are managed;
4. How compensation is determined for the Company's business lines' management that manages the assets;
5. The frequency and volume of sales in prior periods and expectations about future sales activity.

Management determines the classification of the financial instruments at initial recognition. The business model assessment falls under three categories:
(a) Business Model 1(BM1): Financial assets held with the sole objective to collect contractual cash flows;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other reasons: The following reasons outlined below may constitute 'Other Reasons' that may necessitate selling financial assets from the BM1 category that will not constitute a change in business model:
1. Selling the financial asset to realize cash to deal with unforeseen need for liquidity (infrequent).
2. Selling the financial asset to manage credit concentration risk (infrequent)
3. Selling the financial assets as a result of changes in tax laws (infrequent).
4. Other situations also depend upon the facts and circumstances which need to be judged by the management

3.3.4 Cash flow characteristics assessment

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

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

a) Financial assets 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)

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 shortterm 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.

3.3.5 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 occurs only when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations such as:

- Significant internal restructuring or business combinations; for example an acquisition of a private asset management company that might necessitate transfer and sale of loans to willing buyers, this action will constitute changes in business model and subsequent reclassification of the Loan held from BM1 to BM2 Category
- Disposal of a business line i.e. Disposal of a business segment

Any other reason that might warrant a change in the Group's business model as determined by management based on facts and circumstances

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

(a) A change in intention related to particular financial assets (even in circumstances of significant changes in market conditions)
(b A temporary disappearance of a particular market for financial assets.

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

3.3.6 Impairment of Financial Assets

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

- Amortized cost financial assets; and
- Debt securities classified as at FVOCI;

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

'3.3.7 Write-off

The Group writes off an impaired financial asset (and the related impairment allowance), either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. After a full evaluation of a non-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.

3.4 REINSURANCE RECEIVABLES

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

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

(a) Receivables and Payables related to insurance contracts

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

3.5 DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS

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

3.6 PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

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

3.7 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

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

3.8 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

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

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

3.9 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(i) Software

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

(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.

3.10 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.

(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.

3.11 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.

3.12 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.

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.

3.13 STATUTORY DEPOSIT

In pursuant to Section 10(3) of the Insurance Act of Nigeria CAP I17, 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

3.14 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 CAP I17 LFN 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 CAP I17 LFN 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 oustanding claims incurred and reported plus claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") as at the balance sheet date. The IBNR is based on the liability

b) Liability adequacy test

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

The provisions of the Insurance Act CAP I17, 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,2003 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,CAP I 17 2003, it well serves the Company's prudential concerns.

3.15 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.

3.16 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.

3.17 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 pricipal 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 unobervable inputs.

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

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

3.18 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 intial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

(c) Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized when it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which these temporary differences can be utilized.

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

3.19 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.

3.19.1 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.

3.19.2 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.

3.20 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 CAP I17, LFN 2003.

3.21 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.

3.22 RETAINED EARNINGS

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

3.23 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 subsdiaries (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

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

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

All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.
The group applies IAS 27- Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements in accounting for acquisitions of non-controlling interests. Under this accounting policy, acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with equity holders in their capacity as owners and therefore, no goodwill is recognized as a result of such transactions. The adjustments to non-controlling interests are based on the proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary.

3.24 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 establised.

Recognition and Measurement of Insurance Contracts

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

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

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

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

3.25 REINSURANCE EXPENSES

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

3.26 COMMISSION INCOME

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

3.27 CLAIMS AND LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSES

Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to income as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to contract holders or third parties damaged by the contract holders. They include direct and indirect claim settlement costs and arise from events that have occurred up to the end of the reporting period even if they have not yet been reported to the Group. The Group does not discount its liabilities for unpaid claims.

Liabilities for unpaid claim are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the Group and statistical analyses for the claims incurred but not reported, and to estimate the expected ultimate cost of more complex claims that may be affected by external factors (such as court decisions).

(a) Salvages

Some non-life insurance contracts permit the Group to sell (usually damaged) property acquired in the process of settling a claim.

The Group may also have the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs of damages to its clients property (i.e. subrogation right).

Salvage recoveries are used to reduce the claim expenses when the claim is settled.

3.28 UNDERWRITING EXPENSES

Underwriting expenses comprise acquistion 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 exisitng policies/contract.

(a) Commission expenses

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

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

(b) Maintenance expenses

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

3.29 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.

3.30 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

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

3.31 INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSES

Interest income and expenses for all interest bearing financial instruments including financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, are recognised within investment income and finance cost in the income statement using the effective interest rate method. When a receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

3.32 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The group presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares oustanding 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.

3.33 SEGMENT REPORTING

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

3.34 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

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

3.35 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 speciific 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 30 SEPTEMBER, 2021
(IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTES	Group Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	1	3,409,357	3,369,342	3,072,184	3,121,509
Financial assets					
- At fair value through profit or loss	2.1	91,579	92,777	41,589	42,688
- At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	2.2	1,931	1,931	1,931	1,931
- At Amortised cost	2.3	393,182	2,793,934	155,623	2,793,934
Trade receivables	3	518,484	323,392	12,307	17,424
Reinsurance receivables	4	1,942,660	1,111,294	1,942,660	1,111,294
Deferred acquisition costs	5	323,743	157,227	323,743	157,227
Prepayments and other receivables	6	976,922	620,183	494,761	474,269
Investment in subsidiaries	7	-	-	677,045	669,085
Investment properties	8	399,860	397,901	343,959	342,000
Intangible assets	9	640,612	684,326	626,445	663,244
Property, plant and equipment	10	3,902,496	860,824	3,399,900	362,810
Statutory deposit	11	315,000	315,000	315,000	315,000
Total assets		12,915,826	10,728,131	11,407,147	10,072,415
Liabilities					
Insurance contract liabilities	12	4,007,936	2,584,605	4,007,936	2,584,605
Trade payables	13	266,104	164,785	165,197	147,452
Other payables	14	1,144,802	618,444	571,436	593,455
Deposit for shares	15	-	3,010,800	-	3,010,800
Income tax liabilities	16	71,424	55,904	19,079	26,514
Deferred tax	17	91,038	91,038	48,994	48,994
Total liabilities		5,581,304	6,525,576	4,812,642	6,411,820
EQUITY					
Paid up share capital	18	2,905,400	1,400,000	2,905,400	1,400,000
Share premium	19	2,528,865	1,023,465	2,528,865	1,023,465
Contingency reserves	20	1,233,601	1,112,741	1,233,601	1,112,741
Revaluation reserves	21	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089
Fair value reserve	22	22	22	22	22
Retained earnings	23	360,615	361,447	(136,472)	61,278
		7,091,592	3,960,764	6,594,505	3,660,595
Non controlling interest	24	242,930	241,791	-	-
Total Equity		7,334,522	4,202,555	6,594,505	3,660,595
Total liabilites and equity		12,915,826	10,728,131	11,407,147	10,072,415

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on October 29, 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

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

Mr. Theophilus Iyile
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000002323
Acting Chief Financial Officer

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER, 2021
(IN THOUSAND OF NIGERIAN NAIRA UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	NOTES	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020
Gross premium written	25	5,143,921	3,390,164	4,028,660	2,679,147
Gross premium income	25	4,266,937	2,855,055	3,164,625	2,138,922
Re-insurance expenses		(756,140)	(576,854)	(756,140)	(563,320)
Net premium income	25	3,510,797	2,278,201	2,408,485	1,575,602
Commission income	26	124,665	106,007	124,665	92,472
Net underwriting income		3,635,462	2,384,208	2,533,150	1,668,074
Claims:					
Claims expenses (Gross)	27	2,598,539	818,331	2,200,772	522,766
Claims expenses recovered from reinsurers	27	(1,454,334)	(322,408)	(1,454,334)	(322,408)
Claims expenses (Net)	27	1,144,205	495,923	746,438	200,358
Underwriting expenses	28	955,138	595,763	844,855	563,337
Total underwriting expenses		2,099,343	1,091,686	1,591,293	763,695
Underwriting results		1,536,119	1,292,522	941,857	904,379
Profit from concessionary arrangement		7,079	-	7,079	-
Net income from non-insurance subsidiaries	29	56,845	4,228	-	-
Investment income	30	184,726	290,781	163,293	271,387
Net realised gain/(loss) on financial assets	2.1b	(128)	1,332	(128)	1,332
Net realised gain/(loss) on fixed assets		2,557		1,690	
Net fair value (loss) on financial assets	31	(1,198)	(7,130)	1,983	(3,523)
Other operating income	32	145,400	52,054	145,368	50,610
Employee benefit expenses		(487,531)	(468,019)	(338,743)	(277,593)
Impairment loss	33	(18,088)	(21,069)	(8,859)	(20,674)
Other operating expenses	34	(1,108,483)	(831,466)	(858,162)	(692,843)
Results of operating activities		317,298	313,233	55,378	233,075
Finance costs	35	-	(21,673)	-	(21,673)
Profit/(loss) before tax		317,298	291,560	55,378	211,402
Income tax expense	16.1	(176,308)	(93,264)	(132,268)	(67,649)
Profit/(loss) for the period		140,990	198,296	(76,890)	143,753
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		110,414	180,540	(76,890)	143,753
Non-controlling interests		30,576	17,756	-	-
		140,990	198,296	(76,890)	143,753
Other comprehensive income:					
Items within OCI that may be reclassified to profit or loss					
Gains on available for sale financial assets		-	-	-	-
Items within OCI that may not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		140,990	198,296	(76,890)	143,753
Attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		110,414	180,540	(76,890)	143,753
Non-controlling interests		30,576	17,756	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		140,990	198,296	(76,890)	143,753
Earnings/(loss) per share:					
Basic Earnings /(loss) per share	36	1.9	1.3	(1.3)	1.0
Diluted Earnings/ (loss) per share	36	1.9	1.3	(1.3)	1.0

SUNU ASSURANCES NIGERIA PLC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021
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 2021	1,400,000	1,023,465	63,089	22	1,112,741	361,447	3,960,764	241,791	4,202,555
Total Comprehensive income for the period									
Profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	110,414	110,414	30,576	140,990
Transfer to contingency reserves	-	-	-	-	120,860	(120,860)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income:									
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	120,860	(10,446)	110,414	30,576	140,990
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity contributions by and distributions to owners									
Increase in share capital & share premium	1,505,400	1,505,400	-	-	-	-	3,010,800	-	3,010,800
Transfer from non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	9,614	9,614	(29,437)	(19,823)
Total transactions with owners	1,505,400	1,505,400	-	-	-	9,614	3,020,414	(29,437)	2,990,977
Balance at 30 September, 2021	2,905,400	2,528,865	63,089	22	1,233,601	360,615	7,091,592	242,930	7,334,522

Group	Share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserves	Fair value reserve	Contingency reserves	Retained Earnings	Total	Non-Controlling interest	Total Equity
Balance at 1 January 2020	7,000,000	1,023,465	63,089	22	1,014,627	(5,348,715)	3,752,488	242,811	3,995,299
Total Comprehensive income for the period									
Profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	180,540	180,540	17,756	198,296
Transfer to contingency reserves	-	-	-	-	80,374	(80,374)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income:									
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	80,374	100,166	180,540	17,756	198,296
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity									
Dividend to equity holders						(13,882)	(13,882)	(7,338)	(21,220)
Transfer from non- controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	1,039	1,039	(10,501)	(9,462)
Increase in share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	(12,843)	(12,843)	(17,839)	(30,682)
Balance at 30 September, 2020	7,000,000	1,023,465	63,089	22	1,095,001	(5,261,392)	3,920,185	242,728	4,162,913

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER, 2021
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

Company	Share capital	Share premium	Fair Value reserves	Revaluation reserves	Contingency reserves	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2021	1,400,000	1,023,465	22	63,089	1,112,741	61,278	3,660,595
Total Comprehensive income for the period							
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(76,890)	(76,890)
Transfer to contingency reserves	-	-	-	-	120,860	(120,860)	-
Other comprehensive income:							
Fair value adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	120,860	(197,750)	(76,890)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity contributions by and distributions to owners							
Increase in share capital and share premium	1,505,400	1,505,400	-	-	-	-	3,010,800
Total transactions with owners	1,505,400	1,505,400	-	-	-	-	3,010,800
Balance at 30 September 2021	**2,905,400**	**2,528,865**	**22**	**63,089**	**1,233,601**	**(136,472)**	**6,594,505**

Company	Share capital	Share premium	Available for sale reserves	Revaluation reserves	Contingency reserves	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2020	7,000,000	1,023,465	22	63,089	1,014,627	(5,621,788)	3,479,415
Total Comprehensive income for the period							
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	143,753	143,753
Transfer to contingency reserves	-	-	-	-	80,374	(80,374)	-
Other comprehensive income:							
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	80,374	63,379	143,753
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity contributions by and distributions to owners							
Total transactions with owners	-	-		-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 September 2020	**7,000,000**	**1,023,465**	**22**	**63,089**	**1,095,001**	**(5,558,409)**	**3,623,168**

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER, 2021
(IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA)

	NOTES	Group 2021	Group 2020	Company 2021	Company 2020
Premium received from policy holders		5,164,967	3,171,385	3,813,188	2,646,473
Commission received		198,893	167,782	198,893	167,782
Receipt from reinsurance recovery		1,069,061	537,646	1,069,061	537,646
Claims paid		(2,039,243)	(1,221,220)	(1,641,476)	(925,655)
Commission paid		(870,502)	(590,807)	(760,220)	(558,160)
Maintenance cost		(136,879)	(102,262)	(136,879)	(102,262)
Reinsurance premium paid		(1,093,739)	(719,837)	(1,093,739)	(719,837)
Other operating income		69,391	50,651	69,365	50,610
Operating costs and payment to employees		(1,436,481)	(989,697)	(973,475)	(558,449)
Tax paid		(160,788)	(6,152)	(139,703)	(1,379)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		764,680	297,489	405,015	536,769
Cash flows from investing activities					
Additions to investment in subsidiaries		-	-	(7,961)	(9,462)
Additions to Investment properties		-	-	(1,959)	-
Additions to Intangible assets	9	-	(7,538)	-	-
Rental income		12,139	10,560	5,850	5,092
Dividend received		30,119	18,995	26,946	15,982
Proceeds from disposal of Property Plant & Equipment		-	1,403	4,033	-
Additions to property, plant and equipment	10	(3,125,109)	(31,807)	(3,122,514)	(12,668)
Additions to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(3,082)	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised costs		2,400,753	3,490,156	2,638,311	3,208,008
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		2,954	7,500	2,954	7,500
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		(682,226)	3,489,269	(454,340)	3,214,452
Cash flows from financing activities					
Deposit for shares		-	(5,825)	-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-	-	-
Dividend Paid		(42,439)	(21,220)	-	-
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(42,439)	(27,045)	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash		40,015	3,759,713	(49,325)	3,751,221
Cash and cash equivalents brought		3,369,342	2,775,280	3,121,509	2,315,337
Cash and cash equivalents carried		3,409,357	6,534,993	3,072,184	6,066,558

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 Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
Cash at bank and in hand	471,850	152,848	163,687	117,816
Placements with financial institutions	2,955,151	3,225,156	2,926,085	3,012,089
	3,427,001	3,378,004	3,089,772	3,129,905
Less: Impairment on placements	(17,644)	(8,662)	(17,588)	(8,396)
	3,409,357	**3,369,342**	**3,072,184**	**3,121,509**

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	3,409,357	3,369,342	3,072,184	3,121,509
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-
	3,409,357	**3,369,342**	**3,072,184**	**3,121,509**

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	Sept 2021	Dec 2020	Sept 2021	Dec 2020
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Quoted shares	**91,579**	**92,777**	**41,589**	**42,688**

2.1a Details of fair value through profit or loss				
Opening balance	92,777	79,843	42,688	35,224
Purchases during the period	3,082	-	-	-
Disposal during the period	(3,082)	-	(3,082)	-
Net fair value gain/(loss)	(1,198)	12,934	1,983	7,464
Closing balance	91,579	92,777	41,589	42,688

2.1b Realised gain/(loss) from disposal of Fair value through profit or loss financial assets				
Fair value of consideration received	2,954	-	2,954	-
less: fair value of financial assets sold	(3,082)	-	(3,082)	-
	(128)	-	(128)	-

2.2 - At fair value through other comprehensive income	Sept 2021	Dec 2020	Sept 2021	Dec 2020
Trustbond mortgage bank	1,931	1,931	1,931	1,931
	1,931	**1,931**	**1,931**	**1,931**
Fair value as at January 1	1,931	8,099	1,931	8,099
Fair value gain	-	(6,168)	-	(6,168)
	1,931	1,931	1,931	1,931

2.3 - Held at Amortised cost	Sept 2021	Dec 2020	Sept 2021	Dec 2020
FGN Treasury bills	393,472	-	155,647	-
FGN Bonds	-	194,221	-	194,221
CBN Special bills	-	2,600,070	-	2,600,070
	393,472	2,794,291	155,647	2,794,291
Less: impairment	(290)	(357)	(24)	(357)
	393,182	2,793,934	155,623	2,793,934

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

3.0 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	Group Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
Insurance receivables (see below)	12,307	17,424	12,307	17,424
Other trade receivables	581,363	351,210	-	-
Less: Provision for impairment:				
Insurance receivables (see below)	-	-	-	-
Other trade receivables (see below)	(75,186)	(45,242)	-	-
TRADE RECEIVABLES	518,484	323,392	12,307	17,424

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

	Group Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
Brokers	12,261	11,083	12,261	11,083
Coinsurance	46	6,341	46	6,341
Agents	-	-	-	-
Total	12,307	17,424	12,307	17,424

4.0 REINSURANCE RECEIVABLES

	Group Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims	931,988	415,725	931,988	415,725
Reinsurers' share of IBNR	89,532	220,522	89,532	220,522
Reinsurers' share of claims paid	281,427	172,934	281,427	172,934
Prepaid re-insurance	639,713	302,113	639,713	302,113
	1,942,660	1,111,294	1,942,660	1,111,294

The movement in prepaid reinsurance is as follows:	Sept 2021	Dec 2020	Sept 2021	Dec 2020
Balance at January 1	302,113	226,392	302,113	226,392
Additions during the period	1,093,739	1,003,726	1,093,739	1,003,726
Released in the period	(756,139)	(928,005)	(756,139)	(928,005)
Closing balance	639,713	302,113	639,713	302,113

(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 Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
At 1 January	157,227	118,311	157,227	118,311
Additions in the period	760,220	680,146	760,220	680,146
Expensed during the period	(593,704)	(641,230)	(593,704)	(641,230)
Closing balance	323,743	157,227	323,743	157,227

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 30 SEPTEMBER 2021
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

6.0	PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	Group Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
	Other receivables (Note 6.1)	284,283	157,005	150,127	110,105
	Due from related companies (Note 6.2)	45,388	50,995	34,115	35,927
	Due from Equity Resort hotel (Note 6.3)	291,216	248,771	208,913	166,468
	Prepayments - staff	8,212	4,411	6,163	4,310
	Prepayments - others	400,583	211,761	127,512	189,528
		1,029,682	672,943	526,830	506,338
	Less: Impairment	(52,760)	(52,760)	(32,069)	(32,069)
		976,922	620,183	494,761	474,269
	Current	738,466	424,172	317,917	339,870
	Non-current	291,216	248,771	208,913	166,468
6.1	**OTHER RECEIVABLES**				
	Investment receivables	1,657	9,867	1,657	9,867
	Withholding tax receivables	83,158	83,766	82,700	83,664
	Sundry receivables	199,468	63,372	65,770	16,574
		284,283	157,005	150,127	110,105
6.2	**DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES**				
	Equity Micro Life Insurance Company Limited	2,062	2,062	2,062	2,062
	Sunu Assurance Limited, Ghana	26,194	27,185	26,194	27,185
	Shanu Medical Centre	12,425	16,266		
	Sunu Assurances vie Cotedívoie	-	775		
	Sunu Health Nigeria Limited			1,152	1,973
	Equity Assurance Limited, Liberia	4,707	4,707	4,707	4,707
		45,388	50,995	34,115	35,927

6.3	DUE FROM EQUITY RESORT HOTEL LIMITED	Group Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
	At 1 January	248,771	144,249	166,468	61,946
	Reimbursable expenses incurred	39,366	128,012	39,366	128,012
	Repayment during the period	(4,000)	-	(4,000)	-
	Profit/(loss) from concessionary arrangement	7,079	(23,490)	7,079	(23,490)
	Closing balance	291,216	248,771	208,913	166,468

7	INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES	Group Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
	EA Capital Management Limited	-	-	278,294	278,294
	Sunu Health Nigeria Limited (formerly Managed HealthCare Services Limited (MHS))	-	-	398,751	390,791
			-	677,045	669,085

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 Sep-21	Dec-20
EA Capital Management Limited	Asset management	100	100
Sunu Health Nigeria Limited (formerly Managed HealthCare Services Limited (MHS))	Health managemen	67.3	65.42

1. EA Capital Management Limited was incorporated on October 29, 2008 as a private limited liability company primarily to carry on the business of finance leases to both individual and corporate clients. Its registered office is at Plot 1196 Bishop Oluwole Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria.

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 16 Obokun street, off Coker road, Ilupeju, Lagos, Nigeria and twelve branches across major cities in Nigeria.

8 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Group Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
Balance at 1 January	397,901	390,351	342,000	336,000
Additions	1,959	-	1,959	-
Revaluation		7,550	-	6,000
Closing balance	399,860	397,901	343,959	342,000

The Investment Properties were independently valued by Timothy Opeyemi of Timothy Oyeyemi & Partners, Estate Surveyor and valuers with FRC No FRC/2015/NISSV/000000004761 on December 29, 2020 to ascertain the open market value using the market comparison approach through analysis of recent transaction of sale of comparable the neighbourhood.

9 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Group Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
COST				
Balance at 1 January	1,295,823	1,281,448	1,245,242	1,245,242
Additions	-	14,375	-	-
Closing balance	1,295,823	1,295,823	1,245,242	1,245,242
ACCUMMULATED AMORTISATION				
Balance at 1 January	611,497	552,665	581,998	532,932
Amortisation charge for the period	43,714	58,832	36,799	49,066
Closing balance	655,211	611,497	618,797	581,998
-	-			
Carrying value	640,612	684,326	626,445	663,244

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

Computer Software	16,143	24,511	1,976	3,429
Leasehold improvements on Equity Resort hotels	624,469	659,815	624,469	659,815

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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021 (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 2021	199,812	473,186	149,620	456,056	69,468	63,962	10,411	1,422,515
Additions	1,000,000	1,999,063	5,137	115,633	430	4,846	-	3,125,109
Disposals	-	-	(281)	(10,290)	-	-	-	(10,571)
At 30 Sept 2021	1,199,812	2,472,249	154,476	561,399	69,898	68,808	10,411	4,537,053
At 1 January 2020	199,812	473,186	140,477	451,206	67,839	57,939	10,411	1,400,870
Additions	-	-	7,296	19,860	372	4,279	-	31,807
Disposals	-	-	-	(15,010)	(48)	-	-	(15,058)
At 30 Sept 2020	199,812	473,186	147,773	456,056	68,163	62,218	10,411	1,417,619
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION								
At 1 January 2021	-	41,953	115,628	303,334	52,677	44,478	3,621	561,691
Charge for the peric	-	20,678	3,060	53,927	1,224	2,725	937	82,551
Disposals	-	-	(242)	(9,443)			-	(9,685)
At 30 Sept 2021	-	62,631	118,446	347,818	53,901	47,203	4,558	634,557
At 1 January 2020	-	36,466	105,053	248,439	46,978	39,588	1,747	478,271
Additions	-	4,115	7,958	53,967	4,330	3,578	1,406	75,354
Disposals	-	-	-	(15,010)	(48)	-	-	(15,058)
At 30 Sept 2020	-	40,581	113,011	287,396	51,260	43,166	3,153	538,567
CARRYING VALUE								
At 30 Sept 2021	**1,199,812**	**2,409,618**	**36,030**	**213,581**	**15,997**	**21,605**	**5,853**	**3,902,496**
At 31 December, 20:	199,812	431,233	33,992	152,722	16,791	19,484	6,790	860,824
At 30 Sept 2020	199,812	432,605	34,762	168,660	16,903	19,052	7,258	879,052

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

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 2021	199,812	28,600	74,974	302,573	44,007	63,195	10,411	723,572
Additions	1,000,000	2,000,350	1,818	109,952	4,504	5,890	-	3,122,514
Disposals	-	-	(394)	(39,235)		-	-	(39,629)
At 30 Sept 2021	1,199,812	2,028,950	76,398	373,290	48,511	69,085	10,411	3,806,457
At 1 January 2020	199,812	28,600	73,751	295,751	43,660	57,172	10,411	709,157
Additions	-	-	1,222	6,820	347	4,279	-	12,668
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 Sept 2020	199,812	28,600	74,973	302,571	44,007	61,451	10,411	721,825
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION								
At 1 January 2021	-	4,004	59,362	211,623	38,404	43,748	3,621	360,762
Charge for the period	-	30,409	2,275	43,337	1,475	4,179	1,406	83,081
Disposals	-	-	(345)	(36,941)	-	-	-	(37,286)
At 30 Sept 2021	-	34,413	61,292	218,019	39,879	47,927	5,027	406,557
At 1 January 2020	-	3,432	55,840	165,450	36,214	38,856	1,747	301,539
Additions	-	429	2,706	36,164	1,659	3,578	1,406	45,942
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 Sept 2020	-	3,861	58,546	201,614	37,873	42,434	3,153	347,481
CARRYING VALUE								
At 30 Sept 2021	1,199,812	1,994,537	15,106	155,271	8,632	21,158	5,384	3,399,900
At 31 December 2020	199,812	24,596	15,612	90,950	5,603	19,447	6,790	362,810
At 30 Sept 2020	199,812	24,739	16,427	100,957	6,134	19,017	7,258	374,344

10.2.1 Valuation of properties

Land and building held by Sunu Assurances Plc was independently valued by Igbenabor Uzorchikwa of Millsnabor & Associates Limited, quantity surveyors and valuers with FRC/2018/000000011860 on December 22, 2017 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 security

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 (2020: Nil) and no borrowing costs was capitalised in the current period (2020: Nil)

10.2.4 There were no impairment losses recognized during the period (2020:Nil).

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

11 STATUTORY DEPOSIT

	Group Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
Closing balance	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 Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
Claims reported and loss adjustment expenses	2,078,461	1,372,196	2,078,461	1,372,196
Claims incurred but not reported	202,846	349,815	202,846	349,815
Unearned premiums	1,726,629	862,594	1,726,629	862,594
Total Insurance contract iabilities, gross	4,007,936	2,584,605	4,007,936	2,584,605
Reinsurance receivables	1,302,947	636,247	1,302,947	636,247
Net insurance contract liabilities	2,704,989	1,948,358	2,704,989	1,948,358

13 TRADE PAYABLES

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

	Group Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
Reinsurance and coinsurance payable	-	5,371	-	5,371
Deposit for premium	160,680	140,923	160,680	140,923
Commission payable	105,424	2,570	4,517	1,158
Other trade payables	-	15,921	-	-
	266,104	164,785	165,197	147,452

14 OTHER PAYABLES

	Sept 2021	Dec 2020	Sept 2021	Dec 2020
Due to related parties (Note 14.1)	35,007	35,062	188,663	198,231
Deferred income (Note 14.2)	358,734	80,886	-	-
Dividend payable	26,491	26,491	26,491	26,491
Withholding tax payable	24,858	30,306	24,687	22,311
Staff pension & gratuity	4,295	4,295	4,295	4,295
Unclaimed dividend	30,790	28,421	30,790	28,421
Interest received in advance	4,314	48	4,314	48
Unearned commission	111,201	46,896	111,201	46,896
Penalty due to NAICOM (Note 14.3)	-	173,323	0	173,323
Sundry creditors	185,776	109,808	65,837	49,025
Accrued expenses	363,336	82,908	115,158	44,414
	1,144,802	618,444	571,436	593,455
Current	786,068	537,558	571,436	593,455
Non-current	358,734	80,886	-	-

14.1 DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

EA Capital Management Limited	-	-	152,881	163,169
Sunu Health Nigeria Limited formerly Managed Healthcare Services Limited	-	-	0	-
Sunu Group	35,007	35,062	35,782	35,062
	35,007	35,062	188,663	198,231

14.2 This represents unearned income from the businesses of EA Capital Management Limited- N11.997Million (December 31, 2020-N10.988Million) and Sunu Health Nigeria Limited- N346.737Million (December 31, 2020-N69.898Million).

14.3 This sum represents penalty imposed on the Company by NAICOM for failure to obtain its approval before ceding out an aviation business to a foreign reinsurance company which contravenes provision of section 72(4) of the Insurance Act, CAP I17, LFN 2004. The penalty has been fully paid as at 30 June, 2021.

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

15 DEPOSIT FOR SHARES

	Group Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
At January 1	3,010,800	5,825	3,010,800	-
Daewoo bond repayment in consideration of shares in Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc by:				
Sunu Assurances vie Cote D'ivoire		1,129,050		1,129,050
Sunu Participation Holding SA		1,881,750		1,881,750
Utilised as follows:				
Transfer to share capital	(1,505,400)		(1,505,400)	
Transfer to share premium	(1,505,400)		(1,505,400)	
Refund during the period				
Benolus Nigeria Limited		(2,395)		
KYT Investments Limited		(1,303)		
Patrick Korie		(355)		
Joshua Enueme		(477)		
Oracle Asset Limited		(1,295)		
Closing balance	-	**3,010,800**	-	**3,010,800**

Subsequent to year end, upon receipt of NAICOM's Capital verification report, SEC approved the allotment of shares to Sunu Participations Holding SA and SUNU Assurances vie Cote DÍvoire. The result of the allotment was published in The Guardian and the Punch Newspapers on February 9, 2021 and their CSCS accounts have been credited.

16 CURRENT INCOME TAX LIABILITIES

The movement in this account during the period was as follows:

	Group Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
Balance as at January 1	55,904	53,346	26,514	18,919
WHT tax credit offset	-	(24,277)	-	(9,825)
Charge for the period	176,308	48,233	132,268	34,045
Payment during the period	(160,788)	(21,398)	(139,703)	(16,625)
Closing balance	71,424	55,904	19,079	26,514

16.1 The tax charge for the period comprises:

	Group Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
Company income tax				
-Sunu Assurances Nigeria Plc	10,072	34,045	10,072	34,045
-Sunu Health Nigeria Limited	44,002	14,064	-	-
-EA Capital Management Limited	38	124	-	-
Underprovision in previous year- Sunu Assurances	122,196		122,196	
	176,308	48,233	132,268	34,045
Deferred tax	-	27,240	-	-
Total tax charge for the Period	176,308	75,473	132,268	34,045

17 DEFERRED TAX

	Group Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
Balance as at January 1	91,038	63,798	48,994	48,994
Charge for the period	-	27,240	-	-
Closing balance	91,038	91,038	48,994	48,994

18 SHARE CAPITAL

	Group Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
Authorised				
14,000,000,000 ordinary shares of 50k each	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Issued and fully paid				
5,810,800,000 ordinary shares of 50k each(2020: 2,800,000,000 shares of 50k each)	2,905,400	1,400,000	2,905,400	1,400,000

The movement in issued and fully paid up share capital is as follows:

	Group Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
Opening balance	1,400,000	7,000,000	1,400,000	7,000,000
Transfer to retained earnings	-	(5,600,000)	-	(5,600,000)
Transfer from deposit for shares	1,505,400	-	1,505,400	-
Closing balance	2,905,400	1,400,000	2,905,400	1,400,000

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

19 SHARE PREMIUM	Group Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
Opening balance	1,023,465	1,023,465	1,023,465	1,023,465
Transfer from deposit for shares	1,505,400	-	1,505,400	-
Closing balance	**2,528,865**	**1,023,465**	**2,528,865**	**1,023,465**

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 CAP I17 LFN 2004, 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 Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
At 1 January	1,112,741	1,014,627	1,112,741	1,014,627
Transfer from retained earnings	120,860	98,114	120,860	98,114
Closing balance	1,233,601	1,112,741	1,233,601	1,112,741

21 ASSETS REVALUATION RESERVES	Sept 2021	Dec 2020	Sept 2021	Dec 2020
As at 1 January	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089
Movement during the period	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	63,089	63,089	63,089	63,089

22 FAIR VALUE RESERVE	June 2021	Dec 2020	June 2021	Dec 2020
As at 1 January	22	22	22	22
Gain on financial assets	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	22	22	22	22

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 Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020	Company Sept 2021	Company Dec 2020
At 1 January	361,447	(5,348,715)	61,278	(5,621,788)
Total Dividend paid	(42,439)	(21,220)	-	-
Dividend due to non-controlling shares	20,603	7,338	-	-
Transfer from share capital	-	5,600,000	-	5,600,000
Transfer from Non-controlling interest	874	1,039	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	140,990	221,119	(76,890)	181,180
Transfer to contingency reserves	(120,860)	(98,114)	(120,860)	(98,114)
Closing balance	360,615	361,447	(136,472)	61,278

24 NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST IN EQUITY OF SUNU HEALTH LIMITED	Group Sept 2021	Group Dec 2020
Balance as at 1 January	241,791	242,811
Dividend received	(20,603)	(7,338)
Transfer from NCI due to acquisition of additional shares in Sunu Health Ltd	(7,960)	(9,462)
Transfer to retained earnings due to additional shares in Sunu Health	(874)	(1,039)
Transfer from the profit or loss account	30,576	16,819
Closing balance	242,930	241,791

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

25 NET PREMIUM INCOME

	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020
Gross direct premium written	5,073,899	3,318,125	3,958,638	2,607,108
Inward reinsurance premium	70,022	72,039	70,022	72,039
	-	-		-
Gross premium written	5,143,921	3,390,164	4,028,660	2,679,147
Increase in unearned premiums	(876,984)	(535,109)	(864,035)	(540,225)
	-	-		-
Gross Premium income	4,266,937	2,855,055	3,164,625	2,138,922
Less: Reinsurance costs	(756,140)	(576,854)	(756,140)	(563,320)
Net Premium income	3,510,797	2,278,201	2,408,485	1,575,602

26 COMMISSION INCOME

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

27 NET CLAIMS EXPENSES

	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020
Claims paid during the period	2,039,243	1,221,220	1,641,476	925,655
Outstanding claims	559,296	(402,889)	559,296	(402,889)
Total claims and loss adjustment expenses	2,598,539	818,331	2,200,772	522,766
Recoverable from re-insurance, subrogation and salvges	(1,454,334)	(322,408)	(1,454,334)	(322,408)
	1,144,205	495,923	746,438	200,358

28 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 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020
Acquisition costs	818,258	493,501	707,975	461,075
Other underwriting expenses	136,880	102,262	136,880	102,262
Total underwriting expenses	955,138	595,763	844,855	563,337

29 NET INCOME FROM NON-INSURANCE COMPANIES

	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020
EA Capital Management Limited	- 6,084	622	-	-
Sunu Health Limited	62,929	3,606	-	-
	56,845	4,228	-	-

30 INVESTMENT INCOME

	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents interest income	142,468	261,226	130,497	250,313
Dividend income	30,119	18,995	26,946	15,982
Rental income	12,139	10,560	5,850	5,092
	184,726	290,781	163,293	271,387

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021
IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020
The investment income comprises the following:				
Investment income attributable to sharehold	42,258	29,555	32,796	21,074
Investment income attributable to policyhold	142,468	261,226	130,497	250,313
	184,726	290,781	163,293	271,387

31 NET FAIR VALUE LOSS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

Net fair value (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,198)	(7,130)	1,983	(3,523)

32 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020
Profit/(loss) from sale of property, plant & e	-	1,403	-	-
Bank interest	18	1,580	12	1,551
Exchange gain	75,991	21,254	75,991	21,254
Other income	69,391	27,817	69,365	27,805
	145,400	52,054	145,368	50,610

33 IMPAIRMENT LOSS

	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020
Impairment on Other receivables	9,340	297	-	-
Impairment no longer required on Tbills	(402)	(300)	(357)	(280)
Impairment no longer required on placement	(8,784)	(3,186)	(8,396)	(3,037)
Impairment on placement	17,644	24,225	17,588	23,958
Impairment on Tbills	290	33	24	33
	18,088	21,069	8,859	20,674

34 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020
Depreciation and amortization charges	159,533	119,010	119,879	82,741
Auditors remuneration	10,262	9,644	6,394	5,775
Directors expenses	42,307	34,062	28,133	25,784
Professional fees	97,629	35,313	91,360	29,587
Bank charges	9,919	7,121	7,901	5,663
Training expenses	13,878	7,642	9,124	4,811
Communication expenses	100,483	94,742	91,755	87,814
Exchange loss	-	-		-
Marketing expenses	289,925	177,732	260,347	163,364
Statutory fees	38,508	28,399	38,493	28,399
Repairs and maintenance	62,983	35,122	31,818	21,863
Diesel and electricity	16,939	13,988	12,647	9,909
Rent and rates	54,587	127,710	50,390	123,510
Insurance expenses	6,415	19,040	6,415	10,595
Pension and gratuity	105,126	29,990	20,724	17,983
Printing and stationery	7,483	5,048	2,316	1,784
Travelling and accomodation	51,971	49,709	46,075	45,369
Branding	-	-	-	
Other administrative expenses	40,535	37,194	34,391	27,892
	1,108,483	831,466	858,162	692,843

IN THOUSANDS OF NIGERIAN NAIRA

35 FINANCE COSTS

	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020
Interest on Daewoo loan	-	0	-	0
Exchange difference on Daewoo loan	-	21,673	-	21,673
Restructuring fees on Daewoo loan	-	-	-	-
	-	21,673	-	21,673

36 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 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Group 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2021	Company 9 Months ended Sept 30, 2020
(Loss)/Profit attributable to the equity holders	110,414	180,540	(76,890)	143,753
Total number of ordinary shares of 50k each in issue	5,810,800	14,000,000	5,810,800	14,000,000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (thousands)	5,810,800	14,000,000	5,810,800	14,000,000
Basic (loss)/earnings per share (kobo per share)	1.9	1.3	(1.3)	1.0
Diluted (loss)/earnings per share (kobo per share)	1.9	1.3	(1.3)	1.0