Tangerine Life Insurance Limited

Annual Report
for the year ended 31 December 2024

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Directors

Mr. Dapo Oshinusi	Chairman
Mr. Kehinde Borisade*	Managing Director / Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Anele Mbuya	Executive Director
Mrs. Lola Cardoso**	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Pacome Zahabi***	Non-Executive Director
Mrs. Yeside Kazeem	Non-Executive Director / Independent Director
Mr. Moshood Olajide	Non-Executive Director / Independent Director
Mr. Osahon Ogiemudia	Non-Executive Director

* Appointed as Managiing Director on 28 October 2024
** Appointed as non-executive Director on 23 December 2024
*** Appointed as non-executive Director on 12 September 2024

Registered office	14, Hughes Avenue Alagomeji-Yaba Lagos, Nigeria
Independent auditor	KPMG Professional Services KPMG Tower Bishop Aboyade Cole Street Victoria Island, Lagos www.ng.kpmg.com
Company secretary	DCSL Corporate Services Ltd 235, Ikorodu Road, Ilupeju, Lagos, Nigeria FRC/2013/NBA/00000000855
Bankers	First Bank Nigeria Limited First City Monument Bank Plc Guaranty Trust Bank Plc Providus Bank Ltd Polaris Bank Plc Stanbic IBTC Plc Sterling Bank Plc United Bank for Africa Plc Zenith Bank Plc AB Microfinance Bank
Re-insurers	Continental Reinsurance Plc 8th Floor, St Nicholas House 6 Catholic Mission Street Lagos, Nigeria African Reinsurance Plc Africa Re Building, Plot 1679, Karimu Kotun Street, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria
Reporting actuary in Nigeria	Becoda Consulting, 7, Ibiyinka Olorunbe Close, Victoria Island, Lagos FRC/2021/00000013819
Asset management advisory services	United Capital Plc 12th Floor UBA House 57 Marina, Lagos
Property Valuer	UBOSI ELEH AND COMPANY 27, Obafemi Awolowo Way, 2nd Floor Ikeja, Lagos. FRC/2015/NIESV/00000013406
Tax Identification Number (TIN)	00737049-0001
CAC registration number	RC:605083
NAICOM registration number	RIC - 042

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of Tangerine Life Insurance Limited ("the Company") together with the audited financial statements and independent audit opinion for the year ended 31 December 2024, which discloses the state of affairs of the Company.

Legal form and principal activity

Tangerine Life Insurance Limited, formerly known as Metropolitan Life Insurance Nigeria Limited provides life insurance services in the corporate and financial institutional markets in Nigeria as well as the retail life insurance market. The Company is a specialised life underwriter and was incorporated as a private limited liability company on 19 August 2004. The Company was formerly controlled by MMI Holdings Limited through its subsidiary Metropolitan International Holdings Pty Limited under the name "Metropolitan Life Insurance Nigeria Limited" but now controlled by Verod Capital Management through its subsidiary Oreon LMS Limited from 13 September 2019 after its 99.99% acquisition. The National Insurance Commission licensed the Company on 14 February 2007 to carry on the business of life insurance in Nigeria. The Company's name was changed to Tangerine Life Insurance Ltd after the acquisition, following all necessary approval.

Tangerine Life Insurance Limited is one of the top specialised life underwriter in the Nigerian market. The penetration of the market by life insurance, especially in terms of retail value propositions, remains very low and presents an enormous opportunity to the Company for which a mass market strategy has been developed and is being implemented based on voluntary group products. In 2020, Tangerine Life acquired a controlling interest in ARM Life Plc. The result of both entities were consolidated into the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. In 2021, the operations of the acquired entity, ARM Life Plc, was merged within Tangerine Life which has become a bigger and stronger insurance company with an aim to becoming one of the top 3 insurance companies in the country over the next five (5) years.

During the past year and going forward, it is the view of management that the interventions of the regulator in the structure of the insurance industry will only strengthen the underwriting and distribution of products into the market, providing increasing comfort to the market as to the value proposition presented. In particular, the continued enforcement of the "No Premium No Cover" ruling based on the Insurance Act, has resulted in a significant improvement in premium collections in recent history and in the future it will ensure timely payment of premiums and will improve overall industry and Company's profitability.

Business objectives and strategies

It is the stated intent of the Company to remain one of the leading life insurance underwriters in the market. To this end we combine our technical expertise with high quality people to identify opportunities and market segments in which we can offer life insurance value propositions profitably and sustainably while meeting the expectations of our policyholders and shareholders.

The objectives of the business therefore focus on profitable revenue growth, certainty in delivery of benefits to our policyholders, distribution reach and efficiency and ensuring optimal capital management and returns for shareholders.

Resources, risks and relationship

The primary resources employed by the Company consist of the intellectual property and spread provided by the parent company, combined with the professionalism and drive of the high quality people employed in the business which, in combination, provide the Company with the opportunity to pursue the stated strategy. In addition, the Company's operations remain self-funding with adequate capital to continue to do so in the foreseeable future while meeting the capital adequacy requirements of both the regulator and that of the policyholders with no long outstanding exposure to premium debtors due to the ongoing accounting practice of "no premium, no cover ruling".

Risk in the business is managed in terms of the Enterprise Risk Management Guidelines of the regulator and reviewed on a quarterly basis, while identified risks are actively managed with the objective of maintaining the risk profile of the Company within the defined risk appetite parameters. The ORSA review is endorsed and approved for relevance by the Enterprise Risk Management & Technical Committee of the Board before submission of the same to National Insurance Commission.

The ongoing sustainable growth and success of the business are largely dependent on the continued strong support of our parent company which provides the access and technical know-how, in addition to the strategic direction for the business. This is augmented by the strong moves of the Commission in sanitising the industry of inappropriate competitive practices and ensuring deepening penetration and premium settlement, all of which are to the benefit of both the insurance industry and its consumers in the long term.

Operating results:	**31-Dec-24**	**31-Dec-23**
The following is a summary of the operating results:	**N'000**	**N'000**
Insurance Service Revenue	6,768,770	6,189,324
Profit before minimum tax	2,287,329	2,495,255
Minimum tax	(9,108)	(20,731)
Profit after minimum tax for the year	2,278,221	2,474,524
Income tax credit/ (expenses)	1,661,266	(69,983)
Profit after tax	3,939,487	2,404,541
Other comprehensive profit/(loss) to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods net of tax:-	(200,061)	(38,922)
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year	3,739,426	2,365,619
Appropriation to contingency reserve	393,949	247,452
Earnings per share - basic/diluted (kobo)	49.24	30.06

Directors

The directors who served during the year were as follows:

Name	Capacity	Appointment date	Remarks
Mr. Dapo Oshinusi	Chairman	1-Apr-21	N/A
Mr. Kehinde Borisade*	Managing Director / Chief Executive Officer	28-Oct-24	N/A
Mr. Anele Mbuya	Executive Director	31-Mar-22	Ag. MD/CEO till 27th Oct 24.
Ms. Sakeenat Bakare	Executive Director	1-Feb-22	Exited 13 Jan 2025
Mrs. Lola Cardoso**	Non-Executive Director	23-Dec-24	
Mr. Pacome Zahabi***	Non-Executive Director	12-Sep-24	
Mrs. Yeside Kazeem	Non-Executive Director / Independent Director	10-Jul-23	
Mr. Moshood Olajide	Non-Executive Director / Independent Director	17-Feb-20	
Mr. Osahon Ogiemudia	Non-Executive Director	1-Apr-21	
Mr. Percy Grundy	Non-Executive Director / Independent Director	28-Oct-19	Exited 30 Jun 2024
Mr. Oluseye Olusoga	Non-Executive Director / Independent Director	28-Oct-19	Exited 12 Sep 2024

*, **, *** were appointed during the year

Internal Contol Over Financial Reporting (ICFR)

During the year, management performed an assessment of its internal controls over the financial reporting process in line with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria.

The overall result is based on the aggregate weighted average of the evaluation of each of the areas covered in the course of the engagement namely:

a.The Control Environment
b.Financial Reporting & General Ledger
c.Payment Procurement & Receiving
d.Property & Equipment
e.Bank & Cash
f.Investments Management
g.Budget & Planning
h.Information Communications &Management
i.Revenue, Receivables & Inflow
j.Human Capital & Payroll

The internal control system as currently designed and implemented by the Directors and Management of Tangerine Life Insurance Limited as at December 31, 2024 is Satisfactory. A Satisfactory Assessment implies a control environment that is adequate, appropriate, and effective to provide reasonable assurance that risks are being managed and that the Company will meet its organisational objectives.

While there might have been some management weaknesses, they have been recognized by Management and are being addressed.

The noted weaknesses are minor with minimal impact on the ability to achieve process objectives primarily because the control system is fairly effective and the risks are effectively managed.

In our opinion, the control environment is adequate, appropriate, and effective, with modest weaknesses/ deficiencies that are correctable in the normal course of business and potentially of little risk. The Management certification and auditors attestation are included in this annual report.

Directors' interest in share capital

No Director has direct or indirect interest in the share capital of the Company (December 2023 : Nil)

Directors' interest in contracts

In accordance with Section 303 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA) 2020, none of the Directors has notified the Company of any declarable interests in contracts with the Company.

Shareholding

According to the register of members, Oreon LMS Limited and LOOYS Limited were the shareholders and their interest in the issued share capital of the Company as at 31 December 2024 were as follows:

	31-Dec-24		31-Dec-23	
	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding
Oreon LMS Limited	7,999,999,998	100.00	7,999,999,998	100
LOOYS Limited	2	-	2	-

The company did not increase its authorised share capital in the reporting period (2023: 8,000,000,000 units at N1 per share).

Acquisition of own shares

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

Donations

In accordance with Section 43(2) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Company made donations of N0.85 million to support for the ceiling of 6 blocks of classrooms at the basic school in SAU during the year (2023: Nil).

Human resources

1. Report on diversity in employment

The Company operates a non-discriminatory policy in the consideration of applications for employment. The Company's policy is that the most qualified and experienced persons are recruited for appropriate job levels, irrespective of an applicant's state of origin, ethnicity, religion, gender or physical condition. We believe diversity and inclusiveness are powerful drivers of competitive advantage in understanding the needs of our customers and creatively developing solutions to address them.

Composition of all employees (inclusive of top management)

	31-Dec-24		31-Dec-23	
	Number of staff	**Percentage**	**Number of staff**	**Percentage**
Female	131	61%	119	59%
Male	84	39%	84	41%
Total	**215**	100%	**203**	100%
Board composition by gender				
Female	3	33%	2	25%
Male	6	67%	6	75%
Total	**9**	100%	**8**	100%
Top management (Executive Director to CEO)				
Female	1	33%	1	0%
Male	2	67%	1	100%
Total	**3**	100%	**2**	100%
Top Management (Senior Manager to GM)				
Female	4	21%	5	38%
Male	15	79%	8	62%
Total	**19**	100%	**13**	100%

2. Employment of disabled persons

The Company have no physically challenged person in employment (2023: Nil). However, applications for employment by physically challenged persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicants concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming physically challenged, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the Company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. The Company will endeavour to arrange appropriate training to ensure the continuous employment of such a person without subjecting the employee to any disadvantage in career development. It is the policy of the Company that training, career development and promotion of physically challenged persons should, as far as possible, be identical with that of other employees.

3. Health, safety and welfare of employees

The Company maintains business premises designed to guarantee the safety and healthy living conditions of both its employees and customers. Employees are adequately insured against occupational and other hazards. The Company has fire prevention and fire fighting equipment installed in strategic locations within its premises.

The Company operates a group personal accident, third party liability Insurance and professional indemnity for the benefit of its employees. The Company also operates a contributory pension plan in line with the Pension Reform Act as amended and the Nigeria Social Insurance Trust Fund in line with the Employees Compensation Act and other benefit schemes for its employees.

4. Employee involvement and training

The Company encourages participation of employees in arriving at decisions in respect of matters affecting their well being. Consequently, the Company provides opportunities where employees deliberate on issues affecting the Company and employee interests to enable the employees make inputs on those decisions. The Company places a high premium on the development of its manpower and sponsors its employees for training courses.

5. Statement of commitment to maintain positive work environment

The Company shall strive to maintain a positive work environment that is consistent with best practice to ensure that business is conducted in a positive and professional manner and to ensure that equal opportunity is given to all qualified members of the Company's operating environment.

Property, plant and equipment

Information relating to changes in property, plant and equipment is disclosed in Note 16 to these financial statements.

Auditor

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

By order of the Board

DCSL Corporate Services Limited
Company Secretaries

Anne Agbo
Company Secretary
FRC/2013/PRO/NBA//002/00000000855
For: DCSL Corporate Services Lagos,
Nigeria
19 May 2025

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Introduction

Tangerine Life Insurance Limited ("the Company") is committed to implementing the best practice standards of corporate governance. The Company functions under a governance framework that enables the Board to discharge its role of providing oversight and strategic direction in balance with its responsibility to ensure the Company's compliance with regulatory requirements and acceptable risk.

The Board

The Board of Directors is the Company's highest decision making body responsible for governance. It operates based on the understanding that sound governance practices are fundamental to earning the trust of stakeholders which is critical to sustainable growth.

Composition and role

The Board composition, is driven by the need to manage costs and at the same time, ensure that the committees have access to the required skills and competencies from directors. As at 31 December 2024, the Board comprised Nine (9) members made up of Three (3) Non-Executive Directors, three (3) Independent Non-Executive Directors and three (3) Executive Directors, in line with the provisions of the NAICOM Code of Corporate Governance for Insurance Companies in Nigeria. The full details of the Board composition is set out below:

S/N	Name	Designation	Citizenship	Date of appointment	Number of years served till 31 Dec 2024
1	Mr. Dapo Oshinusi	Chairman	Nigerian	*1-Apr-21*	*3 years 8 months*
2	Mr. Kehinde Borisade	Managing Direcor	Nigerian	*28-Oct-24*	*2 months*
3	Mr. Oluseye Olusoga**	Non-Executive Director	Nigerian	*28-Oct-19*	*5 years 2 months*
4	Mr. Anele Mbuya	Executive Director	South African	*31-Mar-22*	*2 year 9 months*
5	Ms. Sakeenat Bakare*	Executive Director	Nigerian	*1-Feb-22*	*2 year 11 months*
6	Mrs. Lola Cardoso	Non-Executive Director	Nigerian	*23-Dec-24*	*0 month*
7	Mr. Pacome Zahabi	Non-Executive Director	Ivorian	*12-Sep-24*	*4 months*
8	Mr. Percy Grundy**	Independent Non-Executive Director	Bolivian	*28-Oct-19*	*5 years 2 months*
9	Mrs. Yeside Kazeem	Independent Non-Executive Director	Nigerian	*10-Jul-23*	*1 year 5 months*
10	Mr. Moshood Olajide	Independent Non-Executive Director	Nigerian	*17-Feb-20*	*4 years 10 months*
11	Mr. Osahon Ogiemudia	Non-Executive Director	Nigerian	*1-Apr-21*	*3 years 8 months*

** exited the Board in 2024   * exited the Board in 2025

In line with best practice and in accordance with the provisions of all the Codes of Corporate Governance by which the Company is governed, the roles of the Chairman and Managing Director are assumed by different individuals and there is a separation of powers and functions between the Chairman and the Managing Director. The Board is able to reach impartial decisions as its Non-Executive Directors are a blend of Independent and Non-Independent directors with no shadow or alternate Directors, which ensures that independent thought, is brought to bear on decisions of the Board. The effectiveness of the Board derives from the diverse range of skills and competences of the Executive and Non-Executive directors who have exceptional degrees of insurance, financial and broader entrepreneurial experiences.

Board Committees

The Board carries out its oversight function through its standing committees. In line with best practice, the Chairman of the Board does not sit on any of the committees. In line with the 2021 NAICOM Corporate Governance Guidelines, the Board committees are as follows;

- Finance, Investment and General Purpose Committee (FIGPC);
- Board Audit and Compliance Committee (BACC);
- Enterprise Risk Management and Technical Committee (ERMTC) and;
- Remuneration and Governance Committee (REM & GOV)

The composition and responsibilities of the Committees are set out below:

S/N	Director	BACC	ERMTC	REM & GOV	FIGPC
1	Mr. Dapo Oshinusi	-	-	-	-
2	Mr. Anele Mbuya	-	M	-	-
3	Mr. Kehinde Boriisade	-	-	-	M
4	Mrs. Lola Cardoso	M	-	M	M
5	Mr. Oluseye Olusoga *	-	-	M	C
6	Mr. Pacome Zahabi	M	-	M	C
7	Mr. Percy Grundy **	M	-	C	-
8	Mrs. Yeside Kazeem	M	C	M	-
9	Mr. Moshood Olajide	C	M	S	M
10	Mr. Osahon Ogiemudia	-	M	M	M
11	Ms. Sakeenat Bakare	-	-	-	M

** Served as a member of REM & GOV and Chairman of FIGPC till September 2024*
*** Served as a member of BACC and Chairman of RGC till June 2024*

Key

C Chairman of Committee
M Member
N Nominee, Non-Executive

Audit & Compliance Committee functions:

The functions of the Audit & Compliance Committee are as follows:

- Ensure that an effective system of audit and internal controls are in place to safeguard the assets and income of the Company and ensure the integrity of the Company's financial statements.
- Monitor processes designed to ensure compliance in all respect with legal and regulatory requirements, including disclosure controls and procedures and the impact (or potential impact) of the developments related thereto. Also ensure compliance with Anti-Money laundering laws, policies and reporting requirements.
- Ensure the development of a Related Party Transactions policy and monitor its implementation by management. The Committee should consider any related party transaction that may arise within the Company.
- Review with management and External Auditor the annual audited financial statements before its submission to the Board.
- Select and review appointments of independent external auditors and recommend to the Board for approval prior to the Board's recommendation to shareholders for ratification.
- Review management's internal audit and control reports and recommend controls that will address control lapses to the Board.
- Review all whistleblowing reports.
- In collaboration with Enterprise Risk Management, Remuneration and Governance Committee, respond to regulators on behalf of the Board in respect of their audit comments.
- Review and approve audit policies.
- Review and approve internal audit charter.
- Recommend, in line with best practice, the Head Internal Audit for appointment by the Board.
- The Head Internal Audit and the Chief Compliance Officer will report to the Chairman of the Committee and will be assessed annually by him/her in consultation with the MD/CEO.
- Review regulators audit reports and ensure that systems are put in place to address any weaknesses.
- Review the activities of the internal audit function and ensure that no unjustified restrictions or limitations are imposed.
- Review the activities of the internal audit function and ensure that no unjustified restrictions or limitations are imposed, and that it acts in compliance with the mandate as approved by the Committee.
- Consider whether or not the objectives, staffing plans, financial budgets, audit plans and standing of the internal audit function provides adequate support to enable the Committee to meet its objectives.
- Ensure that the internal audit function is subject to an independent quality review, as and when the Committee determines it appropriate, provided it takes place at intervals not exceeding 5 years at a time, including compliance with the Institute of Internal Auditors' International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing.
- On a regular basis meet separately with the head of internal audit to discuss any matters that the Committee or internal audit believes should be discussed privately
- Ensure that a formal process to follow up significant internal and external audit recommendations is in place, and that the Internal Auditor reports to the Audit & Compliance Committee on any slow progress or non-implementation of these recommendations.
- Review and recommend to the Board for approval the annual internal audit plan, and major changes to the plan. Review the Internal audit's activity at least once every quarter, relative to the plan.
- Review the results of work performed by the Internal Audit function in relation to financial reporting, corporate governance, internal control and any significant investigations and ensure that the findings and recommendations received are discussed on a timely basis.

Internal control

The Committee will review the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's system of internal control. In discharging these responsibilities the Committee will:

- Evaluate whether management is setting the appropriate "control culture" by communicating the importance of internal control and ensuring that all employees have an understanding of their roles and responsibilities;
- Gain an understanding of whether internal control recommendations made by internal and external auditors have been implemented by management;
- Review the directors' responsibility statement in the financial statements on internal controls prior to endorsement by the Board and, in particular, to review:

i. the procedures for identifying business and financial risk and controlling their impact on the company;
ii. the Company's procedures for preventing or detecting fraud;
iii. the Company's procedures for ensuring that relevant regulatory and legal requirements are complied with;
iv. the operational effectiveness of policies and procedures.

- Review the controls over significant financial risks. Assess whether management has controls in place for unusual types of transactions and/or any potential transactions that may involve an unacceptable degree of risk;
- Review such significant transactions not directly related to the Company's normal business as the Committee might deem appropriate;
- Review the report of Internal Audit to the Committee in providing comfort on internal controls and on any unmanaged risks and controls.
- Review and recommend for approval the policies regarding financial reporting, controls, and audits.
- Review and recommend for approval the following policies of the Company:
- Accounting and Finance Policies;
- Accrual, Depreciation and Amortization Policies; and
- Expense Policies;

Compliance with Laws and Regulations

• Review the effectiveness of the system for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations.
• Review the findings of any examinations by regulatory agencies, and any auditor observations with management.
• Review the process for communicating the Code of Conduct to Company personnel, and for monitoring compliance therewith.
• Obtain regular updates from management and company Chief Legal Officer regarding compliance matters.

Internal Audit

• Ensure the establishment of an Internal Audit function and means of obtaining sufficient assurance of regular review or appraisal of the system of internal controls in the Company. The Committee shall also ensure the development of a comprehensive internal control framework for the Company.
• Review the scope, nature and effectiveness of the work of Internal Audit, including review and approval of the Internal Audit Charter;
• Review the effectiveness of the reporting line and unrestricted access of the Head of Audit to the Chief Executive;
• Review the Internal Audit program and the resources available to Internal Audit;
• Preserve auditor's independence, by setting clear hiring policies for employees or former employees of independent auditors;
• Review coordination with external auditors and the communication of key findings to them;
• Review a semi-annual report from the Head of Internal Audit on trends in audit assessments, numbers of outstanding internal audit recommendations and comment on overdue high priority issues that are considered material;
• Invoke its authority to investigate any matter within its terms of reference and the Company must make available the resources to the internal auditors with which to carry out this function, including access to external advice where necessary.

External audit

• Review the external auditor's proposed audit scope, approach, terms of engagement and audit fee, including coordination of audit effort with internal audit, and ensure that no undue restrictions or limitations have been placed on the scope of the audit.
• Review and discuss the external auditor's proposed report, any matters arising from the audit that the auditor may wish to raise, as well as the external auditor's management letter and the management response thereto.
• Review the performance of the external auditor, and make recommendations to the Boards on the appointment or discharge of the auditor.

• Review and confirm the independence of the external auditor by obtaining statements from the auditor on relationships between the auditor and the company, including non-audit services, and discussing the relationships with the auditor.
• On a regular basis, meet separately with the external auditor to discuss any matters that the Committee or auditors believe should be discussed privately.
• Make recommendations to the Board regarding the remuneration of the external auditors of the Company.

• Develop a policy on the nature, extent and terms under which the external auditors may perform non-audit services.
• Communicate with management and the internal and external auditors on the significant risks and exposures and the plans to minimize such risks.
• Consider, with the internal and external auditors, any fraud, illegal acts and deficiencies in internal control or other similar issues.
• On a regular basis, meet separately with the external auditor to discuss any matters that the Committee or auditors believe should be discussed privately.

Financial Controls/financial statement

• At the beginning of each financial year, following a joint session of this Committee and the Finance, Investment and General-Purpose Committee chaired by the Chairperson of this Committee, review and recommend to the Board for approval the annual budget of the Company.
• Review significant accounting and reporting issues, including recent professional and regulatory pronouncements, and understand their impact on the financial statements.
• Recommend to the Board for approval the authority limits for all Executives (including all Executive Directors and Managing Director).
• Review significant accounting and reporting issues, including the definition of materiality, any complex or unusual transactions and highly judgmental areas.
• Understand how management develops interim financial information, and the nature and extent of internal and external auditor involvement.

Authority

In order to meet its responsibilities and fulfil its role, the Committee:
• Acts in terms of the delegated authority of the Board.
• Has the power to investigate any activity within the scope of its Terms of Reference.
• May call upon the Chairmen of the other Board Committees, any of the executive directors, officers or Company Secretary to provide it with information, subject to following a Board approved process.
• Has reasonable access to the Company's' records, facilities and any other resources necessary to discharge its duties and responsibilities.
• May delegate authority to one or more designated members of the Committee.
• Has the right to obtain independent outside professional advice to assist with the execution of its duties, at company's cost, subject to following a Board approved process.
• Makes recommendations to the Board that it deems appropriate on any area within the ambit of its Terms of Reference where action or improvement is required.
• All decisions of the Board Committees shall be subject to the ratification of the Board, upon recommendation of the Committee.

Meeting procedures

• The Committee meets on an ad hoc basis but will meet a minimum of four times per annum.
• The Chairman of the Committee may meet with the CEO, the Head Internal Audit, and/or the Company Secretary prior to a Committee meeting to discuss important issues and agree on the agenda.

Reporting responsibility

• The Committee Chairperson shall report to the Board on its proceedings after each meeting on all matters within its duties and responsibilities.
• The Committee shall make whatever recommendations to the Board as it deems appropriate on any area within its remit where action or improvement is needed.

Attendance

• The Chairman may invite any member of staff from the Company, including external professional advisors, to Committee meetings as and when required, provided that a Board approved process is followed. Invitees to meetings attend by invitation only and they may not vote on matters at the meeting.
• Committee members will attend all scheduled meetings of the Committee, including meetings called on an ad hoc basis for special matters, unless prior apology, with reasons, has been submitted to the Chairperson or Committee Secretary.
• If the nominated Chairperson of the Committee is absent from a meeting, the members present shall elect one of the members present to act as Chairperson for that meeting
• The Company Secretary or his/her delegate is the secretary to this Committtee.

Quorum and voting

In line with the Committee's mandate,
• A quorum for meetings shall be a simple majority of Members.
• Individuals in attendance at Committee meetings by invitation may participate in discussions at meetings but do not form part of the quorum for Committee meetings and shall have no voting rights where decisions are to be voted on.
• Decisions at Committee meetings will be made by a majority vote, and each Committee member shall be entitled to one vote. In the event of an equality of votes at a meeting, the Chairperson will have a casting vote. In the absence of the Committee Chair and/or an appointed deputy, the remaining members present shall elect one of themselves to chair the meeting who would qualify under these Terms of Reference to be appointed to that position by the Board.

Agenda and minutes

• The Committee shall establish an annual work plan for each year to ensure that all relevant matters are covered by the agendas of the meetings planned for the year.
• The notice of each meeting of the Committee, confirming the venue, time and date and enclosing an agenda of items to be discussed, together with the supporting documentation, shall be forwarded to each member of the Committee not less than five (5) working days prior to the date of the meeting.
• Committee members must be fully prepared for Committee meetings, to provide appropriate and constructive input on matters discussed.
• The minutes of meetings shall be completed as soon as possible after the meeting and circulated to the Chairperson for review thereof. The minutes will be formally approved by the Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

Evaluation

The Board, and each member of the Committee, will perform an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Committee annually.

Remuneration

Committee members not holding executive office shall be compensated for their services, with the Chairperson being entitled to an additional fee for his/her service.

Review of terms of reference

The Board will review the contents of this terms of reference each year to ensure that it remains consistent with the Boards' objectives and responsibilities.

Board Enterprise Risk Management & Technical Committee.

Introduction

The Board Enterprise, Risk Management & Technical Committee (the "Committee" or "ERMTC") is a subsidiary committee of Tangerine Life Insurance Limited ("TL" or the "Company"). These Terms of Reference ("TOR") outline the purpose, authority and responsibilities of the Committee with respect to managing the Company's risk, technology and related activities undertaken by TL.

The primary purpose of the Committee is to oversee and advise the board of directors of TLIL (the "Board") on its oversight responsibilities in relation to reviewing and assessing the integrity and adequacy of the Company's risk management framework and activities.

Composition of the Committee

• The Committee will comprise at least three members of whom the majority will be non-executive, including the Chairperson of the Audit and Compliance Committee.
• The Chairperson and members of this Committee shall be appointed by the Board, or its duly mandated Board Committee. Any change to the composition of the Committee shall be considered and approved by the Board, or its duly mandated Board Committee.
• The Committee's composition shall be reviewed at least every three years and members may be eligible for re-appointment.
• The members of the Committee must collectively have sufficient qualifications and experience to fulfil their duties, be fit and proper, and keep up-to-date with developments affecting the required skills-set.
• The Company Secretary, or any other person so appointed by the Board, duly mandated by the Board Committee, shall be the secretary to the Committee.

Responsibilities of the Committee

The responsibilities and scope of the Enterprise Risk Management Committee are:

• Approve annual risk management plan and oversee its implementation and monitor performance. This annual plan should also include a fraud risk plan to consider the Company's fraud exposure and prevention.
• Ensure that risk assessments are performed on a continual basis and ensure that
frameworks and methodologies are in place to increase the probability of anticipating unpredictable risks.
• Monitor, review and assess the integrity and adequacy of the overall risk management framework of the company.
• Recommend risk approval limits to the Board for approval.
• Review and on a continuous basis update the risk management policies, frameworks and procedures subject to the approval of the Board.
• Review the level of the Company's compliance with applicable laws and regulatory requirements which may impact the Company's risk profile
• Conduct an annual review of the IT data governance framework including the assessment of value delivered from IT investments, independent assurance on the Company's IT arrangements and management of risks relating to third-party and outsourced IT service providers.

• Advise the Board on any emerging risks that the Company is or could be exposed to and recommend mitigation actions.
• Approve the Business Continuity Plan and Disaster Recovery Test Reports.
• In addition, the Committee shall review any policies for the Company that may relate to the Terms of Reference of the Committee.
• Gain an understanding of the current areas of significant financial and non- financial (operational, strategic, and regulatory) risks that may impact on the Company's performance, and how management is managing these risks effectively.

• Actuarial Report
i. Receive reports and review such reports and minutes of meetings submitted that relate to actuarial mandates. Ensure that material risks and concerns are addressed by management.
ii. Consider the need for, and scope of, actuarial audits and the appointment of actuarial advisers.
iii. Conduct a review of revenue-generating activities and other support for business in terms of pricing product development and reserving strategies.
iv. Review the reserving process and ensure that insurance liabilities are adequate, having regard to experience and expectation about future experience and cover against any expected premium rate deficiency.
v. Review of analysis of surplus, embedded value and actuarial valuations and reports relating to the Financial Condition Report (FCR) before presentation to the Board for approval.
• Review of reinsurance matters, supervise risk policy implementation, product approval and perform value analysis of approved products.
• Provide analysis of product profitability, claims experience, products' experience, reinsurance arrangements, and any new product initiatives, respectively.
• Review and approve the insurance policies, the value of which are above the approval level of Executive Management.

Authority

• Acts in terms of the delegated authority of the Board.
• Has the power to investigate any activity within the scope of its Terms of Reference.
• May call upon the Chairmen of the other Board Committees, any of the executive directors, officers or company secretary to provide it with information, subject to following a Board approved process.

• Has reasonable access to the Company's records, facilities and any other resources necessary to discharge its duties and responsibilities.

• May delegate authority to one or more designated members of the Committee.
• Has the right to obtain independent outside professional advice to assist with the execution of its duties, at company's cost, subject to following a Board approved process.
• Makes recommendations to the board that it deems appropriate on any area within the ambit of its Terms of Reference where action or improvement is required.
• All decisions of the Committees shall be subject to the ratification of the Board, upon recommendation of the Committee.

Responsibility of the committee

• The Committee Chairperson shall report to the Board on its proceedings after each meeting on all matters within its duties and responsibilities
• The Committee shall make whatever recommendations to the Board as it deems appropriate on any area within its remit where action or improvement is needed
• Read and provide input to the Board and Audit and Compliance Committee regarding risk disclosures in financial statements and other public statements

Meeting procedures
• The Committee will meet on an ad hoc basis but will meet a minimum of four times per annum.
• The Chairman of the Committee may meet with the CEO, the Risk Officer, Internal Auditor, and/or the Company Secretary prior to a Committee meeting to discuss important issues and agree on the agenda.

Attendance
• The Chairman may invite any member of staff from the Company, including external professional advisors, to Committee meetings as and when required, provided that a Board approved process is followed. Invitees to meetings attend by invitation only and they may not vote on matters at the meeting.

• Committee members must attend all scheduled meetings of the Committee, including meetings called on an ad hoc basis for special matters, unless prior apology, with reasons, have been submitted to the Chairperson or Committee secretary.

• If the nominated Chairperson of the Committee is absent from a meeting, the members present shall elect one of the members present to act as Chairperson for that meeting.

• The Company Secretary or his/her delegate is the secretary to this Committee.

Quorum and voting
• A quorum for meetings shall be a simple majority of Members, majority of which would be non-executive directors.
• Individuals in attendance at Committee meetings by invitation may participate in discussions at meetings but do not form part of the quorum for Committee meetings, and shall have no voting rights where decisions are to be voted on;
• Decisions at Committee meetings will be made by a majority vote, and each Committee member shall be entitled to one vote. In the event of an equality of votes at a meeting, the Chairperson will have a casting vote. In the absence of the Committee Chair and/or an appointed deputy, the remaining members present shall elect one of themselves to chair the meeting who would qualify under these terms of reference to be appointed to that position by the Board.

Agenda and minutes

• The Committee shall establish an annual work plan for each year to ensure that all relevant matters are covered by the agendas of the meetings planned for the year.
• The notice of each meeting of the Committee, confirming the venue, time and date and enclosing an agenda of items to be discussed, together with the supporting documentation, shall be forwarded to each member of the Committee not less than five (5) working days prior to the date of the meeting.
• Committee members must be fully prepared for Committee meetings, to provide appropriate and constructive input on matters discussed.
• The minutes of meetings shall be completed as soon as possible after the meeting and circulated to the Chairperson for review thereof. The minutes will be formally approved by the Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

Evaluation
The Board, and each member of the Committee, will perform an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Committee annually.

Remuneration
Committee members not holding executive office shall be compensated for their services, with the Chairperson being entitled to an additional fee for his/her service.

Review of terms of reference
The Board will review the contents of this terms of reference each year to ensure that it remains consistent with the Boards' objectives and responsibilities.

Board Remuneration and Governance Committee

Introduction
The Remuneration and Governance Committee (the "Committee" or "REM&GOV") is a subsidiary committee of the Board of Directors of Tangerine Life Insurance Limited ("TL" or the "Company"). These Terms of Reference ("TOR") outline the purpose, authority, and responsibilities of the Committee in relation to governance standards, compensation packages for directors and executive management and general staff welfare.

The purpose of the Board Remuneration and Governance Committee is to:
• Establish procedures for the nomination of Directors.
• Advise and recommend to the Board the composition of the Board.
• Approve recruitments, promotions, redeployments, disengagements and succession planning for Executive Management in line with the approved organization structure of the Company or its subsidiaries where applicable and manning levels and the approved annual Manpower Plan.
• Review and evaluate the skills of members of the Board in line with Board approved policies and processes.
• Recommend to the Board compensation for all staff of the Company.
• Advise the Board on corporate governance standards and policies.
• Review and approve all human resources and governance policies for the Company, including any changes to the company's organizational structure.
• Review and recommend to the Board and Shareholders any changes to the Memorandum and Articles of Association.
• Evaluate and appraise the performance of the Board and Board Committees and its members annually in conjunction with consultants.
• Review management's performance against pre-set objectives and compliance with human resources policies and practices.

Composition of the Committee

• The Committee will comprise at least three members of whom the majority will be non-executive, including the Chairperson of the Audit and Compliance Committee.

• The Chairperson and members of this Committee shall be appointed by the Board, or its duly mandated Board Committee. Any change to the composition of the Committee shall be considered and approved by the Board, or its duly mandated Board Committee.

• The Committee's composition shall be reviewed at least every three years and members may be eligible for re-appointment.

• The members of the Committee must collectively have sufficient qualifications and experience to fulfil their duties, be fit and proper, and keep up-to-date with developments affecting the required skills-set.

• The Company Secretary, or any other person so appointed by the Board, or its duly mandated Board Committee, shall be the secretary to the Committee.

Remuneration and Performance Management
• Recommend the entitlements of Directors to the Board for approval.
• Review and recommend compensation packages for the Managing Director/CEO and the Executive Management Team for approval by the Board in accordance with the remuneration policy of the Company.

• Define the Managing Director/CEO's accountabilities and how performance will be appraised.
• Approve the accountabilities and how performance will be appraised for the Executive Management Team.
• Appraise the performance of the Managing Director/CEO, and the Executive Management Team of the Company against Key Performance Indicators, with a report of the appraisal submitted to the Board of Directors.
• Appraise Board performance and oversee the evaluation of the Board.

Governance
• Propose candidates to the Board for all Board positions, including directors for election and re-election.
• Regularly update the Board about the Committee's activities and make appropriate recommendations in accordance with Company's vision statement and business model.
• Undertake an annual assessment of the independent status of INEDs (Independent Non-Executive Directors).

• Propose to the Board, candidates for the position of Managing Director/CEO and members of the Executive Management Team for the Company.

• Appointments will be approved as follows:

a. Appointments of up to Senior Manager should be approved by the CEO;
b. Appointments of Assistant General Manager and above should be approved by the R&G Committee, with final ratification of such appointments by the Board; and
c. Appointments of Company Secretary, Head of Internal Audit and Executive Directors/Non Executive Directors should be approved by the Board.

• Approve the redeployments of the Executive Management, including succession plans and make recommendations to the Board.

• Approve the disengagement (resignation, retirement, termination, dismissal, redundancy and invalidation on medical grounds) of Executive Management.

• Ensure that the Company has a succession policy and plan in place for the succession of the Chairman of the Board, the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer (MD/CEO) and all other Executive Directors (EDs), Non-Executive Directors (NEDs) and senior management positions to ensure efficient leadership and business continuity. Succession planning should be reviewed periodically, with provisions made for succession in emergency situations as well as long-term vacancies.

• Recommend to the Board the compensation policy for the Company and review the same for all staff regularly.
• Recommend to the Board the recruitment policies, appointment policies, and promotion policies of the Company.
• The Committee shall provide a central source of guidance and advice to the Board and Company on matters of ethics, conflict of interest and good corporate governance.

• Responsible for evaluating the overall system of Corporate Governance for the Company and proposing any changes to the Board for approval.
• Recommend to the Board for approval the Governance frameworks/mechanisms, and conduct periodic review as it deems appropriate for the Board of Directors, Board Committees and Executive Management Committee.
• Deliberate and respond on behalf of the Board to regulatory reports/ comments.
• Organize all Board and Board Committees induction sessions and trainings.
• Conduct training for the Board on all aspects of governance practices and compliance to ensure that it can carry out its decision making and oversight functions effectively.
• Review the leadership development and training initiatives of executive management and ensure that any development needs are addressed.

• Review and update on a continuous basis the policies, frameworks and procedures of the Company subject to the approval of the Board;

• Perform oversight functions over the Company's sustainability framework and policies.

Authority

To meet its responsibilities and fulfil its role, the Committee acting in accordance with the delegated authority of the Board:
• Has the power to investigate any activity within the scope of its Terms of Reference.
• May call upon the Chairpersons of the other Board Committees, any of the executive directors, officers or company secretary to provide it with information, subject to following a Board approved process.
• Has reasonable access to the company's records, facilities and any other resources necessary to discharge its duties and responsibilities.

• May delegate authority to one or more designated members of the Committee.

• Has the right to obtain independent external professional advice to assist with the execution of its duties, at the company's cost, subject to following a Board approved process.

• May make recommendations to the Board that it deems appropriate on any area within the ambit of its Terms of Reference where action or improvement is required.
• All decisions of the Board Committees shall be subject to the ratification of the Board, upon recommendation of the Committee.

Meeting procedures

• The Committee may meet on an ad hoc basis but will meet at least once every quarter.
• Committee meetings are generally held at the head office of the Company but may also take place elsewhere. In addition, Committee meetings may be held by conference call, video conference or by any other means of communication, provided all participants can communicate with each other simultaneously.
• The Chairperson of the Committee may meet with the MD/CEO, the Internal Auditor, Head of Human Resources (HR), Chief Compliance Officer and/or the Company Secretary prior to a Committee meeting to discuss important issues and agree on the agenda.

Attendance

• The Chairperson may invite any member of staff from the Company, including external professional advisors, to Committee meetings as and when required, provided that a Board approved process is followed. Invitees to meetings attend by invitation only and they may not vote on matters at the meeting.

• Committee members must attend all scheduled meetings of the Committee, including meetings called on an ad hoc basis for special matters, unless prior apology, with reasons, have been submitted to the Chairperson or Committee secretary.

• If the nominated Chairperson of the Committee is absent from a meeting, the members present shall elect one of the members present to act as Chairperson for that meeting.
• The Company Secretary or his/her delegate is the secretary to this Committee.

Quorum and voting

• A quorum for meetings shall be a simple majority of Members.
• Individuals in attendance at Committee meetings by invitation may participate in discussions at meetings but do not form part of the quorum for Committee meetings, and shall have no voting rights where decisions are to be voted on;

• Decisions at Committee meetings will be made by a majority vote, and each Committee member shall be entitled to one vote. In the event of an equality of votes at a meeting, the Chairperson will have a casting vote. In the absence of the Committee Chair and/or an appointed deputy, the remaining members present shall elect one of themselves to chair the meeting who would qualify under these Terms of Reference to be appointed to that position by the Board.

Agenda and minutes

• The Committee shall establish an annual work plan for each year to ensure that all relevant matters are covered by the agendas of the meetings planned for the year.

• The notice of each meeting of the Committee, confirming the venue, time and date and enclosing an agenda of items to be discussed, together with the supporting documentation, shall be forwarded to each member of the Committee not less than five (5) working days prior to the date of the meeting.

• Committee members must be fully prepared for Committee meetings, to provide appropriate and constructive input on matters discussed.

• The minutes of meetings shall be completed as soon as possible after the meeting and circulated to the Chairperson for review thereof. The minutes will be formally approved by the Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

Evaluation

The Board, and each member of the Committee, will perform an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Committee annually.

Remuneration

Committee members not holding executive office shall be compensated for their services, with the Chairperson being entitled to an additional fee for his/her service.

Review of terms of reference

The Board will review the contents of this Terms of Reference each year to ensure that it remains consistent with the Boards' objectives and responsibilities.

Board Finance, Investment and General Purpose Committee

The primary purpose of The Finance, Investment and General Purpose Committee is to oversee and advise the Board of TL on its oversight responsibilities in relation to:

• ensuring that the Company complies with extant laws, regulations and codes on financial reporting, asset management and investment, taxation, treasury management, and such other matters that fall under the purview of the Committee as provided for in Section 4 of this TOR.

•ensuring that the requisite policies in respect of financial reporting, asset management and investment, taxation, treasury management are in place to guide Management and the Company in accordance with regulations and best practices. The Board shall regularly receive and review reports of the Committee's performance.

Composition of the Committee

• The Committee comprises at least three (3) members of whom the majority will be non-executive, and may include the Chairperson of the Audit and Compliance Committee.

• The Chairperson of the Committee shall be a Non-Executive Director. The Chairperson shall be responsible for providing overall direction for the Committee and act as the main link between the Committee and the Board.

• Any change to the composition of the Committee shall be considered and approved by the Board, or its duly mandated Board Committee.

• The Committee's composition shall be reviewed at least every three (3) years and members may be eligible for re-appointment.

• Only qualified members of the Board shall be allowed to serve on this Committee. To be qualified, members must be able to at least:

- be capable of reading and understanding basic financial statements, have significant and relevant financial experience such that allows him/her to make valuable contributions;
- possess reasonable knowledge of the financial and related risks facing the Company and the essential controls put in place to mitigate such risks;
- be inquisitive and be able to proffer independent opinion; and
- possess integrity, dedication and knowledge in insurance as well as relevant products and services.

• The Company Secretary, or any other person so appointed by the Board, duly mandated by the Board Committee, shall be the secretary to the Committee.

Responsibilities of the Committee

• The primary purpose of the Committee is to oversee and advise the Board of TL on its oversight responsibilities in relation to:

Finance

a. Review as appropriate, and recommend to the Board for adoption, the financial policies and performance objectives developed by management pertaining to the Company's:

i. Cash flow, capital spending and financing requirements
ii. Cash and debt balances, other key credit metrics, and credit ratings
iii. Dividend policy
iv. Investment criteria, including capital investments
v. Financial risk management strategies, including hedging and the use of derivatives.

b. Review significant changes to the Company's capital structure, financial arrangements, capital spending and acquisition and disposition plans, and make recommendations as needed to the Board regarding the financial structure, financial condition and financial strategy of the Company, including:

i) Timing and maturities of debt, terms and interest rates of individual issues
ii) Common stock sales, repurchases or splits and any changes in dividends
iii) Proposed mergers, acquisitions, divestitures, joint ventures and strategic investments, and as appropriate, recommending their adoption to the Board
iv) Any material diversification of the Company's business.

c. Review the Company's proposed annual consolidated budget, recommending such budget to the full Board for approval, and periodically reviewing the Company's performance against such budget as reasonably required or requested by the Board.
d. Review tax strategies and potential tax law changes expected to have a material impact
on the Company's financial results.
e. Review, to the extent material, the financial impact to the Company of existing and proposed compensation and employee benefit programs.
f. Discuss with management and report to the Board of Directors the risk management issues relating to the matters overseen by the Committee. The Committee will discuss and report to the Board the Company's major financial risk exposures and management's monitoring, mitigation activities and policies in connection with financial risk, including: (capital structure, investment portfolio, including employee benefit plan investments, financing arrangements, credit and liquidity, proposed major transactions, such as mergers, acquisitions, reorganizations and divestitures, hedging or use of derivatives, commodity risk management, cash investment, liquidity management

Investments
a. To review and recommend for approval investment guidelines from time to time;
b. To review and approve investment in unquoted equities or alternative investments in accordance with the provisions of the Unquoted Equities & Alternative Investments Guidelines;
c. To receive the report of the Portfolio Manager and approve appointment of the Custodian;

d. To carry out annual assessment of the performance of the Company's
General Purpose
a. Advice and support the Board and Management on analysis and evaluation of Market/Business trends and business opportunities.
b. Review and oversee the development and implementation of the Company's
growth strategies, including:
i) identification of growth horizons
ii) development of new business models
iii) strategic alliances with other companies and
iv) strategic equity or debt investments.
c. Annually review the business development/commercial performance and ensure that business development activities align with the Company's mission and vision, strategic priorities, and meet key performance metrics established for the business.
d. Annually review and approve the proactive business development strategy and decision criteria, targeted product and service lines, and targeted institutional strategic alliances.
e. Review, provide oversight and make related recommendations to the Board regarding business initiatives, business development matters and marketing strategies as appropriate.
f. review, evaluate and advise the Company's management and the Board regarding the growth and development of the Company's product portfolio and the Company's strategic direction.
g. review and discuss management proposals for strategic transactions (including collaborations), mergers, acquisitions (including joint ventures and investments in new businesses and technologies), dispositions and other business development opportunities, and recommend to the Board any actions that it deems appropriate regarding such matters.
h. provide advice to management on engagement of strategic, financial and business development advisors to support the execution of its business development and corporate strategy
i. review the Company's key business relationships, including significant collaborators, and advise on alliance management and long-term relationship planning.

• Formulate and shape the strategy of the Company and make recommendations to the Board accordingly.
• In carrying out its functions, the FIGPC may engage an adviser on behalf of the Board to facilitate an annual review of the Company's long-term plans and the principal issues that the Company may face in the future.
• Conduct one (1) Board/Management Strategy session per year.
• At the beginning of each financial year, following a joint session of the Committee and the Audit and Compliance Committee, chaired by the Chairperson of the Audit and Compliance Committee, review and recommend to the Board for approval the annual budget of the Company.
• Monitor performance of the Company against the approved budget.
• Conduct quarterly business reviews with Management.
• Consider and recommend for approval extra budgetary expenditure and any expenditure above the limits of Management as specified in the Company's Delegation of Authority for the Company.
• Review the assets and liability management reports.
• Recommend for approval any new business activity that requires Board approval.
• Review from time to time the capital (debt/equity) requirements of the Company.
• Review and recommend for approval the following additional policies of the Company: (Asset Management/Disposal Policies; Income Generation Policies; Investment Policies; Dividend Policy; Treasury Policies & Frameworks; and Any Other Finance-related Policies/Matters relating to the primary purpose of the Committee).
• Review and recommend for approval any investments and expenditure above the Management's limit.

Actuarial & financial report
• Receive reports and review such reports and minutes of meetings submitted that relate to finance and actuarial mandates. Ensure that material risks and concerns are addressed by management.

Reporting responsibilities
• Regularly report to the Board about the Committee's activities and make appropriate recommendations.
• Ensure that the Board is aware of matters which may significantly impact the financial condition or affairs of the business.

Other responsibilities
• Perform any other functions as may be requested by the Board; provided that those functions are not management functions.
• Institute and oversee special investigations as needed.
• Review and assess the adequacy of the Committee terms of reference annually, requesting Board approval for proposed changes, and ensure appropriate disclosure.
• Confirm annually that all responsibilities outlined in this terms of reference have been carried out.
• Evaluate the Committee's and individual members' performance on a regular basis.

In order to meet its responsibilities and fulfil its role, the Committee:
• Acts in terms of the delegated authority of the Board.
• Has the power to investigate any activity within the scope of its terms of reference.
• May call upon the Chairmen of the other Board Committees, any of the executive directors, officers or company secretary to provide it with information, subject to following a board approved process.
• Has reasonable access to the Company’s records, facilities and any other resources necessary to discharge its duties and responsibilities.
• May delegate authority to one or more designated members of the Committee.
• Has the right to obtain independent outside professional advice to assist with the execution of its duties, at companies’ cost, subject to following a Board approved process.
• Makes recommendations to the Board that it deems appropriate on any area within the ambit of its terms of reference where action or improvement is required.

Meeting procedures
• The Committee will meet on an ad hoc basis but will meet a minimum of four times per annum.
• The Chairman of the Committee may meet with the CEO, the CFO, Chief Technical Officer, Head of Business Development and/ or the Company Secretary prior to a Committee meeting to discuss important issues and agree on the agenda.

• The Chairperson may invite any member of staff from the Company, including external professional advisors, to Committee meetings as and when required, provided that a Board approved process is followed. Invitees to meetings attend by invitation only and they may not vote on matters at the meeting.
• The following persons shall attend Committee meetings as appropriate (but have no voting power):
• Chief Financial Officer;
• Executive Director, Business Development;
• Chief Technical Officer; and
• Internal Controller

• Committee members will attend all scheduled meetings of the Committee, including meetings called on an ad hoc basis for special matters, unless prior apology, with reasons, have been submitted to the Chairperson or Committee secretary.
• If the nominated Chairperson of the Committee is absent from a meeting, the members present shall elect one of the members present to act as Chairperson for that meeting.
• The Company Secretary or his/her delegate is the secretary to this Committee.

Quorum and voting
• A quorum for meetings shall be a simple majority of members.
• Individuals in attendance at Committee meetings by invitation may participate in discussions at meetings but do not form part of the quorum for Committee meetings, and shall have no voting rights where decisions are to be voted on.
• Wherever possible the Committee will take decisions on a consensus basis. Where consensus cannot be reached, voting shall take place by a show of hands.

Agenda and minutes
• The Committee shall establish an annual work plan for each year to ensure that all relevant matters are covered by the agendas of the meetings planned for the year.
• The notice of each meeting of the Committee, confirming the venue, time and date and enclosing an agenda of items to be discussed, together with the supporting documentation, shall be forwarded to each member of the Committee not less than five (5) working days prior to the date of the meeting.
• Committee members must be fully prepared for Committee meetings, to provide appropriate and constructive input on matters discussed.
• The minutes of meetings shall be completed as soon as possible after the meeting and circulated to the Chairperson for review thereof. The minutes will be formally approved by the Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

Evaluation
The Board, and each member of the Committee, will perform an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Committee annually.

Remuneration
Committee members not holding executive office shall be compensated for their services, with the Chairperson being entitled to an additional fee for his/her service.

Review of terms of reference

Attendance at Board and Board Committee meetings
Directors' attendance at meetings during the 2024 financial year was as shown below:

	NAME OF DIRECTORS	Committees of the Board				
S/N		BoD	BACC	ERMTC	REM & GOV	FIGPC
	Number of meetings held	4	5	4	4	5
1	Dr. Dapo Oshinusi	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Mr. Kehinde Borisade	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
3	Ms. Sakeenat Bakare	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	5
4	Mr. Anele Mbuya	4	N/A	4	N/A	N/A
5	Mr. Percy Grundy	2	2	N/A	2	N/A
6	Mr. Oluseye Olusoga	3	N/A	N/A	2	3
7	Mrs. Lola Cardoso	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	Ms. Yeside Kazeem	4	5	4	4	N/A
9	Mr Moshood Olajide	4	5	4	N/A	4
10	Mr. Osahon Ogiemudia	4	N/A	4	4	5
11	Mr. Pacome Zahabi	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A Not in attendance

Whistle blowing procedure

The Company expects all its employees and Directors to observe the highest level of probity in their dealings with the Company and its stakeholders. The Company's Whistle-Blowing Policy covers internal and external whistle-blowers. Customer, employees and other stakeholders may raise concern about actual or potential infraction of company's corporate business principles, other ethic related policies or violation of the Company's processes and procedures such as internal dealing and illegal information brokerage, conflict of interest and abuse of office, improper payment, compromise company's health and safety policy, standards, commission of a crime, failure to comply with any legal obligations, a miscarriage of justice, damage to the environment, fraud and financial irregularities, the deliberate concealment of information tending to show one of the above mention is occurring or likely to occur.

Dial- in number:
+2342017001419

E-mail
tangerineafrica.whistleblow@oalpconsulting.com

The Company's Head of Internal Audit is responsible for monitoring and reporting on whistleblowing. Quarterly reports are rendered to the Board Audit and Compliance Committee.

Code of Ethics
Tangerine Life Insurance Limited has a Code of Ethics approved by the board in existence. This Code articulates the overarching framework of a culture of ethics and the ethical principles that govern the Company. This Code seeks to commit the Company, its Board, management and other employees, contractors, suppliers (under contractual terms) and other company-controlled entities to the highest standards of professional and ethical behaviour, business conduct and sustainable business practices.

Statement of compliance

The Company is a private limited liability company and is subject to the relevant provisions of the NAICOM Code of Corporate Governance.

BANWO & IGHODALO

BOARD EVALUATION REPORT FOR TANGERINE LIFE INSURANCE LIMITED

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Banwo & Ighodalo was engaged to conduct an independent performance evaluation of the Board of Directors ("**Board**") of Tangerine Life Insurance Limited for the year ended December 31, 2024. The essence of the evaluation was to ascertain the level of the Board's compliance with corporate governance practices with specific reference to the provisions of the National Insurance Commission's Corporate Governance Guidelines for Insurance and Reinsurance Companies, 2021 ("**NAICOM CGG**") and the Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance, 2018 ("**NCCG**").
Below is a summary of our findings following our review of the documents and information provided to us during the course of the evaluation:

1. **Leadership**: The Board Chairman exhibits a leadership style that promotes an environment that encourages and supports the active participation and contribution of board members at meetings. The positions of the Chairman and Managing Director are held by separate individuals which shows clear separation of powers between both offices. The Chairman is a Non-Executive Director and is not a member of any board committee in line with regulatory requirements. Also, no Executive Director serves as chairman of any Board Committee.

2. **Board Meetings**: The Board met five (5) times during the period under review and most directors had 100% attendance. Board meetings were conducted in a manner that ensures open communication, meaningful participation, and timely resolution of issues. Board members were provided with timely information and had sufficient knowledge about the Company's business to enable them to provide critical oversight in the decision-making process.

3. **Board Composition & Capacity**: The Board had eleven (11) directors comprising three (3) Executive Director ("**EDs**"), five (5) Non-Executive Directors ("**NEDs**"), and three (3) Independent Non-Executive Directors ("**INEDs**") in its membership. Thus, the Board had an appropriate mix of EDs, NEDs and INEDs and the majority of the Board members are NEDs.

4. **Board Committees**: The Board, in the discharge of its oversight functions, was supported by four (4) Committees namely, the Audit and Compliance Committee ("**ACC**"), Finance, Investment and General-Purpose Committee ("**FIGPC**"), Enterprise Risk Management and Technical Committee ("**ERMTC**") and Remuneration and Governance Committee ("**REMGOV**"). The Board committees met at least four (4) times during the year under review and most committee members were in attendance at the committee meetings.

5. **Board Oversight Functions**: The Board maintained oversight of the development and review of the Company's blueprints, corporate strategy, operational and financial performance, risk management and corporate governance policies during the year.

6. **Strategy & Planning**: The Board takes its strategic oversight seriously, setting strategic initiatives and direction for the Company.

7. **Transparency and Disclosure**: The Board adheres to the Company's Communication Policy which governs how the Board and management communicates and disseminates information regarding the operations and management of the Company to stakeholders.

8. **Director Appointment & Development**: From the review of the documents provided, we observed that in line with **Section 3.0 of the NAICOM CGG,** the Directors attended a Board training on October 3 and 4, 2024, which focused on Corporate Governance, integration of Economic, Social and Governance ("ESG") into corporate strategy, AI-Driven Digital Transformation, Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism ("AML/CFT") strategies, amongst others.

Based on the results of the evaluation exercise, the Board appeared effective during the period under review. Although a few areas requiring improvement were identified, we are of the considered opinion that these do not significantly affect the Board's effectiveness, nor do they render the Board dysfunctional in any sense. Individual directors appear to be hardworking and demonstrate a strong commitment to the success of the Company and there is strong confidence in the leadership of the Board.

In line with the NCCG and NAICOM CGG, we have found Tangerine Life Insurance Limited to be generally compliant with regulatory requirements and recommended best practices for the period under review. In all, we are pleased to state that the Board of Tangerine Life Insurance Limited conducted its affairs in an acceptable and satisfactory manner in 2024.

Yours faithfully,

Banwo & Ighodalo

BANWO & IGHODALO

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT YEAR PERFORMANCE

Performance indicators

Operating results and financial position

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	N'000	N'000
Insurance service revenue	6,768,770	6,189,324
Insurance service expenses	(6,728,793)	(6,282,420)
Reinsurance expenses	580,178	802,148
Insurance service result	620,155	709,052
Incurred claims	3,647,804	3,313,145
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	961,360	773,617
Investment and other income	3,362,482	4,678,322
Management expenses	(2,588,490)	(2,095,775)
Profit before Minimum tax	2,287,329	2,495,255
Profit after Minimum tax	2,278,221	2,474,524
Profit for the year	3,939,487	2,404,541
Financial assets	19,985,790	13,334,896
Insurance contracts liabilities	16,269,306	13,488,754
Investment contracts liabilities	781,407	1,085,675
Total Assets	30,505,495	24,730,868
Total Liabiity	18,383,054	16,347,853
Total Equity	12,122,441	8,383,015
Earnings per share - basic/diluted (kobo)	49.24	30.06

Dividend declaration
The Directors do not recommend the payment of dividend for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: Nil).

The performance measures applied in the Company focus on the factors that ensure the sustainable growth of the business in the long term while meeting the requirements and obligations towards both providers of capital and policyholders. These measures are applied consistently across financial reporting periods and reviewed by the Board on a quarterly basis with corrective action following any deviation. The specific performance indicators are as follows:

Change in insurance service revenue measured as a percentage of prior year: 2024: 9% (2023: -2%)
The Company's insurance service revenue for the year reached N6.76 billion, driven mainly by higher premium volumes in key segment and the acquisition of new business. This growth led to improved premium recognition under IFRS 17 standards, significantly contributing to the increase in annual revenue. Group Life (PAA) remained the largest revenue driver, accounting for 89.7% of total revenue, with its 9% growth playing a key role in the overall revenue boost. Additional growth came from the Endowment business, which saw an 18% increase, and the Investment Linked segment, both of which benefited from the release of the Contractual Service Margin (CSM), further enhancing the Company's financial performance.

Insurance service expense: 2024: -0.12% (2023: -8%)
Despite an increase in claims and acquisition expenses, the loss component for 2024 decreased significantly to 270,879 from 829,424 in 2023. This reduction indicates a reversal of previously recognized losses; this improvement reflects enhanced operational efficiency and better financial management, contributing to the overall reduction in losses for the year.

Incurred claims: 2024: 10% (2023: 12%)
The paid claims increased during the year. The major driver here is the oustanding claims provision which increased significantly to properly account for dued liabilities. Unprofitable schemes are monitored in respect of loss ratios and pricing adjustments implemented where feasible. Other policy conditions are also reviewed in instances where the claims experience warrants such interventions.

Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows 2024: 15% (2023: 8%)
During the year, underwriting expenses increased compared to the previous year, largely due to the aggressive incentive scheme introduced to drive higher premiums. These incentives had a direct impact on underwriting costs. This increase in expenses is consistent with a 9% rise in insurance service revenue during the same period.

Change in other expenses and fulfulment expenses 2024: 31% (2023: -10%)

There was a year-on-year increase in management expenses between 2024 and 2023. primarily due to the revision of employee salaries to align with industry standards and current economic conditions. Additionally, the rising inflation rate contributed to higher costs in areas such as administrative fees. Despite this, the business continued to implement a cost-efficient strategy. Moving forward, the company plans to explore further opportunities to reduce expenses and enhance revenue in order to drive profitability.

Investment performance

The Company's financial assets rose to 23 billion, marking a 43% increase (N16 billion) from 2023 to 2024. Similarly, the insurance contract liability experienced an 21% uptick compared to the previous year, contrasting with an 8% increase in 2023. This shift is largely attributed to the adoption of IFRS 17, which necessitated the recognition of sufficient liabilities. The 43% increase in financial assets and 21% increase in insurance contract liabilities are mainly due to the cash flow and premium covers during the period serving as investments.

Forward looking statements

The business model employed in 2024 by Tangerine Life Insurance Limited is optimized for what, in the view of management, represents the viable life insurance market segments. This includes product development, distribution, service delivery and administration. However, as the market evolves and new opportunities present themselves, the company has the capability and capacity to pursue such opportunities as are viable and attractive since it has been recapitalized and has more fund available for investments. Specific emphasis is being placed on evaluating investment opportunity (as in acquisition of viable and related businesses), the mass retail market and the application of mobile and highly digitalized technology for value proposition delivery. Obviously the fortunes of Tangerine life are inextricably linked to the well-being or otherwise of the Nigerian economy. One of our principal objectives is to continue helping people, businesses, associations, communities and governments get back on their feet when the unexpected happens. It is therefore our responsibility to make sure we are there for our customers for now and the future.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors accept responsibility for the preparation of the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 which gives a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act, 2020, the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023, the Insurance Act 2003 and relevant National Insurance Commission of Nigeria ("NAICOM') circulars. The directors of Tangerine Life Insurance Limited are responsible for the following include:

(a) designing, implementing and maintaining an effective and sound system of internal controls throughout the Company;

(b) maintaining adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company, and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements of the Company comply with IFRS;

(c) maintaining statutory accounting records in compliance with the legislation of Nigeria and IFRS;

(d) taking such steps as are reasonably available to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and

(e) preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with;

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards);
- the requirements of the Insurance Act;
- relevant guidelines and circulars issued by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM);
- the requirements of the Companies and Allied Matters Act.
- Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act 2023

Going concern

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

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 were approved by the Directors on 19 May 2025.

Mr. Dapo Oshinusi	Mr. Kehinde Borisade
Chairman	Managing Director
FRC/2014/IODN/00000006218	FRC/2018/CIIN/00000017919
19 May 2025	19 May 2025

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

In accordance with the provision of Section 359 (6) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, the members of the Audit Committee of Tangerine Life Insurance Limited hereby report as follows:

We have exercised our statutory functions under Section 359 (6) of the Companies and Allied Matters Act and acknowledge the co-operation of management and staff in the conduct of these responsibilities.

We are of the opinion that the accounting and reporting policies of the Company are in accordance with legal requirements, and agreed ethical practices and the scope and planning of both the external and internal audits for the year ended 31 December 2024 were satisfactory and reinforce the Company's internal control systems.

We have deliberated with the external auditor, who have confirmed that necessary co-operation was received from management in the course of their statutory audit and we are satisfied with the management's response to the external auditor's recommendations on accounting and internal control matters and with the effectiveness of the Company's system of accounting and internal control.

Olajide

Mr. Moshood Olajide
FRC/2018/MULTI/00000017818
Chairman, Audit and Compliance Committee
19 May 2025

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, AUDIT AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. Moshood Olajide	Chairman
Mr. Pacome Zahabi	Member
Mr. Percy Grundy	Member
Mrs. Yeside Kazeem	Member

Statement of Corporate Responsibility for the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

Further to the provisions of section 405 of the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA),2020 , We , the Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer, hereby certify that the financial statements of Tangerine Life Insurance Limited for the year ended 31 December 2024 as follows:

i. we have reviewed the audited financial statements and accept responsibility for the financial and other information within the annual report.

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

iii the audited financial statements and all other financial information included in the statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the Company as of and for the period ended 31 December 2024.

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

v Effective Internal Controls have been designed to ensure that material information relating to the Company are made known by the relevant staff, particularly during the period in which the audited financial statements' report is being prepared.

vi That we have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls and certify that the Company's internal controls are effective as of that date.

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

That we have disclosed the following information to the Company's Auditors and Audit Committee:

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

ix there is no fraud that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Group and Company's internal control.

x There were no significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls.

SIGNED BY:

Olugbenga Adu
FRC/2017/ICAN/00000016335
Chief Financial Officer
19 May 2025

Mr. Kehinde Borisade
FRC/2018/CIIN/00000017919
Managing Director
19 May 2025

Tangerine LIFE

RC: 605083

14 Hughes Avenue, Alagomeji,
Yaba, Lagos

RISK MANAGEMENT DECLARATION
For the year ended 31 December 2024

The National Insurance Commission framework on risk management released on **1st July 2012**, requires the Board of all insurers and reinsurers to provide the Commission with a declaration relating to each financial year of the company, on the risk management stating that, to the best of its knowledge and belief having made appropriate enquiries.

a) The company has systems in place for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the risk management guidelines.
b) The Board is satisfied with the efficacy of the processes and systems surrounding the production of financial information of the company.
c) The company has in place a Risk Management Strategy, developed in accordance with the requirements of the National Insurance Commission guidelines, setting out its approach to risk management; and
d) The systems that are in place for managing and monitoring risks, and the risk management framework, are appropriate to the company, having regard to such factors as the size, business mix and complexity of the company's operation.

The Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the company and its operating results. The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of the risk management framework that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statement, as well as the adequacy of the framework.
Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the company will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS BY:

Kazeem

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Director **Managing Director/CEO**

CERTIFICATION BY COMPANY SECRETARY

In my capacity as Company Secretary, I hereby certify, in terms of the Companies and Allied Matters Act, that for the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company has lodged all such returns as are required of a Company in terms of this Act, and that all such returns are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, correct and up to date.

DCSL Corporate Services Limited
Company Secretaries

Anne Agbo
Company Secretary
FRC/2013/PRO/NBA//002/00000000855
For: DCSL Corporate Services Ltd Lagos,
Nigeria
19 May 2025

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

I, Kehinde Borisade, certify that:

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

b) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

c) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the entity as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

d) The Company's other certifying officer and I:

   1) are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls;

   2) have designed such internal controls and procedures, or caused such internal controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Company, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   3) have designed such internal control system, or caused such internal control system to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards;

   4) have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the report and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the internal controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation.

e) The Company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control system, to the Company's auditors and the Board audit committee:

   1) All significant deficiencies and that there are no material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal control system which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   2) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control system.

f) The Company's other certifying officer and I have identified, in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other facts that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our evaluation including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Kehinde Borisade
Managing Director/ CEO
FRC/2018/CIIN/00000017919
Signature:
Date: 30 April 2025

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

I, Olugbenga Adu, certify that:

a) I have reviewed the, Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting as of 31 December 2024 of Tangerine Life Insurance Limited “the Company”;

b) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

c) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the entity as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

d) The Company’s other certifying officer and I:

   1) are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls;

   2) have designed such internal controls and procedures, or caused such internal controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Company, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   3) have designed such internal control system, or caused such internal control system to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards;

   4) have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company’s internal controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the report and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the internal controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation.

e) The Company’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control system, to the Company’s auditors and the Board audit committee:

   1) All significant deficiencies and that there are no material weaknesses in the design or operation of the internal control system which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   2) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company’s internal control system.

f) The Company’s other certifying officer and I have identified, in the report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or other facts that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our evaluation including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Olugbenga Adu
Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2017/ICAN/00000016335
Signature:
Date: 30 April 2025

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

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

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

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

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

The Company’s independent auditor, KPMG Professional Services, who audited the financial statements included in this Annual Report, issued an unmodified conclusion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of 31 December 2024 based on the limited assurance engagement performed by them. KPMG Professional Services’ limited assurance report appears on pages 13 – 15 of the Annual Report.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Kehinde Borisade	Olugbenga Adu
Managing Director/CEO	Chief Financial Officer
FRC/2018/CIIN/00000017919	FRC/2017/ICAN/00000016335

KPMG

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Independent Auditor's Limited Assurance Report

To the Shareholders of **Tangerine Life Insurance Limited**

Report on Limited Assurance Engagement Performed on Management's Assessment of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Conclusion

We have performed a limited assurance engagement on whether internal control over financial reporting of Tangerine Life Insurance Limited ("the Company") as of 31 December 2024 is effective in accordance with the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("the COSO Framework") and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention to cause us to believe that Tangerine Life Insurance Limited ("the Company") internal control over financial reporting as of 31 December 2024 is not effective, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria established in the COSO Framework and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Guidance on Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibilities are further described in the "Our responsibilities" section of our report.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants *(including International Independence Standards)* issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA).

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, issued by the IAASB. This standard requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Other matter

We have audited the financial statements of Tangerine Life Insurance Limited in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, and our report dated 22 May 2025 expressed an unmodified opinion of those consolidated and separate financial statements.

Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities for Internal Control over Financial reporting

The Board of Directors of Tangerine Life Insurance Limited is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our assurance engagement.

Our responsibilities

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

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

We exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the engagement. As prescribed in the Guidance, the procedures we performed included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our engagement also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe the procedures performed provide a basis for our report on the internal control put in place by management over financial reporting.

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

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial reporting

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

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

(ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

(iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Elijah Oladunmoye, FCA
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000019769
For: KPMG Professional Services
Chartered Accountants
22 May 2025
Lagos, Nigeria

KPMG

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of **Tangerine Life Insurance Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tangerine Life Insurance Limited ("the Company"), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and in the manner required by the Companies and Allied Matters Act (CAMA), 2020 and the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (Amendment) Act, 2023 the Insurance Act 2003 and relevant National Insurance Commission of Nigeria ("NAICOM") Circulars.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Actuarial valuation of insurance contract liabilities

The actuarial valuation of insurance contract liabilities involves high estimation uncertainties and requires management to apply significant judgment and assumptions over uncertain future outcomes.

Provisions for insurance contracts primarily comprise premium provisions (liability for remaining coverage, LRC) and claims provisions (liability for incurred claims, LIC). The IFRS 17 premium allocation approach (PAA) and general measurement model (GMM) are applied for measurement of groups of insurance contracts. Accounting estimate with respect to provisions for insurance contracts is an experience-based estimate involving the use of historic claims data and complex actuarial methods and models, which involve significant assumptions on the frequency and extent of insurance events relating to the insurance contracts.

Furthermore, the estimated liability for claims that have occurred but are yet to be reported in respect of insurance contracts involves judgment and economic assumptions such as discounting and risk adjustments for which eventual outcomes are uncertain and may deviate from the estimates. The level of complexity, the significant judgments and the assumptions applied by management in estimating these insurance contract liabilities are of significance to our audit.

Refer to the following notes in the consolidated and separate financial statements: *Analysis of insurance and reinsurance balance" in Note 18 and in "Material accounting policies" sections "Use of judgements and estimates", and "Insurance and reinsurance contracts" in Note 2.*

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures included the following:

- We evaluated Management's Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) and General Measurement Model eligibility assessment.
- We evaluated the completeness, accuracy and relevance of data and performed a reconciliation between data sources and the data used in the model.
- With the assistance of our actuarial specialists, we assessed whether the key judgements and assumptions are reasonable.

    - We evaluated the appropriateness of methods/models and assumptions to determine ultimate expected claims including ultimate claims ratios, frequency and severity of claims, payment patterns and estimate discount rate curves.
    - We evaluated whether the Company's methodology to determine expected premium receipts including the methodology for allocation of expected premium receipts to periods.
    - We performed walkthroughs on the computation of Insurance revenue for selected portfolios for each cohort under the PAA and GMM.
    - We performed recalculation of insurance revenue for groups of contracts under the PAA and GMM.
    - We evaluated whether insurance acquisition cash flows have been/not been expensed in line with management's policy.
    - We assessed and challenged the assumptions used in estimating risk adjustments to evaluate whether it is in line with the requirements of relevant accounting standard and industry practices.
    - We assessed whether the method/ model for determining future cash flows is in line with the requirements of relevant accounting standard and standard industry practices.
- We assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial statements with regard to the liability for incurred claims associated with the premium allocation approach and the general measurement model, considering the requirements of IFRS 17.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the the Corporate Information, Director's Report, Corporate Governance Report, Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, Statement of Corporate Responsibility, Report of the Board Audit and Compliance Committee, Enterprise Risk Management Statement, Risk Management Declaration, Board Evaluation Report, Management assessment of Internal control over financial reporting and Management certification of the internal control over financial reporting but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

ii. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of those books

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

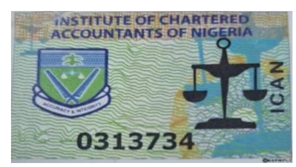
Penalties

The Company paid penalties in respect of contravention of the requirements of the National Insurance Commission Guidelines and Circulars during the year ended 31 December 2024. Details of penalties paid are disclosed in note 42 to the financial statements.

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

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria, we performed a limited assurance engagement and reported on management's assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024. The work performed was done in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* and the FRC Guidance on Assurance Engagement Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. We have issued an unmodified conclusion in our report dated 22 March 2025. That report is included on page 27-28 of the annual report.

Signed:



Elijah Oladunmoye, FCA
FRC/2013/ICAN/00000019769
For: KPMG Professional Services
Chartered Accountants
22 May 2025
Lagos, Nigeria

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1 General information

Tangerine Life Insurance Limited (the company) is domiciled in Nigeria. The company was incorporated in Nigeria as a private limited liability Company on 19 August 2004. The National Insurance Commission licensed the Company on 14 February 2007 to carry on the business of life insurance in Nigeria. The Company is ultimately controlled by Verod Capital Management Limited through its subsidiary Oreon LMS Limited, after being acquired from MMI Holdings Limited in 13 September 2019.

ARM Life Plc was a public limited liability company incorporated in Nigeria on 13 October, 1983 to carry on the business of life assurance. The company became subsidiary of Tangerine Life Insurance Limited on 28 February, 2020. The operations of ARM Life Plc were fully merged with Tangerine Life's operations on 1 January 2021

The entity has its registered office at 14, Hughes Avenue, Alagomeji,Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria.

2 Material accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

The company's financial statements have been prepared and approved by the directors in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards Accounting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards), Companies and Allied Matters Act 2020, the Financial Reporting Council (Amendment) Act 2023, and the Insurance Act 2004. These financial statements comprise the statement of financial position, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement and the accompanying notes. The accounting policies set out have been consistently applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024. The comparative financial statement is also presented as a separate on a standalone basis for Tangerine Life Insurance Limited.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 19 May 2025.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern principle under the historical cost convention, modified to include fair valuation of particular financial instrument and investment properties to the extent required or permitted under IFRS as set out in the relevant accounting policies.

The Company has no intention or need to reduce substantially its business operations. The management believes that the going concern assumption is appropriate due to sufficient capital adequacy ratio and projected liquidity. Liquidity ratio and continuous evaluation of current ratio is carried out by the Company to ensure that there are no going concerns threats to the operation of the Company.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Nigerian currency (Naira-which is the Company's functional currency). All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items, which are measured on the following alternative basis on each reporting date.

Measurement basis	Details
(i) At fair value	• Fair value through profit or loss financial assets;
	• Fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets;
	• Investment contract liabilities
	• investment properties
(ii) At amortised cost	• loans and receivables;
	• held to maturity financial instruments;
	• financial liabilities at amortised cost;

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

2.2 Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

(a) Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the note 5.

(b) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is included in note 2.26.

i. Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company’s accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values.

The Board of Directors regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the Board of Directors assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of IFRS Standards, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

– Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
– Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
– Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

2.3 Adoption of new and revised standards

New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective in the current year
The following standards became effective during the year but adoption does not have any significant impact on the Company.

Adoption of new and revised standards	Adoption of new and revised standards
Amendments to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures titled Supplier Finance Arrangements	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements— Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases—Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024

Standards and interpretations issued/amended but not yet effective
A number of standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2025 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted the new standards in preparing these financial statements.

The following standards are expected to have material impact on the Company's finacial statements in the period of initial application.

Classification and measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has now amended IFRS 9 Financial Instruments following its post-implementation review (PIR) of the classification and measurement requirements. The amendments include guidance on the classification of financial assets, including those with contingent features. The IASB has also amended IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. Companies will now be required to provide additional disclosures on financial assets and financial liabilities that have certain contingent features. The Standard is effective as from 1 January 2026.	The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the new amendments.
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statement	Under current IFRS Accounting Standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. IFRS 18 promotes a more structured income statement, as set out below. In particular, it introduces a newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be classified into three new distinct categories based on a company's main business activities. The Standard is effective as from 1 January 2027. The Company is also assessing the impact of the how the information is grouped in the financial statements, including for items currently labelled others.	The Company is still in the process of assessing the impact of the standardsparticularly with respect to the structure of the Company's statement of profit or loss, statement of cashflow and the additional disclosures required for MPMs.

The below listed amendments to standards are also effective for period effective from 1 January 2025 but have been assesed to not have any impact on the Bank financial statements.

(i) Lack of exchangeability - amendments to IAS 21 (effective 1 January 2025)
(ii) Annual improvement to IFRS accounting standards - volume 11 (effective 1 January 2025)
(iii) IFRS 19: *Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures* (effective 1 January 2027)
(iv) Sales or Contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture - Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28

2.4 Changes in material accounting policies
The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise stated.

Material accounting policies
Material accounting policies are defined as those that reflect significant judgements and uncertainties, and potentially give rise to different results under different assumptions and conditions. The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements, unless mentioned otherwise.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements except where otherwise stated.

2.5 Foreign currency translation
(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in thousands of naira, which is the Company's presentation and functional currency.

(b) Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are transactions denominated, or that require settlement in a foreign currency and are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated with the closing rate as at the reporting date. If several exchange rates are available, the forward rate is used at which the future cash flows represented by the transaction or balance could have been settled if those cash flows had occurred. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated with the exchange rate as at the date of initial recognition; non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank, call deposits and short term highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

2.7 Financial instruments
Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.
The Company classifies financial instruments on initial recognition as a financial asset, financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

2.7.1 Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.
At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at FVTPL are expensed in statement of comprehensive income.
Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss (ECL) allowance is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC) and investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the entity recognises the difference as follows:
a. When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognised as a gain or loss.
b. In all other cases, the difference is deferred and the timing of recognition of deferred day one statement of comprehensive income is determined individually. It is either amortised over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs or realised through settlement.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership

Amortised cost and effective interest rate
Amortised cost (AC) is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method for any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its AC before any impairment allowance) or to the AC of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider the ECL and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the EIR.

When the Company revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial asset or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original EIR. Any changes are recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

2.7.2 Off-setting

Financial assets or liabilities are set off and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position only when the Company 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.

2.7.3 (a) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories: fair value through statement of comprehensive income and amortized cost. The classification is determined by management at initial recognition and depends on the objective of the business model.

2.7.3.1 Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets are classified and measured at initial recognition at fair value, including directly attributable transaction cost. Subsequent measurement is based on the Company's business model objective of managing the assets as well as the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets.

Business Model Assessment

The business model reflects how the Company manages assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, it reflects whether the Company's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from assets or to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of the other business model and measured at FVTPL. Factors considered by the Company in determining the business model for a Company of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated. The proceeds from the contractual cash flows of the financial assets are used to settle insurance contract liabilities as they become due. To ensure that the contractual cash flows from the financial assets are sufficient to settle those liabilities, the Company undertakes significant buying and selling activity on a regular basis to rebalance its portfolio of assets and to meet cash flow needs as they arise. Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the other business model and measured at FVTPL.

All equity investments in scope of IFRS 9 are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, with fair value changes recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

Solely payments of principal and interest

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Company assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent Solely Payment of Principal and Interest (the SPPI test). In making this assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement (i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement). Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent, and none occurred during the period. The Company may also irrevocably designate financial assets at FVTPL if doing so significantly reduces or eliminates a mismatch created by assets and liabilities being measured on different bases. The Company has determined that an accounting mismatch is reduced if financial assets backing non-participating life insurance contracts are measured at FVTPL. For these instruments, the Company has applied the option to designate these financial assets at FVTPL.

Tangerine Life Insurance classifies its financial assets into the following categories;

a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

b) Amortised cost

c) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets, all equity instruments and similar securities (unless designated at inception to fair value through other comprehensive income); and all derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss. An entity have the option to designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

The Company currently designate its financial assets at inception at fair value through profit and loss because they are held in internal funds to match insurance and investment contracts liabilities that are linked to the changes in fair value of these assets. The designation of these assets to be at fair value through profit and loss eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as 'an accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases; and whose performance is evaluated and managed on a fair value basis. Fair value gains or losses arising from the financial assets designated as fair value through statement of comprehensive income are recognised in income statement "Fair value gains/(losses)". The Company's financial assets designated as fair value through statement of comprehensive income comprises treasury bills, equities and bonds.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized 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. 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. Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost is included in investment income in the statement of comprehensive income.
The Company's placement with other financial institutions with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date are measured at amortised cost.

Impairment on financial assets measured at amortized cost is calculated using the expected credit loss approach.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
A debt investment is measured at FVOIC if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
. It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
. its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

The company does not have any equity investment classified as at FVOCI as at the reporting date

2.7.3.2 Reclassification of financial assets
Reclassification of financial assets occurs when the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets (i.e. previous business model assessment would no longer apply). However, IFRS 9 does not allow reclassification:

- when the fair value option has been elected in any circumstance for a financial asset;
- of equity investments (measured at FVTPL or FVTOCI); or
- for financial liabilities.

If the company reclassifies a financial asset, it is required to apply the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date, defined as the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in the entity reclassifying financial assets. Previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest are not restated.

All impairment losses are recognized through statement of comprehensive income. If any loss on the financial asset was previously recognized directly in equity as a reduction in fair value, the cumulative net loss that had been recognized in equity is transferred to the statement of comprehensive income and is recognized as part of the impairment loss. The amount of the loss recognized in the statement of comprehensive income is the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any previously recognized impairment loss.

2.8 (b) Financial liabilities

Classification and subsequent measurement
In both the current and prior period, financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at AC, except for insurance contract liabilities which is measured at FVTPL.

The Company's main valuation techniques incorporate all factors that market participants would consider and make maximum use of observable market data. The fair value of financial liabilities for investment contracts without fixed terms is determined using the current unit values in which the contractual benefits are denominated. These unit values reflect the fair values of the financial assets contained within the Company's unitised investment funds linked to the financial liability. The fair value of the financial liabilities is obtained by multiplying the number of units attributed to each contract holder at the end of the reporting period by the unit value for the same date.

When the investment contract has an embedded put or surrender option, the fair value of the financial liability is never less than the amount payable on surrender, discounted for the required notice period where applicable.

Changes in the fair value of financial liabilities measured at FVTPL related to own credit risk are presented in OCI, while all other fair value changes are presented in the statement of statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition
Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

The exchange between the Company and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and a recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original EIR, is at least 10% different than the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and changes in covenants, are also taken into consideration. If an exchange of debt instruments or a modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

(v) Fair value measurement
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed .

If an asset or liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Company measures the assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price. The fair value of a non-interest bearing liability is its discounted repayment amount. If the due date is less than one year, discounting is omitted.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(vi) Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets not classified as at fair value through profit or loss, including an interest in an equity accounted investee, are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit loss (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments and;
- loan commitments issued.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.
The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments (other than lease receivables) on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

The Company considers a debt investment security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Company does not apply the low credit risk exemption to any other financial instruments.

12-month ECL are the portion of lifetime ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which 12-month ECL are recognised are referred to as 'Stage 1 financial instruments'. Financial instruments allocated to Stage 1 have not undergone a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and are not credit-impaired.

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

Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

– financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive);

When discounting future cash flows, the following discount rates are used:

– financial assets: the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof;

Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognised and ECL are measured as follows.

– If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.

– If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

Restructured financial assets (Cont'd)
In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Company considers the following factors.

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

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

– *financial assets measured at amortised cost:* as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;

– *debt instruments measured at FVOCI:* no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in retained earnings.

Write-off

Trade receivables and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the Obligor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised when cash is received and are included in 'impairment losses on financial instruments' in the statement of profit or loss and OCI.

(vii) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities
The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and financial liability separately.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.
Any cumulative gain/loss recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.
On de-recognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognized and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is no longer recognized on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

In transactions in which the Company neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Company continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.
The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of other non-financial assets
At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Expected credit loss model

The Company adopts the General approach and the simplified approach at each reporting date to recognize a loss allowance based on either 12 month ECL or Lifetime ECL depending on whether there is a significant increase in credit risk in the financial instruments since initial recognition. Any change in the loss allowance balance are recognized in statement of comprehensive income as an impairment gain or loss.

Definition of default

IFRS 9 standard outlines a 'three stage' model for impairment based changes in credit quality since initial recognition. Financial Assets (Treasury bills, bonds, placements and Receivables) are classified as either Stage 1, 2 or 3. The stage classification as at 31 December 2024 is based on the number of payments missed, default status, change in credit rating and whether or not a restructuring has occurred.

Definition of default

Critical to the determination of ECL is the definition of default. The definition of default is used in measuring the amount of ECL and in the determination of whether the loss allowance is based on 12-month or lifetime ECL, as default is a component of the probability of default (PD) which affects both the measurement of ECLs and the identification of a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default:
a. number of missed payments to the Company; or
b. downgrade in credit ratings.
c. occurrence of restructuring

Financial Assets with less than 1 missed payment are classified as stage 1 (Note: 1 missed payment is assumed to be equivalent to 30 days past due presumption for stage 2 classification). All financial asset with less than 3 missed payments are classified as stage 2, however these assets are assumed to have significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, those with 3 or more than 3 missed payments are classified as stage 3, as these are deemed to be credit impaired financial asset.

The Company adopts the S&P equivalent rating for ease of computation. The S & P credit rating system is a 12 level ranking system with rating grid ranging from 1 to 8 where 6,7 or 8 indicates default as these financial asset are considered as "Non performing".

Probability of default

12 Month PD

12 month PD estimates are required to calculate 12 month expected credit losses for Stage 1 impairment. 12 month PD estimates also form the basis of the lifetime PD curves, which are required to calculate lifetime expected credit losses for Stage 2 impairments.

Lifetime PD

Lifetime curves are required to calculate expected credit losses for stage 2 and 3 Financial assets. Tangerine Life develops lifetime PD curves based on internal default data. The external data source used was the Standard & Poor's ("S&P") 2022 Annual Global Default Report.

Loss given default

LGDs are required to calculate lifetime ECLs. Ideally, LGD estimates should be based on the relevant industry historical recovery experience. LGD estimates are expected to change over the lifetime of an account as the exposure and collateral value changes over time. Finally, the impact of forecasted macro economic conditions should be incorporated in lifetime LGDs.

Due to limited information, we leveraged Moody's Annual Default Study, covering corporate default and recovery rates by security type and sector.

Specifically, the Company used LGD unsecured corporate instruments. For conservative reasons, we used LGDs ranging between 10% - 20% for government securities given that the instruments, particularly the domestic currency denominated ones, are typically associated with very low credit risk.

Exposure at default

For all financial assets, we computed the EADs based on the agreed terms on the instruments as observed in the contracts/term sheets or provided by management.

Simplified approach

Simplified approach is most suitable for assessing receivables as it does not require sophisticated credit risk management systems in place. Under simplified approach, Lifetime ECL are calculated using a provision matrix which can be constructed using the following steps:

Step1

Receivables are segmented based on different credit loss patterns (e.g. based on customer type, product type, geographical region, collateral etc.)

Step 2

Ageing analysis of receivables is prepared (e.g. from 0-90 days, not past due 91 18 days, not past due 181 360 days, etc.)

Step 3

Historical loss patterns are calculated and treated as a starting point in estimating loss rates. Where there are insufficient historical data, management's policy, general industry best practice and professional judgement may be used to estimate the assumed loss rate.

Step 4

Historical data is adjusted to take into account reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about the current conditions and forecast future economic conditions according to the macro economic indicators.

Ageing analysis		Premium receivable	Reinsurance assets	Other receivables
0-30 days		1%	1%	1%
31-90 days		100%	1%	1%
91-180 days		100%	1%	1%
181-270 days		100%	2%	12%
270-360 days		100%	3%	30%
Above 360 days		100%	5%	100%

2.8.1 Pledged asset

Financial assets transferred to external parties that do not qualify for de-recognition are reclassified in the statement of financial position from investment securities to assets pledged as collateral, if the transferee has received the right to sell or repledge them in the event of default from agreed terms.
Initial recognition of assets pledged as collateral is at fair value, whilst subsequent measurement is based on the classification of the financial asset. Assets pledged as collateral are either designated as FVTPL or Amortized cost.

2.9 Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Trade receivables

Trade receivables arising from insurance contracts represent premium debtors with determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and the Company has no intention to sell.

Trade receivables consist of premium debtors, due from reinsurers and other receivables. These are managed in accordance with a documented policy including NAICOM policy of "No premium No cover".

Receivables are stated net of impairment determined in line with ECL model.

2.10.1 Other receivables

Other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less any expected credit losses.

2.11 Reinsurance assets

Contracts entered into by the Company with reinsurers and insurers under which the Company is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the Company and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts held. The benefits to which the Company is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recognised as reinsurance assets. These assets consist of short-term balances due from reinsurers and insurers (classified as receivables), as well as longer term receivables (classified as reinsurance assets) that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured insurance contract. Amounts recoverable from or due to reinsurers and insurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. The aggregate value of reinsurance contracts is determined actuarially.

If there is objective evidence that the reinsurance asset is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount of the reinsurance asset to its recoverable amount and recognises that impairment loss in the income statement.

2.12 Statutory deposit

The statutory deposit represents 10% of the paid up capital of the Company deposited with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) as mandated by the Insurance Act 2003. These deposits are not available for day to day use and are stated at amortised cost.

2.13 Intangible assets (computer software)

2.13.1 Computer software

Software acquired by the Company is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.
Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the cost incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised on the basis of an expected useful life of five years, which is assessed annually, using the straight-line method. The intangible assets are amortised over an expected useful life of 5 years.

Computer software is reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the latter being the higher of the fair value less cost to sell, and the value in use.

2.14 Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

All assets are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Leasehold properties	5 years
Computer equipment	5 years
Furniture & fittings	5 years
Motor vehicle	5 years
Plant & machinery	5 years
Office equipment	6 years

Gains and losses on disposal of investment property and property & equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts and are included in other operating income in the income statement in the year of disposal.

Equipment is reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised immediately for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the latter being the higher of the fair value less cost to sell of the asset and its value in use.

2.15 Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production of goods and services or for administrative purposes. Investment property is measured at fair value with any change therein recognised in statement of comprehensive income. Fair values are determined individually, on a basis appropriate to the purpose for which the property is intended and with regard to recent market transactions for similar properties in the same location.

An investment property shall be derecognized on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal.

In an active market, an independent valuer, holding a recognized and relevant professional qualification and with recent experience in the location and category of investment property being valued, values the portfolio annually. When the use of a property changes such that it is reclassified as property and equipment, its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent measurement.

Any gain or loss on disposal of investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognized in statement of comprehensive income.

2.16 Share capital, share premium and retained earnings

Share capital

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

Any amounts received over and above the par value of shares issued are classified as 'share premium' in equity.

Retained earnings

The retained earnings represent the amount available for dividend distribution to the equity shareholders of the Company. Refer to the statement of changes in equity for the movements in retained earnings.

Fair value reserves

Fair value reserves represent the mark to market gains/loss on financial assets held at fair value through statement of comprehensive income.

Revaluation reserves

The revaluation reserves relates to the revaluation of property and equipment immediately prior to its reclassification as investment property. Investment property transferred from property and equipment is recognized at fair value on transfer. Any difference at the date of the change in use between the carrying amount of the property and its fair value is recognised as a revaluation of property and equipment in accordance with IAS 16, even if the property was measured previously using the cost model under IAS 16. Any existing or arising revaluation surplus previously recognised in other comprehensive income is not transferred to statement of comprehensive income at the date of transfer or on subsequent disposal of the investment property. However, on subsequent disposal of the investment property, any existing revaluation surplus that was recognised when the entity applied the IAS 16 revaluation model to the property may be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders. Dividends that are proposed but not yet declared are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Dividends on the Company's ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are paid or, if earlier, the period approved by the Company's shareholders.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events which is not 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 legal claims under arbitration or court process in respect of which a liability is not likely to crystallise.

Actuarial valuation

Actuarial valuation of the insurance contract liabilities is conducted annually to determine the net liabilities on the existing policies and the adequacy of the assets representing the liabilities as at the date of valuation. All deficits and surpluses arising therefrom are charged to statement of comprehensive income.

Investment property rental income

Rental income from investment property is recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

2.17 Contingency reserve

The Company maintains a contingency reserve in accordance with the provisions of the Insurance Act to cover fluctuations in statistical estimates as prescribed by the Act in respect of life insurance business. The contingency reserve is credited with an amount equal to 1% of gross premium or 10% of the profits after tax (whichever is greater) and accumulated until it reaches the amount of the minimum paid-up capital.

2.18 Insurance and investment contracts

The Company issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both. For the purposes of valuations and profit recognition, contracts are divided into investment and insurance contracts. Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk to the Company, whereas investment contracts transfer financial risk. Investment contracts are comprised of the liabilities on policies in force as actuarially computed on the reporting date.

2.18.1 Classification of contracts

A contract is classified as an insurance contract where the Company accepts significant insurance risk by agreeing with the policyholder to pay benefits if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder or other beneficiaries. Significant insurance risk exists where it is expected that for the duration of the policy or part thereof, policy benefits payable on the occurrence of the insured event will exceed the amount payable on early termination, before allowance for expense deductions at early termination. Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, the classification remains unchanged for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period.

Insurance contract liabilities

Contracts under which the company accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policy holder) by agreeing to compensate the policy holder or other beneficiary if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policy holder or other beneficiary are classified as insurance contracts. Insurance risk is risk other than financial risk, transferred from the holder of the contract to the issuer.

Group life

Life insurance policy claims received up to the last day of each financial period and claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) are provided for and included in the policy liabilities. Past claims experience is used as the basis for determining the extent of the IBNR claims.

Income from reinsurance policies is recognised concurrently with the recognition of the related policy benefit. Insurance liabilities are presented without offsetting them against related reinsurance assets.
Insurance liabilities are retained in the statement of financial position until they are discharged or cancelled and/or expire. The Company performs a liability adequacy test to determine the recognised insurance liabilities and an impairment test for reinsurance assets held at each reporting date.

Individual business (Protection)

Individual risk business comprises term assurance and mortgage protection policies, for which a general measurement model (GMM) method of valuation is adopted. Reserves are calculated via a cash flow perfected approach taking into account future office premiums, expenses and benefit payments (death). Future cash flows are discounted back to the valuation date at the valuation interest rate.

Investment contracts liabilities

Investment contracts are those contracts that transfer financial risk with no significant insurance risk. Investment contracts comprise interest linked funds. Interest linked investment contracts are measured at amortised cost. These contracts are recognised as liabilities and are measured at amortised cost at amount payable at each reporting

Investment contracts with guaranteed returns (interest linked) and other business of a savings nature are recognized as liabilities. Interest accruing to the life assured from investment of the savings is recognized in the income statement account in the year it is earned while interest paid and due to depositors is recognized as an expense. The net result of the deposit administration revenue account is transferred to the income statement of the company

(i) Deposit administration

Financial risk is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of a specified interest rate, security price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. The Company enters into investment contracts with guarantee returns and other businesses of savings nature. Those contracts are recognised as liabilities and are measured at amount payable at each reporting date. The Company does not have contracts with discretionary participating features. Guaranteed interest on investment contract liabilities is recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

(ii) Unbundling of deposit components

Investment contracts that contain both an insurance component and a deposit component are unbundled to the extent that the insurer can measure the deposit component (including any embedded surrender options) separately (i.e. without considering the insurance component).

(a) Classification of insurance and reinsurance contract

(i) Classification

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

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

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

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

(a) Classification of insurance and reinsurance contract (Continued)

(i) Classification (Continued)

The insurance liabilities was based on the following valuation methodologies:

Type of Business		Valuation Method
Protection		General Measurement Model
Endowment		General Measurement Model
Investment linked		General Measurement Model
Retail Credit life		General Measurement Model
Group life		Premium Allocation Approach

i. Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

At inception, the Company separates the following components from an insurance or reinsurance contract and accounts for them as if they were stand-alone financial instruments:

- distinct investment components: i.e. investment components that are not highly inter-related with the insurance components and for which contracts with equivalent terms are sold, or could be sold, separately in the same market or the same jurisdiction.

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

ii. Aggregation and recognition of insurance and reinsurance contracts.

Insurance contracts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reinsurance contracts

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

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

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

- Reinsurance contracts initiated by the Company that provide proportionate coverage: The date on which any underlying insurance contract is initially recognised. This applies to the Company's quota share reinsurance contracts.

- Other reinsurance contracts initiated by the Company: The beginning of the coverage period of the Company of reinsurance contracts. However, if the Company recognises an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts on an earlier date and the related reinsurance contract was entered into before that earlier date, then the Company of reinsurance contracts is recognised on that earlier date.

- Reinsurance contracts acquired: The date of acquisition.

iii. Insurance acquisition cash flows

Insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to groups of insurance contracts using a systematic and rational method and considering, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort.

If insurance non-refundable acquisition cash flows are directly attributable to a group of contracts (e.g. commissions paid on issuance of a contract), then they are allocated to that group and to the groups that will include renewals of those contracts. The allocation to renewals only applies to certain term assurance and critical illness contracts that have a one-year coverage period. The Company expects to recover part of the related insurance acquisition cash flows through renewals of these contracts. The allocation to renewals is based on the manner in which the Company expects to recover those cash flows.

If insurance acquisition cash flows are directly attributable to a portfolio but not to a group of contracts, then they are allocated to groups in the portfolio using a systematic and rational method.
Insurance acquisition cash flows arising before the recognition of the related group of contracts are recognised as an asset. Insurance acquisition cash flows arise when they are paid or when a liability is required to be recognised under a standard other than IFRS 17. Such an asset is recognised for each group of contracts to which the insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated. The asset is derecognised, fully or partially, when the insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the measurement of the Company of contracts.

When the Company acquires insurance contracts in a transfer of contracts or a business combination, at the date of acquisition it recognises an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows at fair value for the rights to obtain:
- renewals of contracts recognised at the date of acquisition; and
- other future contracts after the date of acquisition without paying again insurance acquisition cash flows that the acquiree has already paid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

v. **Measurement - Contracts not measured under the PAA**
Insurance contracts - Initial measurement
On initial recognition, the Company measures a group of insurance contracts as the total of (a) the fulfilment cash flows, which comprise estimates of future cash flows, adjusted to reflect the time value of money and the associated financial risks, and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk; and (b) the CSM. The fulfilment cash flows of a group of insurance contracts do not reflect the Company's non-financial risk.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk for a group of insurance contracts, determined separately from the other estimates, is the compensation required for bearing uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk.

The CSM of a group of insurance contracts represents the unearned profit that the Company will recognise as it provides services under those contracts. On initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts, if the total of (a) the fulfilment cash flows, (b) any cash flows arising at that date and (c) any amount arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised for cash flows related to the Company (including assets for insurance acquisition cash flows under (iii)) is a net inflow, then the Company is not onerous. In this case, the CSM is measured as the equal and opposite amount of the net inflow, which results in no income or expenses arising on initial recognition.

For groups of contracts acquired in a transfer of contracts or a business combination, the consideration received for the contracts is included in the fulfilment cash flows as a proxy for the premiums received at the date of acquisition. In a business combination, the consideration received is the fair value of the contracts at that date.
If the total is a net outflow, then the Company is onerous. In this case, the net outflow is recognised as a loss in profit or loss, or as an adjustment to goodwill or a gain on a bargain purchase if the contracts are acquired in a business combination. A loss component is created to depict the amount of the net cash outflow, which determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of losses on onerous contracts and are excluded from insurance revenue .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reinsurance contracts

To measure a group of reinsurance contracts, the Company applies the same accounting policies as are applied to insurance contracts without direct participation features, with the following modifications.

The carrying amount of a group of reinsurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the asset for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims. The asset for remaining coverage comprises (a) the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be received under the contracts in future periods and (b) any remaining CSM at that date.

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

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

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

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

Reinsurance of onerous underlying insurance contracts

The Company adjusts the CSM of the Company to which a reinsurance contract belongs and as a result recognises income when it recognises a loss on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts, if the reinsurance contract is entered into before or at the same time as the onerous underlying contracts are recognised. The adjustment to the CSM is determined by multiplying:

- the amount of the loss that relates to the underlying contracts; and
- the percentage of claims on the underlying contracts that the Company expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts.

For reinsurance contracts acquired in a transfer of contracts or a business combination covering onerous underlying contracts, the adjustment to the CSM is determined by multiplying:

- the amount of the loss component that relates to the underlying contracts at the date of acquisition; and
- the percentage of claims on the underlying contracts that the Company expects at the date of acquisition to recover from the reinsurance contracts.

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

vi. Measurement - Contracts measured under the PAA
The Company uses the PAA to simplify the measurement of groups of contracts when the following criteria are met at inception.

- Insurance contracts: The coverage period of each contract in the Company is one year or less. These contracts provide compensation to beneficiaries upon the death of an insured group member during the coverage period. For these contracts, the Company determines the insured event to be the death of a covered individual, and the coverage period to be the period during which death can occur and give rise to a valid claim under the policy.

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

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

Insurance contracts

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

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

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

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

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

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

On derecognition of a contract from within a group of contracts not measured under the PAA:
- the fulfilment cash flows allocated to the Company are adjusted to eliminate those that relate to the rights and obligations derecognised;
- the CSM of the Company is adjusted for the change in the fulfilment cash flows, except where such changes are allocated to a loss component; and
- the number of coverage units for the expected remaining services is adjusted to reflect the coverage units derecognised from the Company.

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

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

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

Insurance revenue and insurance service expenses exclude any investment components and are recognised as follows:

Insurance revenue - Contracts not measured under the PAA
the Company recognises insurance revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations - i.e. as it provides services under groups of insurance contracts. For contracts not measured under the PAA, the insurance revenue relating to services provided for each year represents the total of the changes in the liability for remaining coverage that relate to services for which the Company expects to receive consideration, and comprises the following items.
- A release of the CSM, measured based on coverage units provided (see 'Release of the CSM' below).
- Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to current services.
- Claims and other insurance service expenses incurred in the year, generally measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the year. This includes amounts arising from the derecognition of any assets for cash flows other than insurance acquisition cash flows at the date of initial recognition of a group of contracts (see (v)), which are recognised as insurance revenue and insurance service expenses at that date.
- Other amounts, including experience adjustments for premium receipts for current or past services for the life risk segment and amounts related to incurred policyholder tax expenses for the participating segment.

In addition, the Company allocates a portion of premiums that relate to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows to each period in a systematic way based on the passage of time. the Company recognises the allocated amount, adjusted for interest accretion at the discount rates determined on initial recognition of the related group of contracts, as insurance revenue and an equal amount as insurance service expenses.

Release of the CSM

The amount of the CSM of a group of insurance contracts that is recognised as insurance revenue in each year is determined by identifying the coverage units in the Company, allocating the CSM remaining at the end of the year (before any allocation) equally to each coverage unit provided in the year and expected to be provided in future years, and recognising in profit or loss the amount of the CSM allocated to coverage units provided in the year. The number of coverage units is the quantity of services provided by the contracts in the Company, determined by considering for each contract the quantity of benefits provided and its expected coverage period. The coverage units are reviewed and updated at each reporting date.

Services provided by insurance contracts include insurance coverage and, for all direct participating contracts, investment services for managing underlying items on behalf of policyholders. In addition, life savings contracts may also provide investment services for generating an investment return for the policyholder, but only if:
- an investment component exists or the policyholder has a right to withdraw an amount (e.g. the policyholder's right to receive a surrender value on cancellation of a contract);
- the investment component or withdrawal amount is expected to include an investment return; and
- the Company expects to perform investment activities to generate that investment return.

The expected coverage period reflects expectations of lapses and cancellations of contracts, as well as the likelihood of insured events occurring to the extent that they would affect the expected coverage period. The period of investment services ends no later than the date on which all amounts due to current policyholders relating to those services have been paid.

As at 31 December 2024, all policies except the Group life policies were not measured under the PAA.

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

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

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

Insurance service expenses

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

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

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

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

Insurance finance income and expenses

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

Actuarial valuation
Actuarial valuation of the insurance contract liabilities under life business is conducted annually using the discount rate(using the bottom-up approach using risk-free curve and Risk Adjustment (using the cost of capital approach).

Liability Adequacy Test
At the end of each reporting period, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure that material and reasonably foreseeable losses arising from existing contractual obligations are recognised. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows, claims handling and administration expenses, investment income backing such liabilities are considered. Long-term insurance contracts are measured based on assumptions set out at the inception of the contract. Any deficiency is charged to the statement of profit or loss by increasing the carrying amount of the related insurance liabilities.

The Liability Adequacy Test (LAT) for the Company was carried out by Becoda consulting, a firm of certified actuaries with FRC number FRC/2012/00000000339 under the supervision of Benjamin Awunor with FRC number (FRC/2015/NAS/00000012946).

2.18.2 Risk adjustment

The risk adjustment is the additional liability a company needs to hold to cover the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk as the company fulfils its insurance contracts. The uncertainty and timing for Tangerine Life Group Life arises in the estimate of the Loss Reserve, hence only the uncertainty arising from claims reserve have been allowed for in the Risk Adjustment calculation for Group Life.

We have used the Value at Risk (VAR) approach to estimate the Risk Adjustment. We have used the historical claims as per the data used in the IBNR calculation and have ranked the claims and the development factors from the claims and have applied a 70% confidence level to determine the Risk Adjustment factor.

For the other contracts other than Group Life business, the Value at Risk approach was also use for the calculation of the risk adjustment. The Risk Adjustment is derived by calibrating stresses on the best estimate assumptions to give a set of assumptions allowing for risk, and then differencing the two results. The stress assumptions were calibrated at 70% confidence level.

2.19 Company income tax

Current income tax liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from statement of comprehensive income in the financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current income tax is assessed at 30% and is tax payable on the taxable profit for the period determined in accordance with the Company Income Tax Act (CITA). Education tax is assessed at 3% of the chargeable profit. Income tax is recognised as an expense/(income) for the period except to the extent of 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.

2.20 Non insurance income recognition

2.20.1 Investment income

Investment income comprise dividend income and interest income.

(a) Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the income statement, using the effective interest rate method, and taking into account the expected timing and amount of cash flows. Interest income includes the amortisation of any discounts or premiums or other difference between the initial carrying amount of an interest-bearing instrument and its amount at maturity, calculated on an effective interest rate method.

(b) Dividend income

Dividends received are recognised in income statement when the right to receive payment is established.

2.20.2 Other operating income

Other operating income comprises profit from disposal of property and equipment and recoveries from assets previously written off. The income is recognised when it is earned by the Company.

2.21 Insurance premium ceded to reinsurers

Insurance premium ceded to reinsurers also described as reinsurance expenses represents outward premium paid to reinsurance companies less the unexpired portion as at the end of the accounting year.

2.22 Claims

Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to income as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to policyholders and/or beneficiaries. They include direct and indirect claims 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 Company.

The Company does not discount its liabilities for unpaid claims. Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported to the Company 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. No provisions are made for possible claims under contracts that are not in existence at the end of the reporting period.

2.23 Employee benefit expenses

2.23.1 Defined contribution plan

The Company operates a defined contributory pension scheme for eligible employees. Employees and the Company contribute 8% and 10% respectively for each of the qualifying staff's salary in line with the provisions of the Pension Reform Act. The Company pays contributions to the employee - nominated Pension Fund Administrator (PFA) on a mandatory basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefits expense when they are due.

2.23.2 Short term benefits

Wages, salaries, paid annual leave and, bonuses are recognised as employee benefit expenses and accrued when the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Company.

Retirement benefit obligation

Defined contribution plan

The Company operates a defined contributory retirement scheme as stipulated in the Pension Reform Act 2014. Under the defined contribution scheme, the Company pays fixed contributions of 10% to a separate entity – Pension Fund Administrators; employees also pay a fixed contribution of 8% to the same entity. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company retains no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the Fund does not hold enough assets to finance benefits accruing under the retirement benefit plan. The Company's obligations are recognized in statement of comprehensive income.

Termination benefits

These are recognised as an expense when the Company is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to terminate employment before the normal retirement date. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised if the Company has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

2.23.3 Deferred income taxation

Deferred taxation, which arises from timing differences in the recognition of items for accounting and tax purposes, is calculated using the liability method. Deferred taxation is provided fully on timing differences, which are expected to reverse at the rate of tax likely to be in force at the time of reversal. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the associated unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences:

i. the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable statement of comprehensive income;

ii. differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future and differences arising from investment property measured at fair value whose carrying amount will be recovered through use; and

iii. initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income 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.

2.24 Management expenses

Management expenses are expenses other than claims, employee benefit, expenses for marketing and administration and supervisory levies. They include professional fee, depreciation expenses and other non- technical expenses. Management expenses are accounted for on accrual basis and recognized in the income statement upon utilization of the service or at the date of their origin.

2.25 Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.
Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognised at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of the statement of comprehensive income of the investee after the date of acquisition. The Company's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition. In the separate financial statements, investments in associates are carried at cost less impairment.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the income statement where appropriate.

The Company's share of post-acquisition statement of comprehensive income is recognised in the income statement and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment. When the Company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognise further losses unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount adjacent to 'share of profit/(loss)' of associates in the statement of changes in comprehensive income.
Profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and its associate are recognised in the Company's financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investor's interests in the associates. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.
Dilution gains and losses arising on investments in associates are recognised in the statement of changes in comprehensive income.

2.26 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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

(a) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

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

* in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or
* in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

* Note 14 - Determination of fair value of investment properties
* Note 22 - Determination of fair value of property and equipment
* Note 34 - Income taxes
* Note 23 - Recognition of deferred tax assets
* Note 18 and 48 - Reserves for insurance contract liabilities: key actuarial assumptions.

(b) Judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income, and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised thus:
• in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or
• in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

(i) Liabilities arising from insurance contracts
Claims arising from life insurance contracts
Information about assumptions made in measuring insurance and reinsurance contracts is included in Note 47-52:
-life contracts - assumptions about claims development.

Claims on insurance contracts are payable on a claims-occurrence basis. The Company is liable for all insured events that occur during the term of the contract. There are several variables that affect the amount and timing of cash flows from these contracts. These mainly relate to the inherent risks of the business activities carried out by individual contract holders and the risk management procedures adopted. The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of the expected subrogation value and other recoveries. The Company takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is unlikely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. The sensitivity triangulations for insurance contract liabilities are included in note 3.6.8.

(ii) Determination of fair value of investment property
Management employed the services of estate surveyors and valuers to value its investment properties. The estimated open market value is deemed to be the fair value based on the assumptions that there will be willing buyers and sellers. Recent market prices of neighbourhood properties were also considered in deriving the open market values. Other key assumptions are as disclosed in note 14 to the financial statements.

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. see note 23 for details.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets
Establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining the methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into the measurement of ECL and selection and approval of models used to measure ECL. See note 5(ii) for details.
Determination of inputs into the ECL measurement model, including key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cashflows and incorporation of forward looking information.

(v) Classification of financial assets
Assessing the business model within which the assets are held and whether the contractual terms of the assets are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. See note 5(ii) for details.

(vi) Classification of insurance, reinsurance and investment contracts
Assessing whether the contract transfers significant insurance risk and whether an insurance contract contains direct participation features. See note 5(i) for details.

(vii) Level of aggregation of insurance and reinsurance contracts
Identifying portfolios of contracts and determining groups of contracts that are onerous on initial recognition and those that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently. See note 5(vi) for details.

(viii) Measurement of insurance and reinsurance contracts
Determining the techniques for estimating risk adjustments for non-financial risk and the coverage units provided under a contract. See note 5(vi) for details.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT

ASSETS	**Notes**	**31-Dec-24 N'000**	**31-Dec-23 N'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	6	2,631,446	5,857,410
Investment securities:			
Financial assets at amortised cost	7	13,827,784	7,239,216
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	4,090,525	3,538,342
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	2,067,481	2,557,338
Premium receivables	10	15,660	61,181
Other receivables and prepayment	11	260,829	911,045
Reinsurance contract assets	12	1,897,480	748,879
Investment properties	14	700,000	544,000
Investment in associates	13	2,386,317	2,209,407
Property and equipment	15	226,229	255,311
Intangible assets	16	316,370	408,739
Deferred tax assets	23	1,685,374	-
Statutory deposit	17	400,000	400,000
TOTAL ASSETS		**30,505,495**	**24,730,868**
LIABILITIES			
Insurance contract liabilities	18	16,269,306	13,488,754
Investment contract liabilities	19	781,407	1,085,675
Trade payables	20	488,081	702,744
Other payables and accruals	21	667,832	891,301
Current income tax liabilities	22	176,428	179,379
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**18,383,054**	**16,347,853**
EQUITY			
Share capital	24	8,000,000	8,000,000
Contingency reserves	25	1,558,017	1,164,068
Fair value reserve	26	(413,780)	(213,719)
Retained earnings/ (accumulated losses)	27	2,978,204	(567,334)
TOTAL EQUITY		**12,122,441**	**8,383,015**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**30,505,495**	**24,730,868**

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the board of directors on the 19th May 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Dapo Oshinusi
Chairman
FRC/2014/IODN/00000006218

Mr. Kehinde Borisade
Managing Director
FRC/2018/CIIN/00000017919

Olugbenga Adu
Chief Finance Officer
FRC/2017/ICAN/00000016335

The statement of significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED

	Notes	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Insurance service revenue	28	6,768,770	6,189,324
Insurance service expenses	30	(6,728,793)	(6,282,420)
Net income from reinsurance contracts held	29	580,178	802,148
Insurance service result		**620,155**	**709,052**
Interest income using effective interest rate	32b	1,743,256	684,428
Fair value gain	34	1,133,124	1,241,372
Net expected credit reversal/ (loss)	37a	54,346	(516,778)
Other investment income	32c	542,397	2,879,890
Profit on investment contracts liabilities	33	718,271	455,256
Investment return		**4,811,549**	**5,453,220**
Insurance finance expenses	31	(21,828)	(1,251,854)
Reinsurance finance expenses	31	(29,512)	-
Net financial result		**4,760,209**	**4,201,366**
Other operating income	35	89,420	428,332
Management expenses	38	(2,588,490)	(2,095,775)
Operating profit		2,261,139	2,533,923
Share of profit/(Loss) of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	13	26,190	(38,668)
Profit before Minimum tax		2,287,329	2,495,255
Minimum tax	22	(9,108)	(20,731)
Profit after Minimum tax		2,278,221	2,474,524
Income tax credit/(expense)	22	1,661,266	(69,983)
Profit for the year		3,939,487	2,404,541
Fair value loss on financial assets@ FVTOCI	26	(200,061)	(38,922)
Total other comprehensive loss for the year net of tax		(200,061)	(38,922)
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,739,426	2,365,619
Earnings per share - basic/diluted (kobo)	39	49.24	30.06

The statement of significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Note	Share capital	Contingency Reserve	Fair value Reserve	Retained earnings/ (accumulated losses)	Total equity
		N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Balance at 1 January 2024		**8,000,000**	**1,164,068**	**(213,719)**	**(567,334)**	**8,383,015**
Profit for the year	27	-	-	-	3,939,487	3,939,487
Fair value profit through OCI	26	-	-	(200,061)	-	(200,061)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**8,000,000**	**1,164,068**	**(413,780)**	**3,372,153**	**12,122,441**
Transfer to contingency reserves	25	-	393,949	-	(393,949)	-
Balance at 31 December 2024		**8,000,000**	**1,558,017**	**(413,780)**	**2,978,204**	**12,122,441**
Balance at 1 January 2023		**8,000,000**	**916,616**	**(174,797)**	**(2,724,423)**	**6,017,396**
Profit for the year	27	-	-	-	2,404,541	2,404,541
Fair value profit through OCI	26	-	-	(38,922)	-	(38,922)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**8,000,000**	**916,616**	**(213,719)**	**(319,882)**	**8,383,015**
Transfer to contingency reserves	25	-	247,452	-	(247,452)	-
Balance at 31 December 2023		**8,000,000**	**1,164,068**	**(213,719)**	**(567,334)**	**8,383,015**

The statement of significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note	Company 31-Dec-24 N'000	Company 31-Dec-23 N'000
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Premium received from policyholders	46f	11,146,453	8,020,801
Unallocated premium	20b	248,006	384,215
Cash withdrawals from insurance contract liabilities and fulfilment expense	46f	(4,026,261)	(4,588,119)
Cash withdrawals from investment contract liabilities	19	(356,407)	(376,987)
Cash received from investment contract liabilities	19	62,411	569,618
Re-insurance expenses paid	46f	(1,688,688)	(328,145)
Acquistion cash flow expenses	46f	(961,361)	(774,187)
Claims recovered from reinsurance	46f	1,090,752	(700,156)
Claims paid	46f	(3,360,130)	(2,974,250)
Payment to employees	40b	(2,251,878)	(1,396,760)
Net other operating cash received	45	488,660	4,385,818
Tax paid	22	(36,167)	(44,906)
Net cash from operating activites		355,390	2,176,942
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of treasury bills	7a	(9,622,811)	(6,180,186)
Proceeds from liquidation of treasury bills	7a	8,516,017	3,744,709
Purchase of bond investment	9a&7c	(4,866,508)	(1,921,504)
Purchase of equity securities	8a	(105,146)	-
Proceeds from bonds redemption	9a	1,167,145	402,301
Proceeds from equity disposal	8a	686,087	4,416,693
Purchase of property & equipment	15	(90,044)	(27,618)
Purchase of intangible assets	15	-	(387,010)
Rental income	32b	3,040	-
Acquisition of Associates	13	(150,720)	(745,454)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	35	25,381	27,344
Sales proceed of investment properties	14	46,000	-
Interest received from investments	46b	713,446	603,922
Dividend received	32	119,201	392,260
Net cash (used in)/ from investing activities		(3,558,912)	325,457
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net cash flow financing activities		-	-
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents	6	(3,203,522)	2,502,399
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6	5,857,410	3,216,229
Effect of exchange rate movement on cash held	35	(7,136)	138,782
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		2,646,752	5,857,410

Summary of Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

		Company 31-Dec-24 N'000	Company 31-Dec-23 N'000
Cash in hand and at bank	6	520,772	1,631,656
Placements with financial institutions (less than 90day maturity)	6	2,125,980	4,225,754
		2,646,752	5,857,410

The statement of significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3 Insurance risk

The risk under any insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore unpredictable.

For a portfolio of insurance contracts where the theory of probability is applied to pricing and provisioning, the principal risk that the Company faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims and benefits are greater than estimated. Insurance events are random, and the actual number and amount of claims and benefits will vary from year to year from the level established using statistical techniques.

Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome will be. In addition, a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected by a change in any subset of the portfolio. The company has developed its insurance underwriting strategy to diversify the type of insurance risks accepted and within each of these categories to achieve a sufficiently large population of risks to reduce the variability of the expected outcome. Factors that aggravate insurance risk include lack of risk diversification in terms of type and amount of risk. This section summarises the nature and management of these risks.

3.1 Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk relates mainly to the uncertainty that the insured event will occur. The nature of an insurance contract is that the timing and size of claims are uncertain and therefore unpredictable. The principal underwriting risk is the risk that the actual outcome of mortality, morbidity and medical claims will result in volatile profits from one year to the next. Such volatility may result from large concentrations of risk or from charging inadequate premiums relative to the severity or incidence of the risk accepted. Inadequate policy wording may fail to protect the insurer from claims that were not envisaged when the product was priced. Insurance events are random and the actual number and amount of underwriting benefits will vary from the best estimates established from statistical techniques and taking cognisance of past experience. The company manages these risks through its underwriting strategy, reinsurance arrangements and claims handling processes.

The following policies and practices are used by the Company as part of its underwriting strategy to mitigate underwriting risk:

(i) All long-term insurance product additions and alterations are required to pass through the approvals framework that forms part of the governance process. The statutory actuary approves the financial soundness of new and revised products.

(ii) The company's underwriting strategy aims to ensure that the underwriting risks are well diversified in terms of type (medical, occupational, financial) and amount of risk covered. Whilst this is difficult to measure at underwriting stage, the success or failure of the strategy may be measured by the historical stability of profits emerging from the book of business.

(iii) Premium rates are required to be certified by the statutory actuary as being financially sound, prior to issuance.

(v) The right to re-rate premiums is retained as far as possible, although this is limited by competitive pressure.

(vi) Investigations into mortality and morbidity experience are conducted at least half yearly to ensure that corrective action is taken where necessary.

3.2 Severity of claims

The company reduces the severity of claims it may suffer by setting underwriting limits to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria through reinsurance arrangements. The effect of such reinsurance arrangements is that the Company should not suffer net insurance losses of more than N35 million per group life business and N10 million per individual life businesses on any policy. The Company has specialised claims units dealing with the mitigation of risks surrounding claims. This unit investigates and adjusts all claims. The claims are reviewed individually on a quarterly basis and adjusted to reflect the latest information on the underlying facts, contractual terms and conditions, and other factors. The Company actively manages and pursues early settlements of claims to reduce its exposure to unpredictable developments.

3.3 Concentration risks

The concentration of insurance risk before and after reinsurance by class of business in relation to the type of insurance risk accepted is summarised below, with reference to the carrying amount of the estimated insurance liabilities (gross and net of reinsurance) arising from insurance contracts:

	31-Dec-24		
	Gross liability	**Re-Insurance**	**Net liability**
Class of business	**N000**	**N000**	**N000**
Endowment	6,323,973	-	6,323,973
Protection	55,123	-	55,123
Investment linked	3,985,700	-	3,985,700
Group life	5,876,304	1,897,480	3,978,824
Retail Credit life	28,206	-	28,206
	16,269,306	1,897,480	14,371,825

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	31-Dec-23		
	Gross liability	**Re-Insurance**	**Net liability**
Class of business	**N000**	**N000**	**N000**
Endowment	6,863,249	-	6,863,249
Protection	44,955	-	44,955
Investment linked	2,451,286	-	2,451,286
Group life	4,082,511	748,878	3,333,633
Retail Credit life	46,753	-	46,753
	13,488,754	748,878	12,739,876

3.4 Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments

Uncertainty in the estimation of future benefits payments and premium receipts for life insurance contracts arises from the unpredictability of long-term changes in overall levels of mortality and the variability in policyholders' behaviour.

The Company uses appropriate and acceptable base tables of standard mortality according to the type of contract being written.

3.5 Valuation methods

The insurance liabilities was based on the following valuation methodologies:

Type of Business	Valuation Method
Protection	General Measurement Model
Endowment	General Measurement Model
Investment linked	General Measurement Model
Retail Credit life	General Measurement Model
Group life	Premium Allocation Approach

3.5.1 Individual risk business (Protection)

For all whole of life and term assurance policies the gross premium method of valuation was used. This includes the life cover provider, family funeral provider and keyman cover provider.

Reserves were calculated using the cashflow projection approach, taking into account future office premiums, expenses and benefit payments (death and disability). Future cashflows were discounted back to the valuation date at the valuation rate of interest. Reserves were calculated for each life covered under the multiple life products (i.e. family funeral provider).

The individual risk business contains some legacy mortgage protection business for which premiums are no longer received. These contracts have been valued as term assurances, with no credit taken for future premiums.

3.5.2 Individual savings business (Endowment, Investment linked and Retail Credit life)

For all Savings business, unit and non-unit reserves have been held. Unit reserves have been taken as the face value of the policyholder unit funds at the valuation date. Where this fund is negative it has been set to zero, taking into account the minimum surrender value terms.

3.5.2 Individual savings business (Endowment, Investment linked and Retail Credit life) (Cont'd)

Non-unit reserves have been calculated via a cashflow projection of charges (determined from a projection of unit funds), expenses and benefit payments in excess of the fund balances (on death and disability). Future cashflows were discounted back to the valuation date at the valuation rate of interest. Negative non-unit reserves have been permitted. However these have been limited such that the total unit plus non-unit reserve for each policy is at least as high as its surrender value.

3.5.3 Group Life

The portfolio includes group life and group credit life.

A liability for remaining coverage (LRC) was recognized for group life and credit life contracts, net of acquisition and profit loadings. For group life, an assessment confirmed no loss component was required, with expected claims based on historical pooled data.

Acquisition costs were expensed as incurred, as they are immaterial. An allowance for incurred claims, including IBNR, was included in the liability for incurred claims (LIC) using a loss ratio approach.

For credit life, high premium rates are expected to fully cover future claims and expenses, including IBNR, so no separate LIC was needed.

3.6 Process used to decide on assumptions

The assumptions used for the insurance contracts disclosed in this note are as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.6.1 Current and Locked in Discount rates

The company insurance contract liabilities are calculated by discounting expected future cash flows at a risk-free rate, plus an illiquidity premium where applicable. Risk free rates are determined by reference to the yields published by the Nigerian Actuarial Society of highly rated sovereign securities in the currency of the life insurance contract liabilities. The illiquidity premium is determined by reference to observable market rates, including sovereign debt and corporate debt rates. The illiquidity primium has not been applied as there were no illiquid products as at 31 Dec 2024.

Under GMM of the IFRS 17 reporting, the discount rates required are the current rates and the locked-in rates. The locked-in rates are used to unlock the fulfilment cashflows that flows into the CSM whilst the current rates are used for the calculation of the BEL for the Insurance Contract Liabilities that is reported in the statement of financial position.

For 2024 locked-in rates used for the initial CSM calculation of new contracts issued in the year, the locked-in rate was derived as the simple average of the 12 months discount rates as published by the Nigerian Actuarial Society.

3.6.2 Expenses

The Company makes provisions for expenses in its mathematical reserves of an amount which is not less than the amount expected to be incurred in fulfilling its long-term insurance contracts. Claims handling expenses need to be considered as incidental to fulfilling the insurance contracts.

The fulfilment expenses were allocated into the different portfolios and split across all the contracts.
Overall, the per policy expenses for the individual contracts have increased between December 2023 and December 2024 reporting periods. The increase in per policy expenses is as a result of the slight reduction in the total inforce contracts between December 2023 and December 2024 as well as increase in fulfilment expenses between the reporting dates.
The total expenses allocated to group life has increased from N787m reported at 31 December 2023 to N1,389m as at December 2024.

Type of Business	Current expense allocation aluation	Previousexpense allocation
Family Welfare Plan	N4,000 per policy per p.a.	N3,000 per policy per p.a.
Protection Plan	N25,000 per policy per p.a.	N20,349 per policy per p.a.
Endowment	N25,0000 per policy per p.a.	N10,100 per policy per p.a.
Investment linked	N34,000 per policy per p.a.	N20,349 per policy per p.a.
Credit life	N8,000 per policy per p.a.	N20,349 per policy per p.a.
Group life Business	N1,388,637 per policy per p.a.	N786,687 per policy per p.a.

Future maintenance expenses

The regulatory maintenance expenses are derived from the best estimate maintenance expenses plus a prudence margin for adverse deviations. The best estimate maintenance expenses are calculated as the sum of the following:

(a) Per policy maintenance charges

(b) Allocated operating

The Company has maintained expense assumptions based on a functional cost analysis performed by the Company based on experience, expense budgets and expected business volumes. The expense assumptions for the current valuation are those adopted in the previous valuation, uplifted by inflation as follows:

Type of Business	Current Valuation	Previous valuation
Family Welfare Plan	N4,000 per policy per p.a.	N4,000 per policy per p.a.
Protection Plan	N4,000 per policy per p.a.	N4,000 per policy per p.a.
Tangerine Flex Plan	N5,0000 per policy per p.a.	N5,0000 per policy per p.a.
Triple Plan	N2,000 per policy per p.a.	N2,000 per policy per p.a.
Retirement Savings Plan	N10,000 per policy per p.a.	N10,000 per policy per p.a.
Other Individual Life Business	N2,000 per policy per p.a.	N2,000 per policy per p.a.

3.6.3 Expense inflation

The above expenses are subject to inflation at 18.0% per annum and is consistent with the assumption used for the internal Tangerine Life valuation. Consumer price inflation at December 2024 was 34.8%. The company anticipates anticipate consumer price inflation levels falling and, as well, the Company being efficient in its operations. The Company consider the high inflation levels witnessed over the last few months to be as a result of the harsh economy at the time and hence, not the true reflection of long-term future experience. Both the expense inflation and expense assumption will be actively reviewed in subsequent valuations once more experience data and an expense analyses are available.

3.6.4 Mortality

There has been no change to the mortality assumptions since the previous valuation. The mortality table for the current valuation remains at the UK's Mortality of Assured Lives 1967-70 (A6770) without adjustment for individual risk business (Protection plan). The industry analysis shows that the A6770 table appears prudent based on recent experience. Furthermore, the reserves are less sensitive to the mortality basis - with discount rate and expense being more dominant assumptions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.6.5 Withdrawals

The lapse rates have been maintained at the levels adopted at the previous valuation. The lapse assumptions were determined from an adjusted pricing basis. Where surrenders are made under the deposit-based Plans, the account balance is payable, subject to any surrender penalties. Therefore, the reserves held at the valuation date are sufficient to meet payments on surrender.
Surrenders are permitted for the traditional endowment business once certain criteria, including payment of a minimum number of years' premiums, have been met. We have ensured that reserves for endowment policies are at least as high as their surrender values at the valuation date.

3.6.6 Group life businesses

Liability for remaining claims are reduced by a margin representing acquisition expenses, as these have been loaded into rates yet they have already been incurred. The Company has used acquisition expense ratio of 20% of gross premium. Group life commission is commonly paid at 9% of premium. Other acquisition costs include a NAICOM (regulatory) fee of 1% of premium, payment of stamp duty and other administrative costs. The additional margin in the 20% assumption is an allowance for these other costs.

Liability for remaining coverage (LRC) are based on the risk premium only, after the removal of margins in respect of the initial expense and profit loadings. The following table summarises the margins removed in order to arrive at the risk premiums:

Group life	Commission	Overriding commission	Expenses	Profit	Total
Employee benefit	9.00%	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%	29.00%
Credit life-Single premium	10.00%	0.00%	15.00%	0.00%	25.00%
Credit life-Renewal premium	10.00%	0.00%	15.00%	0.00%	25.00%

The following average loss ratios were adopted for reserving purposes, based on the group life coverage for 2024. The rates below are reflective of recent mortality investigation conducted on the group life business using the industry data.

Group life	Current valuation	Previous valuation
Average schemes	3 per mille	3 per mille
NNPC	6.5 per mille	6.5 per mille
Large private oil schemes	2.0 per mille	2.0 per mille

3.6.7 Reinsurance agreements

Reinsurance is allowed for in the valuation by having gross and reinsurance ceded records in the policy files. All reserves has been reported gross of reinsurance, with the value of the reinsurance asset reported separately.

3.6.8 Insurance risks sensitivities

The sensitivity analysis of insurance and market risk is used as it provides a detailed understanding of the risks inherent in the business and to help develop a risk monitoring and management framework to ensure the risks remain within limits, taking into account the risk tolerance levels of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The table below shows the impacts of changes in key variables of the insurance liability valuation on the insurance liabilities. The sensitivity analysis was performed using the under-listed variables:

Sensitivity of liabilities to changes in valuation assumptions - 31 December 2024

Sensitivities on Best Estimate Liabilities - December 2024 (Exclude Group Life)						
Stress	Stress Factor	Credit Life	Endowment	Protection	Investment Linked	Total
Base		12,313,908	6,028,081,433	22,710,068	3,639,655,996	9,702,761,406
Interest_Up	10%	11,369,820	4,951,261,989	20,892,303	3,613,613,442	8,597,137,554
Interest_Down	10%	13,485,121	7,652,361,024	25,449,475	3,821,536,534	11,512,832,154
Inflation_Up	10%	13,228,021	6,058,920,263	25,085,454	3,654,799,455	9,752,033,193
Inflation_Down	10%	12,154,108	6,023,192,598	22,342,965	3,637,165,966	9,694,855,637
Lapse_Up	10%	12,313,908	6,043,028,819	22,710,068	3,637,752,770	9,715,805,565
Lapse_Down	10%	12,313,908	6,013,049,170	22,710,068	3,641,594,523	9,689,667,670
Mortality_Up	10%	12,544,711	6,029,614,383	23,220,703	3,639,904,711	9,705,284,508
Mortality_Down	10%	12,082,816	6,024,028,425	22,218,511	3,639,410,896	9,697,740,647
Expenses_Up	10%	13,297,775	6,043,358,093	24,687,619	3,653,015,104	9,734,358,591
Expenses_Down	10%	11,330,042	6,012,818,687	20,739,073	3,627,072,978	9,671,960,780
Morbidity_Up	10%	12,313,908	6,028,081,433	22,710,068	3,639,678,819	9,702,784,228
Morbidity_Down	10%	12,313,908	6,028,081,433	22,710,068	3,639,633,177	9,702,738,587

Sensitivities Impact on Best Estimate Liabilities - December 2024 (Exclude Gorup Life)						
Stress	Stress Factor	Credit Life	Endowment	Protection	Investment Linked	Total
Base						-
Interest_Up	10%	11,369,820	4,951,261,989	20,892,303	3,613,613,442	8,597,137,554
Interest_Down	10%	13,485,121	7,652,361,024	25,449,475	3,821,536,534	11,512,832,154
Inflation_Up	10%	13,228,021	6,058,920,263	25,085,454	3,654,799,455	9,752,033,193
Inflation_Down	10%	12,154,108	6,023,192,598	22,342,965	3,637,165,966	9,694,855,637
Lapse_Up	10%	12,313,908	6,043,028,819	22,710,068	3,637,752,770	9,715,805,565
Lapse_Down	10%	12,313,908	6,013,049,170	22,710,068	3,641,594,523	9,689,667,670
Mortality_Up	10%	12,544,711	6,029,614,383	23,220,703	3,639,904,711	9,705,284,508
Mortality_Down	10%	12,082,816	6,024,028,425	22,218,511	3,639,410,896	9,697,740,647
Expenses_Up	10%	13,297,775	6,043,358,093	24,687,619	3,653,015,104	9,734,358,591
Expenses_Down	10%	11,330,042	6,012,818,687	20,739,073	3,627,072,978	9,671,960,780
Morbidity_Up	10%	12,313,908	6,028,081,433	22,710,068	3,639,678,819	9,702,784,228
Morbidity_Down	10%	12,313,908	6,028,081,433	22,710,068	3,639,633,177	9,702,738,587

Sensitivity of liabilities to changes in valuation assumptions - 31 December 2023

Sensitivities on Best Estimate Liabilities - December 2023 (Exclude Group Life)						
Stress	Stress Factor	Credit Life	Endowment	Protection	Investment Linked	Total
Base		45,702,518	6,702,691,385	25,360,971	2,206,801,529	8,980,556,402
Interest_Up	10%	42,198,575	5,505,363,763	23,331,021	2,191,011,369	7,761,904,729
Interest_Down	10%	50,049,420	8,508,746,088	28,420,143	2,317,079,601	10,904,295,252
Inflation_Up	10%	49,095,206	6,736,981,425	28,013,631	2,215,983,333	9,030,073,594
Inflation_Down	10%	45,109,427	6,697,255,434	24,951,016	2,205,291,770	8,972,607,647
Lapse_Up	10%	45,702,518	6,711,203,476	25,360,971	2,206,223,377	8,988,490,342
Lapse_Down	10%	45,702,518	6,694,028,353	25,360,971	2,207,403,178	8,972,495,020
Mortality_Up	10%	46,076,289	6,702,689,153	25,898,996	2,207,059,915	8,981,724,352
Mortality_Down	10%	45,328,065	6,700,359,103	24,827,241	2,206,548,661	8,977,063,071
Expenses_Up	10%	49,812,226	6,710,306,659	28,033,250	2,210,387,420	8,998,539,555
Expenses_Down	10%	41,592,811	6,695,076,110	22,704,957	2,203,566,597	8,962,940,476
Morbidity_Up	10%	45,702,518	6,702,691,385	25,360,971	2,206,815,366	8,980,570,240
Morbidity_Down	10%	45,702,518	6,702,691,385	25,360,971	2,206,787,693	8,980,542,567

Sensitivities Impact on Best Estimate Liabilities - December 2023 (Exclude Gorup Life)						
Stress	Stress Factor	Credit Life	Endowment	Protection	Investment Linked	Total
Base						-
Interest_Up	10%	42,198,575	5,505,363,763	23,331,021	2,191,011,369	7,761,904,729
Interest_Down	10%	50,049,420	8,508,746,088	28,420,143	2,317,079,601	10,904,295,252
Inflation_Up	10%	49,095,206	6,736,981,425	28,013,631	2,215,983,333	9,030,073,594
Inflation_Down	10%	45,109,427	6,697,255,434	24,951,016	2,205,291,770	8,972,607,647
Lapse_Up	10%	45,702,518	6,711,203,476	25,360,971	2,206,223,377	8,988,490,342
Lapse_Down	10%	45,702,518	6,694,028,353	25,360,971	2,207,403,178	8,972,495,020
Mortality_Up	10%	46,076,289	6,702,689,153	25,898,996	2,207,059,915	8,981,724,352
Mortality_Down	10%	45,328,065	6,700,359,103	24,827,241	2,206,548,661	8,977,063,071
Expenses_Up	10%	49,812,226	6,710,306,659	28,033,250	2,210,387,420	8,998,539,555
Expenses_Down	10%	41,592,811	6,695,076,110	22,704,957	2,203,566,597	8,962,940,476
Morbidity_Up	10%	45,702,518	6,702,691,385	25,360,971	2,206,815,366	8,980,570,240
Morbidity_Down	10%	45,702,518	6,702,691,385	25,360,971	2,206,787,693	8,980,542,567

4 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including foreign exchange risks, interest risk and equity price risks). The Company's overall risk management programme seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

4.1 Responsibility for risk management

The board is ultimately responsible for risk management. The board has delegated the assessment of the quality, integrity and reliability of the Company's risk management processes to the board enterprise risk management and technical committee (ERMTC).

(i) The ERMTC provides executive oversight and review of the information presented by the Chief risk officer (CRO).
(ii) The Chief Executive Officer is accountable to the board for the management of risks facing the Company and is supported in the management of these risks by business unit executives and line management.
(iii) The Risk Officer acts on behalf of the board and the board ERMTC to provide guidance and oversight over the implementation of risk management processes in specialized risk disciplines as well as to coordinate risk reporting at corporate level.
(iv) The asset managers provide specialized guidance to the board ERMTC in respect of all investment strategies and the optimization of investment returns and the management of related risks.
(v) The asset managers execute all investment related decisions in accordance with fund mandates and oversight from the board ERMTC and the custodianship of all investments vests in nominee accounts managed by assets custodian.

4.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that one party will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. All debt investments represent public debt investments executed in accordance with the objective of the Company.

Within Nigeria's jurisdictions, there is little rated paper, apart from government bonds. Local investments made within Nigeria's jurisdictions must be executed with counterparties that are accorded the high credit grades. No exposure is permitted to leveraged credit instruments, e.g. instruments where exposure to an entity or small group of entities can cause greater losses across the portfolio than the proportionate share of the defaulting entity or entities.

The Company's exposures to credit risk arise from: cash at banks, placements with financial institutions, treasury bills, FGN bonds, corporate bonds, trade receivables, statutory deposit, other receivables and reinsurance assets (i.e. reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities, amounts due from reinsurers for claims already paid).

The Company's maximum credit risk exposure is as follows:

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	2,646,752	5,857,410
Financial assets at amortised cost	13,827,784	7,239,216
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,090,525	3,538,342
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,067,481	2,557,338
Trade receivables	15,660	61,181
Other receivables	170,745	826,999
Reinsurance contract assets	1,897,480	748,879
Statutory deposit	400,000	400,000
	25,116,426	21,229,365

4.2.1 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure

(a) Geographical sectors
All credit risk exposures (without taking into account any collateral held or other credit support) are maintained within Nigeria.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(b) Industry sectors

The Company is exposed to various industries as shown below:

	31-Dec-24			31-Dec-23		
	Financial institution	Public Sector and others	Total	Financial institution	Public Sector and others	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	2,646,752	-	2,646,752	5,857,410	-	5,857,410
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	13,827,784	13,827,784	3,748,340	3,490,876	7,239,216
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,090,525	-	4,090,525	2,658,688	879,654	3,538,342
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	932,565	1,134,916	2,067,481	1,051,333	1,506,005	2,557,338
Trade receivables	15,660	-	15,660	61,181	-	61,181
Other receivables	-	103,568	103,568	-	625,218	625,218
Reinsurance assets	1,897,480	-	1,897,480	748,879	-	748,879
Statutory deposit	400,000	-	400,000	400,000	-	400,000
Total	9,982,982	15,066,268	25,049,250	14,525,831	6,501,753	21,027,584

4.2.2 Credit quality of financial assets

All of the Company's financial assets are neither past due nor impaired. The credit quality of the Company's financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit rating (Fitch Ratings Inc.). The risk of default is considered low.

	31-Dec-24			31-Dec-23		
	A to B-	Unrated	Total	A to B+	Unrated	Total
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Cash and cash equivalents	2,646,752		2,646,752	5,857,410	-	5,857,410
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	13,827,784	13,827,784	3,748,340	3,490,876	7,239,216
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,090,525	-	4,090,525	3,538,342	-	3,538,342
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	2,067,481	2,067,481	-	2,557,338	2,557,338
Trade receivables	-	15,660	15,660	-	61,181	61,181
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	826,999	826,999
Reinsurance assets	1,897,480	-	1,897,480	748,879	-	748,879
Statutory deposit	400,000	-	400,000	400,000	-	400,000
Total	9,034,757	15,910,925	24,945,682	14,292,971	6,936,394	21,229,365

4.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company does not have sufficient financial resources to meet its obligation as they fall due or will have to meet the obligations at excessive costs. This risk could arise from mismatches in the timing of cash flows. In extreme circumstances, lack of liquidity could result in reductions in the statement of financial position and sales of assets, or potentially an inability to fulfil policyholder commitments. The risk that the Company will be unable to do so is inherent in all insurance operations and can be affected by a range of institution-specific and market-wide events including, but not limited to, credit events, merger and acquisition activity, systemic shocks and natural disasters.

All policyholder funds are invested in appropriate assets to meet the reasonable benefit expectations of policyholders, which include the expectation that funds will be available to pay out benefits as required by the policy contract. The Company's finance, investments and general purpose committee helps to implement the Company's investment strategies. The value for policyholders' liabilities and the assets backing them are as per the carrying amount in the statement of the financial position.

The Company's liquidity risk arises from investment contract liabilities, trade payables and other payables and accruals. The table below analyses the Company’s non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.3.1 Maturity analysis (contractual undiscounted cashflow basis)

The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Undiscounted contractual cash flows- 31-Dec-2024						
	Carrying amount	**Gross nominal**	**0 - 3 months**	**3 - 6 months**	**6 - 9 months**	**9 months - 1 year**	**>1 year**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Investment contract liabilities	781,407	781,407	26,570	199	50,500		704,138
Trade payables	488,081	488,081	249,822	11,464	33,005	9,480	262,087
Other payables and accruals	638,861	638,861	42,946		595,915		-
Total financial liabilities	**1,908,349**	**1,908,349**	**319,338**	**11,663**	**679,420**	**9,480**	**966,225**
Cash and cash equivalents	2,646,752	2,646,752	2,646,752				-
Financial assets at amortised cost	13,827,784	13,834,668	3,000,287	393,062	1,316,070	884,340	8,240,909
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,090,525	4,090,525	6,396	98,500			3,985,629
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,067,481	2,065,000					2,065,000
Trade receivables	15,660	15,660	15,660				-
Other receivables	170,745	170,745		170,745			-
Reinsurance assets	1,897,480	1,897,480					1,975,257
Statutory deposit	400,000	400,000	400,000	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	**25,116,427**	**25,120,831**	**6,084,755**	**662,307**	**1,316,070**	**884,340**	**16,251,135**
Net financial assets	**23,208,078**	**23,212,482**	**5,765,417**	**650,644**	**636,650**	**874,860**	**15,284,910**
Insurance contract liabilities	16,269,306	16,269,306	210,337	529,440	50,600	332,471	15,146,458
Net policyholders' assets/(liabilities)	**6,938,772**	**6,943,176**	**5,555,080**	**121,204**	**586,050**	**542,389**	**138,452**

	Undiscounted contractual cash flows- 31-Dec-2023						
	Carrying amount	**Gross nominal**	**0 - 3 months**	**3 - 6 months**	**6 - 9 months**	**9 months - 1 year**	**>1 year**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Investment contract liabilities	1,085,675	1,085,675	22,070	54,678	103,789	76,512	828,626
Trade payables	702,744	702,744	702,744	-	-	-	-
Other payables and accruals	839,031	839,031	839,031	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**2,627,450**	**2,627,450**	**1,563,845**	**54,678**	**103,789**	**76,512**	**828,626**
Quoted shares	5,857,410	5,857,410	-		-	-	5,857,410
Financial assets at amortised cost	7,239,216	7,315,751	731,575	365,788	-	-	6,218,388
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,538,342	3,538,342	20,151	152,345	198,756	513,000	2,654,090
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,557,338	2,554,269	-	138,297	26,989	97,048	2,291,935
Trade receivables	61,181	61,181	61,181	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	826,999	826,999	727,541	28,899	69,960	-	-
Reinsurance assets	748,879	748,879	748,879	-	-	-	-
Statutory deposit	400,000	400,000	400,000	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	**21,229,365**	**21,302,832**	**2,689,327**	**685,328**	**295,705**	**610,048**	**17,021,824**
Net financial assets	**18,601,915**	**18,675,382**	**1,125,482**	**630,650**	**191,916**	**533,536**	**16,193,198**
Insurance contract liabilities	13,488,754	13,488,754	210,337	529,440	50,600	332,471	12,365,906
Net policyholders' assets/(liabilities)	**5,113,161**	**5,186,628**	**915,145**	**101,210**	**141,316**	**201,065**	**3,827,292**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.4 Market risks

The Company is exposed to market risk through the use of financial instruments and specifically to foreign exchange risks and equity price risks.

4.4.1 Foreign exchange risks

The Company holds very minimal assets denominated in currencies other than the functional currency. The exchange rate ruling at the date of preparation of the financial statement is used to ascertain the net position of the foreign currency. The financial unit monitors the Company's foreign currency position on a monthly basis.

The Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk is limited to the US dollars. The table below summarises the Company's financial assets and liabilities by US dollars currency exposures. Note that the amounts disclosed against US dollars currency is the Naira equivalent. The exchange rates applied for US dollar currency was obtained from reliable source depicting reliable market transactions on 31 Decembers 2023

31 December 2024	**Naira**	**US Dollars (USD)**	**Total**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	2,004,596	626,850	2,631,446
Financial assets at amortised cost	13,827,784	-	13,827,784
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,090,525	-	4,090,525
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,753,894	313,587	2,067,481
Trade receivables	15,660	-	15,660
Other receivables	170,745	-	170,745
Reinsurance assets	1,897,480	-	1,897,480
Statutory deposit	400,000	-	400,000
Total financial assets	24,160,684	940,437	25,101,121
Trade payables	488,081	-	488,081
Other payables and accurals	638,861	-	638,861
Investment contract liabilities	781,407	-	781,407
Total financial liabilities	1,908,349	-	1,908,349
Net FCY Exposure	22,252,335	940,437	23,192,772

Company

31 December 2023	**Naira**	**US Dollars (USD)**	**Total**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	4,933,645	923,765	5,857,410
Financial assets at amortised cost	7,239,216	-	7,239,216
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,538,342	-	3,538,342
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,368,347	188,991	2,557,338
Trade receivables	61,181	-	61,181
Other receivables	625,218	-	625,218
Reinsurance assets	748,879	-	748,879
Statutory deposit	400,000	-	400,000
Total financial assets	19,914,828	1,112,756	21,027,584
Trade payables	702,744	-	702,744
Other payables and accurals	839,031	-	839,031
Investment contract liabilities	1,085,675	-	1,085,675
Total financial liabilities	2,627,450	-	2,627,450
Net FCY Exposure	17,287,378	1,112,756	18,400,134

Foreign currency sensitivity

The tables below shows the sensitivity of the Company's profit before tax to appreciation or depreciation of the naira in relation to other currencies. Based on the past years behaviour, it is reasonable to assume 500 basis points (i.e. 5%) appreciation and 500 (i.e. 5%) basis points depreciation of the Naira holding all other variables constant.

	31 December 2024	
Currency (US Dollar)	+ 500 basis points	- 500 basis points
Cash and cash equivalents	31,343	(31,343)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	15,679	(15,679)

	31 December 2023	
Currency (US Dollar)	+ 500 basis points	- 500 basis points
Cash and cash equivalents	46,188	(46,188)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,450	(9,450)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.4.2 Interest rate risks

The Company is subject to interest rate risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through the interest-bearing assets and liabilities. The Company manages its interest rate risk by including financial assets with maturity of less than 12 months in its financial assets portfolio. Such financial assets include short term placements with banks, treasury bills and bonds.

The table below summarises the interest rate gap position:

	31-Dec-24		
	Fixed interest	Non interest-bearing	Carrying amount
Financial assets	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	2,110,674	520,772	2,631,446
Financial assets at amortised cost	13,827,784	-	13,827,784
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	4,090,525	4,090,525
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,067,481	-	2,067,481
Trade receivables	-	15,660	15,660
Other receivables	-	170,745	170,745
Reinsurance assets	-	1,897,480	1,897,480
Statutory deposit	400,000	-	400,000
	18,405,939	6,695,182	25,101,121
Financial liabilities			
Investment contract liabilities	727,966	53,441	781,407
Trade payables	-	488,081	488,081
Other payables and accruals	-	638,861	638,861
	727,966	1,180,383	1,908,349
Surplus gap	17,677,973	5,514,799	23,192,772

	31-Dec-23		
	Fixed interest	Non interest-bearing	Carrying amount
Financial assets	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	4,225,754	1,631,656	5,857,410
Financial assets at amortised cost	7,239,216	-	7,239,216
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		3,538,342	3,538,342
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,557,338	-	2,557,338
Trade receivables	-	61,181	61,181
Other receivables	-	625,218	625,218
Reinsurance assets	-	748,879	748,879
Statutory deposit	400,000	-	400,000
	14,422,308	6,605,276	21,027,584
Financial liabilities			
Investment contract liabilities	1,032,234	53,441	1,085,675
Trade payables	-	702,744	702,744
Other payables and accruals	-	839,031	839,031
	1,032,234	1,595,216	2,627,450
Surplus gap	13,390,074	5,010,060	18,400,134

4.4.3 Price risks

The Company's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).
To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company. The majority of the Company's equity investments are publicly traded.

Equity price risks
The Company however, monitors the contribution of individual stock to the total stocks holding in a portfolio. The company has exposure to equity price risks arising from investments in equity securities as at 31 December 2023.

31 Dec 2024	Carrying value	Impact of 5% in increase equity price	Impact of 5% in decrease equity price
Fair value through profit or loss: Equity	4,090,525	204,526	(204,526)

31 Dec 2023	Carrying value	Impact of 5% in increase equity price	Impact of 5% in decrease equity price
Fair value through profit or loss: Equity	3,538,342	176,917	(176,917)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.5 Capital management

Tangerine Life Insurance Limited seeks to optimise the structure and sources of capital to ensure that it consistently maximises returns to the shareholders and policyholders.

The Company's approach to managing capital involves managing assets, liabilities and risks in a coordinated way, assessing shortfalls between reported and required capital level on a regular basis and taking appropriate actions to influence the capital position of the Company in the light of changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics. An important aspect of the Company's overall capital management process is the setting of target risk adjusted rates of return, which are aligned to performance objectives and ensure that the Company is focused on the creation of value for shareholders.

The Company's primary source of capital includes its equity shareholders' funds. Tangerine Life also utilizes adequate and efficient reinsurance arrangements to protect shareholders' funds by reducing the need for further funding following unfavorable events such as catastrophes or large claims through treaty and facultative reinsurance arrangements.

The Company's monthly management accounts are subjected to models which simulate the actuarial process so that the board is continually aware of the actuarial consequences of the Company's financial results. This process, inter alia, ensures that the maintenance of regulatory minimum capital is constantly monitored.

The Company has developed a framework to identify the risks and quantify their impact on the economic capital. The framework estimates how much capital is required to reduce the risk of insolvency to a remote degree of probability. The framework has also been considered in assessing the capital requirement.

Insurance industry regulator measures the financial strength of non-life insurers using a solvency margin model. This test compares insurers' capital against the risk profile. Section 24 (1) of the Insurance Act, 2003 requires that an insurer shall in respect of its business other than its life insurance business, maintain at all times a margin of solvency being the excess of the value of its admissible assets in Nigeria over its liabilities in Nigeria. The solvency margin shall not be less than 15 percent of the gross premium income less reinsurance premiums paid out during the year under review or the minimum paid-up capital which ever is greater. During the year, the Company has complied with this capital requirement. The regulator has the authority to request more extensive reporting and can place restrictions on the operations of any the Company that falls below this requirement as deemed necessary.

The Company is required to maintain a minimum regulatory capital base of N2 billion by NAICOM as at 31 December 2024. Hence, the combined entity's statutory minimum regulatory capital base is N2 billion. The Company has complied with this requirement as the total capital base was N8 billion as at 31 December 2024 (2023: N8 billion). It is a risk-based capital measure that is intended to provide a reasonable confidence level that insurers will be able to meet their existing liabilities. This report indicate that the Company holds sufficient assets over liabilities to absorb any unforeseen circumstances and hence protect its solvency and the interests of the policyholders.

	Company	Company
	31-Dec-24	**31-Dec-23**
	N'000	**N'000**
Maximum Regulatory Capital	2,000,000	2,000,000
Maximum authorized capital	2,000,000	2,000,000
Paid up share capital	8,000,000	8,000,000
Total equity	12,122,441	8,383,015

The key objectives of the Company's capital management programme are as follows:

(i) To maintain an optimal level of capital in the most cost efficient way. This is achieved through balancing the needs of the regulators and the policyholders;

(ii) To manage the levels of capital across the Company to keep them in line with the long term capital requirements of the Company;

(iii) That the level of capital reflects the Company's risk appetite;

(iv) To optimise the level of capital, the investment of capital and the future use of the capital for the benefits of all stakeholders; and

(iv) To ensure that there is sufficient capital available for profitable business growth.

4.5.1 Solvency margin

Insurance industry regulator measures the financial strength of insurers using a solvency margin model. This test compares insurers' capital against the risk profile. The solvency margin shall not be less than 15 percent of the gross premium income less reinsurance expenses and the minimum paid-up capital, whichever is higher. The Company has complied with this capital requirement. Refer to the computation in the subsequent page.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.5.1 Solvency margin (Cont'd)

	Company			Company		
	31-Dec-24			31-Dec-23		
	Admissible	Inadmissible	Total	Admissible	Inadmissible	Total
Admissible assets	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	2,631,446	-	2,631,446	5,857,410	-	5,857,410
Financial assets at amortised cost	13,827,784	-	13,827,784	7,239,216	-	7,239,216
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,090,525	-	4,090,525	3,538,342	-	3,538,342
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,067,481	-	2,067,481	2,557,338	-	2,557,338
Other receivables and prepayment	-	260,829	260,829	-	911,045	911,045
Premium receivables	15,660	-	15,660	61,181	-	61,181
Reinsurance contract assets	1,897,480	-	1,897,480	748,879	-	748,879
Investment in associates	-	2,386,317	2,386,317	2,209,407	-	2,209,407
Investment properties	-	700,000	700,000	-	544,000	544,000
Property and equipment	226,229	-	226,229	255,311	-	255,311
Intangible assets	316,370	-	316,370	408,739	-	408,739
Deferred tax assets	-	1,685,374	1,685,374	-	-	-
Statutory deposit	400,000	-	400,000	400,000	-	400,000
Total admissible assets (a)	**25,472,975**	**5,032,520**	**30,505,495**	**23,275,823**	**1,455,045**	**24,730,868**
Insurance contract liabilities	16,269,306	-	16,269,306	13,488,754	-	13,488,754
Investment contract liabilities	781,407	-	781,407	1,085,675	-	1,085,675
Trade payables	488,081	-	488,081	702,744	-	702,744
Other payables and accruals	667,832	-	667,832	891,301	-	891,301
Current income tax liabilities	176,428	-	176,428	179,379	-	179,379
Total admissible liabilities (b)	**18,383,054**	**-**	**18,383,054**	**16,347,853**	**-**	**16,347,853**
Solvency margin (a-b)	**7,089,921**	**5,032,520**	**12,122,441**	**6,927,970**	**1,455,045**	**8,383,015**
Gross premium income	6,768,770			6,189,324		
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	580,178			802,148		
Net premium income	**7,348,948**			**6,991,472**		
Subject to higher of:						
15% of net premium income or	1,102,342			1,048,721		
Minimum capital requirement	2,000,000			2,000,000		
Gross solvency ratio	**354%**			**346%**		

4.5.2 Policyholders' Assets and Liabilities Management (PALM)

The Company is regulated in Nigeria by the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM) under the National Insurance Act of Nigeria. Section 25 (1) of the Act requires an insurance Company operating in Nigeria to invest and hold investments in Nigeria assets equivalent to not less than the amount of policyholders' funds in such accounts of the insurer.

As at 31 December 2024, the company has N26.1 billion (2023: N23.8 billion) admissible assets representing the policyholders' fund and the total policyholders' fund was N30.6 billion (2023: N24.7 billion), made up of insurance contract liabilities of N16.3 billion (2023: N13.5 billion), investment contract liabilities of N0.8 billion (2023: N1.1 billion).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.5.2 (i) **Hypothetication**

	Policy holders fund -Insurance Contract	Policy holders fund -Investment Contract	Shareholders fund	Total	Policy holders fund -Insurance Contract	Policy holders fund - Investment Contract	Shareholders fund	Total
	Company				**Company**			
	31-Dec-24				**31-Dec-23**			
Assets	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	1,603,575	432,848	595,023	2,631,446	4,101,650	564,777	1,190,983	5,857,410
Financial assets at amortised cost	12,212,257	1,615,527	-	13,827,784	5,665,665	1,573,551	-	7,239,216
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,743,249	-	347,276	4,090,525	3,221,939	-	316,403	3,538,342
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,067,481	-	-	2,067,481	2,557,338	-	-	2,557,338
Other receivables and prepayment	-	-	260,829	260,829	-	-	911,045	911,045
Premium receivables	-	-	15,660	15,660	-	-	61,181	61,181
Reinsurance contract assets	1,897,480	-		1,897,480	748,879	-	-	748,879
Investment in associates	-	-	2,386,317	2,386,317	-	-	2,209,407	2,209,407
Investment properties	-	-	700,000	700,000	-	-	544,000	544,000
Property and equipment	-	-	226,229	226,229	-	-	255,311	255,311
Intangible assets	-	-	316,370	316,370	-	-	408,739	408,739
Deferred tax assets	-	-	1,685,374	1,685,374	-	-	-	-
Statutory deposit	-	-	400,000	400,000	-	-	400,000	400,000
Total assets	**21,524,042**	**2,048,375**	**6,933,078**	**30,505,495**	**16,295,471**	**2,138,328**	**6,297,069**	**24,730,868**
Liabilities								
Insurance contract liabilities	16,269,306	-	-	16,269,306	13,488,754	-	-	13,488,754
Investment contract liabilities	-	781,407	-	781,407	-	1,085,675	-	1,085,675
Trade payables	-	-	488,081	488,081	-	-	702,744	702,744
Other payables and accruals	-	-	667,832	667,832	-	-	891,301	891,301
Current income tax liabilities			176,428	176,428			176,428	176,428
Total liabilities	**16,269,306**	**781,407**	**1,332,341**	**18,383,054**	**13,488,754**	**1,085,675**	**1,770,473**	**16,344,902**
Surplus	**5,254,736**	**1,266,968**	**5,600,737**	**12,122,441**	**2,806,717**	**1,052,653**	**4,526,596**	**8,385,966**

4.6 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Group considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

Level 3: Inputs, for the asset or liability, that are not based on observable market data.

4.6.1 Financial instruments measured at fair value

The table below analyses financial instruments and other assets and liabilities measured at fair value at the end of the year, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised:

	31-Dec-24			
	Level 1 N'000	**Level 2 N'000**	**Level 3 N'000**	**Total balance N'000**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,063,700	-	2,026,825	4,090,525
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,717,182	-	350,299	2,067,481
	3,780,883	-	2,377,124	6,158,007

	31-Dec-23			
	Level 1 N'000	**Level 2 N'000**	**Level 3 N'000**	**Total balance N'000**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,265,134	-	1,273,208	3,538,342
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,347,101	-	210,237	2,557,338
	4,612,236	-	1,483,445	6,095,681

4.6.2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following table below sets out fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value and analyses them by level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised.

For each of the financial assets not measured at fair value, the carrying value approximates the fair value.

	31-Dec-24			
Assets	**Level 1 N'000**	**Level 2 N'000**	**Level 3 N'000**	**Total balance N'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,631,446	-	2,631,446
Financial assets at amortised cost	13,827,784	-	-	13,827,784
Trade receivables	-	15,660	-	15,660
Other receivables	-	170,745	-	170,745
Reinsurance assets	-	1,897,480	-	1,897,480
Statutory deposit	400,000	-	-	400,000
Total financial assets	14,227,784	4,715,331	-	18,943,115
Liabilities				
Investment contract liabilities	-	781,407	-	781,407
Trade payables	-	488,081	-	488,081
Other payables and accruals	-	638,861	-	638,861
Total fnancial liabilities	-	1,908,349	-	1,908,349

	31-Dec-23			
Assets	**Level 1 N'000**	**Level 2 N'000**	**Level 3 N'000**	**Total balance N'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	-	5,857,410	-	5,857,410
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	7,239,216	-	7,239,216
Trade receivables	-	61,181	-	61,181
Other receivables	-	625,218	-	625,218
Reinsurance assets	-	748,879	-	748,879
Statutory deposit	-	400,000	-	400,000
Total financial assets	-	14,931,904	-	14,931,904
Liabilities				
Investment contract liabilities	-	1,085,675	-	1,085,675
Trade payables	-	702,744	-	702,744
Other payables and accruals	-	839,031	-	839,031
Total fianancial liabilities	-	2,627,450	-	2,627,450

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions change. The Management believe that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and that the Company's financial statements therefore present the financial position and results fairly.
Management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. The underlying judgments of the selection and disclosure of the Company's critical accounting policies and estimates, and the application of these policies and estimates are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting judgements made in applying the Company's accounting policies include:

(i) Actuarial valuation of insurance contracts liabilities

The liabilities for life insurance contracts are estimated using appropriate and acceptable base tables of standard mortality according to the type and nature of the insurance contracts. Assumptions such as expenses inflation, valuation interest rate, mortality and claims experience are considered in estimating the required reserves for individual life contracts fund and the incurred but not reported claims under the group life contracts.

Key assumptions

The key assumptions used in the valuation are as follows:

Individual life business

Discount rate

The company insurance contract liabilities are calculated by discounting expected future cash flows at a risk-free rate, plus an illiquidity premium where applicable. Risk free rates are determined by reference to the yields published by the Nigerian Actuarial Society of highly rated sovereign securities in the currency of the life insurance contract liabilities. The illiquidity premium is determined by reference to observable market rates, including sovereign debt and corporate debt rates.

Mortality

The UK's Mortality of Assured Lives 1967-70 was used. This is consistent with the 2023 valuation reports.

Lapse rates

The was no change in valuation rates which were based on adjusted pricing basis method.

Expenses

The Company's actuary maintained the expenses amount which were determined based on the Functional Cost Analysis performed by the Company, based on experience, expense budgets and expected business volumes.

Expense inflation

The Company's actuary applied an inflation assumption rate which considered an expected fall of the Consumer Price Inflation index and better efficiency in Company's operations.

Group Life business

● Unearned Premium Reserve (UPR), for the Group Life and Credit Life, was calculated after deducting the loadings for initial expenses and profit from premium.

● The period to maturity has been taken as the full term of the policy less the expired term and similarly for the premium paying term.

● For Group life, the IBNR reserve were computed using the loss ratio method. This method was applied where the underlying rates were based on the analysis of historical claims experience.

● The valuation of the liabilities was based on the assumption that premiums were credited to the accounts as they fall due in line with the frequency of the particular payment.

● Reinsurance was allowed for based on the records of ceded reinsurance in the policy file.

(ii) Classification and measurement of financial instruments under IFRS 9.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgement or complexity. More detailed information about these judgements is included in the notes.

Judgement	Description
Classification of financial instruments	The Company has made judgements in applying the business model criteria to its portfolio of debt instruments. The Company has also applied judgement as to whether designating debt instruments at FVTPL significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.
Expected credit loss	A number of significant judgements are required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring the ECL, such as: a. determining criteria for a significant increase in credit risk (SICR); b. adopting a lifetime PD term structure from the Standard & Poor Global Default Rate Study for Corporate entities; c. establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated the ECL; and d. establishing Companys of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring the ECL.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates, which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. This note provides an overview of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to changes in estimates and assumptions in subsequent periods. Detailed information about each of these estimates is included in the below notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements. In applying IFRS 9 measurement requirements, the following inputs and methods were used that include significant estimates.

Fair value of financial instruments

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of techniques as described in accounting policy 2.6. Further disclosures on the Company's valuation methodology have been made on note 4.7 (Fair value hierarchy). For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

Expected credit loss

The measurement of the ECL allowance for financial assets measured at AC and FVOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses).

(iii) Depreciation and carrying value of property and equipment

The estimation of the useful lives of assets is based on management's judgement. Any material adjustment to the estimated useful lives of items of property and equipment will have an impact on the carrying value of these items.

Determination of impairment of property and equipment, and intangible assets

Management is required to make judgements concerning the cause, timing and amount of impairment. In the identification of impairment indicators, management considers the impact of changes in current competitive conditions, cost of capital, availability of funding, technological obsolescence, discontinuance of services and other circumstances that could indicate that impairment exists. The Company applies the impairment assessment to its separate cash generating units. This requires management to make significant judgements and estimates concerning the existence of impairment indicators, separate cash generating units, remaining useful lives of assets, projected cash flows and net realisable values. Management's judgement is also required when assessing whether a previously recognised impairment loss should be reversed.

(iv) Recognition of deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognised for:
a. temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
b. temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
c. taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

(v) Acquisition of Associates

Management made significant judgement in determining that it exercises significant influence over Crednet Technologies Limited (CREDPAL) and Total health Plus. In making the judgement, the Company considered the following;

-Tangerine Life Insurance Limited has a seat on the Board.
-The Company acquired 21% equity stake in Credpal in 2022.
-The Company acquired 40% equity stake in Total Health Insurance in 2022.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
6	**Cash and cash equivalents**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Cash in hand and at bank	520,772	1,631,656
	Placements with financial institutions (less than 90day maturity)	2,125,980	4,225,754
		2,646,752	5,857,410
	Impairment (ECL)	(15,306)	-
		2,631,446	5,857,410
	Current	2,631,446	5,857,410

The cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirement of IFRS 9, the ECL for 2024 has been recognised (2023: Nill).

The carrying amounts reported above reasonably approximate fair value at the reporting date.

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
7	**Financial assets at amortised cost**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Treasury bills investments (see note 7a)	7,462,271	5,744,367
	Debt security - Bond (see note 7c)	6,372,397	1,571,384
		13,834,668	7,315,751
	Impairment (ECL) (See note 7b)	(6,884)	(76,535)
		13,827,784	7,239,216
	Current	7,459,545	5,739,308
	Non current	6,368,239	1,499,908
7a	**Movement in financial assets at amortised cost - Treasury bills**		
	Balance at the beginning	5,739,308	3,149,677
	Additions	9,622,811	6,180,186
	Maturity	(8,516,017)	(3,744,709)
	Accrued Interest income	616,169	159,213
		7,462,271	5,744,367
	Impairment (ECL)	(2,726)	(5,059)
	Balance at the end	7,459,545	5,739,308
7b	**Movement in ECL on financial assets at amortised cost (Treasury bill)**		
	Balance, beginning of year	5,059	2,415
	Impairment/(recovery) charge during the year (see note 37)	(2,333)	2,644
	Closing balance	2,726	5,059
	All ECL balances are in stage 1		
7c	**Movement in financial assets at amortised cost - Debt security - Bond**		
	Balance at the beginning	1,571,384	887,725
	Additions	4,866,508	640,700
	Maturity	(658,433)	-
	Accrued Interest income	592,938	42,959
		6,372,397	1,571,384
	Impairment (ECL)	(4,157)	(71,476)
	Balance at the end	6,368,240	1,499,908
7d	**Movement in ECL on financial assets at amortised cost (Debt security - Bond)**		
	Balance, beginning of year	71,476	68,926
	Impairment (ECL) charged during the year (see note 37)	(67,319)	2,550
	Closing balance	4,157	71,476
	All ECL balances are in stage 1		

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
8	**Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Equity securities (see note 8a)	4,090,525	3,538,342
	FGN bonds (see note 8b)	-	-
		4,090,525	3,538,342
	Current	-	-
	Non-current	4,090,525	3,538,342

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
8a	**Equity securities movement:**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Equity securities as at 1 January	3,538,342	6,713,663
	Disposal of equities during the year	(686,087)	(4,416,693)
	Acquistion during the year	105,146	-
	Fair value gain	1,133,124	1,241,372
	Equity securities as at 31 December	4,090,525	3,538,342

9	**Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**	**31-Dec-24**	**31-Dec-23**
	FGN bonds (see note 9a)	2,067,481	2,557,338
		2,067,481	2,557,338

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
9a	**FGN Bonds movement:**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Bonds as at 1 January	2,557,338	1,637,960
	Additions	-	1,280,804
	Interest income on bonds	218,916	79,797
	Fair value loss	(200,061)	(38,922)
	Maturities	(508,712)	(402,301)
	Bonds as at 31 December	2,067,481	2,557,338

10	**Premium receivable**	**31-Dec-24**	**31-Dec-23**
	Premium receivables	15,660	61,181
		15,660	61,181
	Current	15,660	61,181

10a The receivable from brokers relates to amount receivable on credit note on Company Life business which are due within 30 days.

10b	The trade receivable are presented as follows:		
	Premium receivables	659,034	704,555
	Co-assurance recovery receivable	-	-
		659,034	704,555
	Impairment (ECL)	(643,374)	(643,374)
		15,660	61,181
	Movement in trade receivables		
	In thousands of Naira	**31-Dec-24**	**31-Dec-23**
	Opening balance	61,181	95,483
	Gross premium written	11,676,382	9,646,197
	Premium received during the year	(11,146,453)	(8,020,801)
	Premium received in advance (previous year)	(575,450)	(1,550,762)
	Impairment charge	-	(108,936)
	Closing balance	15,660	61,181
		-	-
	Current	15,660	61,181

10c	The impairment (ECL) are made up of:		
	On premium receivables	643,374	643,374
	On Co-assurance recovery receivable	-	-
		643,374	643,374

10d	**Movement in impairment (ECL)**	**31-Dec-24**	**31-Dec-23**
	Balance at the beginning	643,374	752,310
	Impairment writeback charged during the year	-	(108,936)
	Balance at the end	643,374	643,374

All ECL balances are in stage 1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
11	**Other receivables and prepayment**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Prepayment (Note 11.2)	90,084	84,646
	Other receivables (Note 11.3)	170,745	826,999
		260,829	911,645
	Impairment (ECL)	-	-
		260,829	911,645
	Current	260,829	911,645
	Financial Assets:		
	Other receivables (Note 11.4)	170,745	826,999
		170,745	826,999
	Impairment (ECL) on financial assets	-	-
	Total financial assets less impairment (ECL)	170,745	826,999
	Non Financial Assets:		
	Prepayment	90,084	84,646
	Total other receivables and prepayment	**260,829**	**911,645**

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
11.1	**Movement in expected credit loss on other receivables**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Balance, beginning of year	-	599,744
	Write-off	-	(599,744)
	Closing balance	-	-
	All ECL balances are in stage 1		

11.2 The Prepayment includes prepaid rent on office properties which cost N69m (2023:N73m) (The prepaid rent is not accounted in line with IFRS 16 as the low value recognition exemption was taken), Core business applications of over N52m (2023:N103m) alongside Prepaid Medical/HMO of N20m (2023:N28m) with other prepaid expenses.

11.3	**Other receivables:**		
	Due from related parties (Note 48 (c))	62,243	104,306
	Rent receivable	-	69,960
	Receivable from property vendors	-	111,800
	Receivable from investment debtors	85,420	209,976
	Staff loan and advances	4,934	27,515
	Others *	18,148	303,442
		170,745	826,999

* This relates to sundry receivables.

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
12	**Reinsurance contract assets**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Reinsurance contract assets on ARC for Non-onerous (Group Life)	990,281	248,546
	Reinsurance contract assets on AIC for Group Life	889,020	490,523
	Risk adjustment on reinsurance contract assets (Group Life)	18,179	9,810
		1,897,480	748,879
	Current	1,897,480	748,879

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12ii Reconciliation of the Asset for remaining coverage and the Asset for incurred claims for reinsurance contract assets
31 Dec 2024
Group Life

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by ARC/AIC: Reinsurance	Asset for Remaining Coverage (ARC)		Asset for Incurred Claims (AIC)		Total reinsurance contract assets
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PVFCF	Risk Adjustment	
Opening Reinsurance contract assets	248,546	-	490,523	9,810	748,879
	248,546	**-**	**490,523**	**9,810**	748,879
Reinsurance expenses	(946,952)	-	-	8,368	(938,584)
Recovery of incurred claims	-	-	1,316,060	-	1,316,060
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	-	-	202,702	-	202,702
Total reinsurance service expenses	**-**	**-**	**1,518,762**	**-**	**1,518,762**
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance service result	**(946,952)**	**-**	**1,518,762**	**8,368**	**580,178**
Reinsurance finance expenses	-	-	(29,512)	-	**(29,512)**
Total change in comprehensive income	**(946,952)**	**-**	**1,489,249**	**8,368**	**550,665**
Reinsurance premiums paid	1,688,688	-	-	-	**1,688,688**
Amount received on recoverred claims	-	-	(1,090,752)	-	**(1,090,752)**
Total cash flows	**1,688,688**	**-**	**(1,090,752)**	**-**	**597,936**
Closing reinsurance contract assets	990,282	-	889,020	18,179	1,897,480
Net closing balance	990,282	-	889,020	18,179	**1,897,480**

Reconciliation of the asset for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims for Reinsurance contracts
31 Dec 2023
Group Life

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by ARC/AIC: Reinsurance	Asset for Remaining Coverage (ARC)		Asset for Incurred Claims (AIC)		Total reinsurance contract assets
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PVFCF	Risk Adjustment	
Opening Reinsurance contract assets	146,920	-	168,452	3,369	318,741
	146,920	**-**	**168,452**	**3,369**	318,741
Reinsurance expenses	(226,520)	-	-	6,441	(220,079)
Recovery of incurred claims	-	-	744,001	-	744,001
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	-	-	278,226	-	278,226
Total Reinsurance service expenses	**-**	**-**	**1,022,227**	**-**	**1,022,227**
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance service result	**(226,520)**	**-**	**1,022,227**	**6,441**	**802,148**
Reinsurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total change in comprehensive income	**(226,520)**	**-**	**1,022,227**	**6,441**	**802,148**
Reinsurance premiums paid	328,145	-	-	-	**328,145**
Amount received on recoverred claims	-	-	(700,156)	-	**(700,156)**
Total cash flows	**328,145**	**-**	**(700,156)**	**-**	**(372,011)**
Closing reinsurance contract assets	248,545	-	490,523	9,810	748,878
Net closing balance	248,545	-	490,523	9,810	**748,878**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13 Investment in associates

Crednet Technologies Limited

Crednet Technology Limited is company incorporated on 1 March 2018 at 13, Yesufu Sanusi Street, Surulere, Lagos, Nigeria. The principal activities of the Company are to create and promote common platform by exploiting I.T. strategies to assist borrowers and lenders on credit risk underwriting and retail lending. 30% of the Company was acquired by Tangerine Life Insurance on 31 March 2020 and the amount of the alloted investment was N360 million only. The Company had paid up to a sum of N253 million as at year ended 31 December 2020. Equity method of valuation was used to value the Company in the financial statement. The net liability of the company as at its acquisition date (31 March 2020) was N92.71 million and the post acquisition profit or loss is shared at proportion of the investment acquired. In 2022, the business surrender part of its shares costing N107million.

Total Health Trust

Total Health Trust Limited was incorporated in Nigeria on 25 August 1997 under the Companies and Allied Matters Act as a private limited liability company, and is domiciled in Nigeria.As of the end of 2021, Liberty Holdings Limited was the parent company of THTL, with Standard Bank Group as the ultimateparent company. However, following regulatory approval the control of THTL changed hands, resulting in the transfer ofshares from Liberty Holdings Limited to Tangerine Group. As a result, THTL became the current subsidiary of Tangerine General Insurance Limited and associate of Tangerine Life Insurance Limited, with Tangerine Financial Limited as the ultimate parent company of THTL. Tangerine investested N1,360m in THTL in 2022 which represents 40% investment stake in THT.
In 2023, additional N694m was invested in THT as part of its investment strategy. The amount arose prinicipally from the foreign exchange difference between the agreed fee at transaction and the exchange at the time of payment.

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	N'000	N'000
Crednet Technologies Limited (CREDPAL)	174,606	174,606
Total Health Trust (THT)	2,261,650	2,110,930
Current year share of profit/(loss)	26,190	(38,668)
Prior accumulated share of loss	(67,802)	(29,134)
Impairment on investment in associates (credpal)	(8,327)	(8,327)
	2,386,317	2,209,407

Account for as follow:

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	N'000	N'000
As at 1 January	2,209,407	1,502,621
ECL on Credpal investments	-	(8,327)
Additions to cost of acqusition	150,720	745,454
Share of post acquisition profit/(loss)	26,190	(38,668)
As at 31 December	2,386,317	2,209,407
Non-current	2,386,317	2,209,407

The percentage holding in each entities are; THTL 40% (2023:40%) and Credpal 21% (2023:21%).
The information below reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the associates.

The information below reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the associates.
Summarised financial information of the Company's associate accounted for using the equity method as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	THT HMO		Credpal	
	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	N'000	N'000	N'000	N'000
Total assets	4,930,585	4,568,304	5,980,065	1,313,702
Total liabilities	(3,163,782)	(2,657,040)	(1,865,938)	(637,878)
Net assets	1,766,803	1,911,264	4,114,127	675,824
Revenue	9,539,215	7,836,499	1,440,216	231,344
(Loss)/Profit for the year	(144,459)	(37,126)	399,878	(113,421)
Post acquisition (loss)	(144,459)	(37,126)	399,878	(113,421)
Company share of (losses)/profit	(57,784)	(14,850)	83,974	(23,818)
Company share of total comprehensive (loss)/income	(57,784)	(14,850)	83,974	(23,818)
Dividend received during the year	-	-	-	-

Reconciliation of summarized financial information

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Current assets	4,703,439	4,403,482	4,880,398	1,072,127
Non current assets	219,305	164,822	1,099,667	241,575
Total assets	4,930,585	4,568,304	5,980,065	1,313,702
Current liabilities	3,163,782	2,643,929	1,655,384	348,545
Non current liabilities	-	13,111.00	210,554	289,333
Total Liabilities	3,163,782	2,657,040	1,865,938	637,878
Net assets	1,766,803	1,911,264	4,114,127	675,824

14 Investment properties

The fair values of the Company's investment property are categorised into Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The following tables show a reconciliation from the beginning balances to the closing balances for the fair value measurements of the Company's investment property.

	Company	Company
	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	N'000	N'000
At 1 January	544,000	483,000
Disposal	(50,000)	-
Fair value gain	206,000	61,000
At 31 December	700,000	544,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Title status	Balance as at 1/1/2024	Additions	Disposal	Fair value gain/(loss)	Closing balance
2 units of detached house at IEI Estate, Ibadan-Oyo State	Yet to be perfected. *	100,000	-	-	50,000	150,000
1 unit of semi-detached house at IEI Estate, Ibadan	Not applicable.	50,000	-	(50,000)	-	-
4 bedroom detached bungalow at Emeka Anyaoku, Abuja	Yet to be perfected. **	200,000	-	-	100,000	300,000
2 hectares of Land at Cadastral Zone, Gudu District, Abuja	Yet to be perfected. ***	194,000	-	-	56,000	250,000
		544,000	-	(50,000)	206,000	700,000

** Negotiations are ongoing with the buyers who are to perfect title.*
*** Engagement with potential buyer is ongoing. The Potential buyer to perfect title.*
**** A Law firm has been engaged to carry out perfection of title.*

	Balance as at 1/1/2023	Additions	Disposal	Fair value gain/(loss)	Closing balance
2 units of detached house at IEI Estate, Ibadan-Oyo State	76,000	-	-	24,000	100,000
1 unit of semi-detached house at IEI Estate, Ibadan	38,000	-	-	12,000	50,000
4 bedroom detached bungalow at Emeka Anyaoku, Abuja	175,000	-	-	25,000	200,000
2 hectares of Land at Cadastral Zone, Gudu District, Abuja	194,000	-	-	-	194,000
	483,000	-	-	61,000	544,000

Analysis of loss on disposal of investment properties	N'000
Fair value at 31 December 2023	(50,000)
Selling expenses	(2,300)
Proceed received	46,000
Loss on disposal	**(6,300)**

Valuation techniques used for fair valuation of investment properties

The valuation of investment properties as at 31 December 2024 was carried out by Ubosi Eleh & company with FRC number FRC/2015/NIESV/000000013406) (2023: Emeka Eleh, Associate, Nigerian Institution of Estate Surveyors and Valuers with (FRC/2014/NIESV/0000003997) on behalf of Ubosi Eleh & company with FRC number FRC/2015/NIESV/000000013406).

14 (i) Investment properties are stated at fair value, which has been determined based on valuations performed by Messrs Ubosi Eleh & Co., Estate Surveyors and Valuers (FRC/2015/NIESV/000000013406) as at 31 December 2024. The valuers are industry specialists in valuing these types of investment properties. The fair value is supported by market evidence and represents the amount at which the assets could be exchanged between a knowledgeable, willing buyer and a knowledgeable, willing seller in an arm's length transaction at the date of valuation, in accordance with standards issued by the International Valuation Standards Committee. Valuations are performed on an annual basis and the fair value gains and losses are reported in profit or loss. The profits or losses on disposal are also reported in profit or loss as they occur.

14 (ii) There are no restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal. The Company has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs or enhancement.

The details of valuation techniques and significant observable inputs used in determining the fair value of investment properties are presented below:

Location of Properties	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs
2 units of detached house at IEI Estate, Ibadan-Oyo State	Property was valued on the basis of fair value using Investment Method of valuation and the comparison approach was used as a check. The ivestment method involved the analysis of prevailing rental indices after reflecting the outgoing and tax for the property and capitalising same at the appropriate years' purchase over the term of their leases. The Comparison approach involved our analyzing of similar properties that have recently been transacted upon in the Open Market within the locality and adjusting approximately to reflect the peculiarities and level of completion of the subject property in arriving at the value.	Situation :Development on site consists of 30 units of 4 bedrooms semi-detached house and 2 (Nos) of 5 bedrooms detached houses. For the purpose of this valuation, we shall be limited 2 (Nos) 5 bedroom detached house referred to as apartment C1&C2. Access into the premises is vide 2(No) double-leaf vehicular metal gates incorporated with pedestrian entrance.
4 bedroom detached bungalow at Emeka Anyaoku, Abuja.	The basis of valuation is the Market value, that is, the price, which an interest in a property might reasonably be expected to realize in a sale by Private Treaty assuming: • a willing buyer; • a reasonable period within which to negotiate the sale taking into account the nature of the property and the state of the market; • values will remain static throughout the period; • the property will be freely exposed to the market; • no account is to be taken of an additional bid by a special purchaser; • no account is to be taken of expenses of realization, which may arise in the event of a disposal.	Situation: Access to the property is via Tafawa Balewa Road. Driving along Tafawa Balewa Road from CBN junction towards Garki Hospital. The neighborhood is mixed-use in outlook, characterized by residential houses, offices, banks, guest houses etc. Property description:Development on site comprises 4 bedroom detached bungalow, 2 units of 1bedroom service quarters, an office, gate house and outdoor store house. Site: The site measures approximately 804.33 square meter fenced around its perimeter boundaries to a height of about 3meters with sandcrete block walls.
2 Acres of Land at Honey City, Abuja	The basis of valuation is the Market value, that is, the price, which an interest in a property might reasonably be expected to realize in a sale by Private Treaty assuming: • a willing buyer; • a reasonable period within which to negotiate the sale taking into account the nature of the property and the state of the market; • values will remain static throughout the period; • the property will be freely exposed to the market; • no account is to be taken of an additional bid by a special purchaser; • no account is to be taken of expenses of realization, which may arise in the event of a disposal.	Situation: Access to the property is via Apo Mechanic Village Road which takes its source from Nnamdi Azikwe dual carriage way by Apo roundabout. Property description: an undeveloped parcel of land measuring approximately 2 hectares. Site: The site is regular in shape; appears firm and well drained and covers a gross area of approximately 2 hectares.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 **31-Dec-2024**	**Leasehold improvement**	**Motor vehicle**	**Computer equipment**	**Furniture and fittings**	**Total**
Cost	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
At 1 January 2024	115,394	526,357	421,857	214,048	1,277,656
Additions		-	72,673	17,371	90,044
Disposals	-	(73,500)	(4,202)	-	(77,702)
At 31 December 2024	115,394	452,857	490,328	231,419	1,289,998
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2024	115,394	356,664	351,072	199,215	1,022,345
Charge for the year	-	49,712	37,521	7,753	94,986
Disposals	-	(50,417)	(3,145)	-	(53,562)
At 31 December 2024	115,394	355,959	385,448	206,968	1,063,769
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2024	-	96,898	104,880	24,451	226,229
At 31 December 2023	-	169,693	70,785	14,833	255,311

31-Dec-2023	**Leasehold improvement**	**Motor vehicle**	**Computer equipment**	**Furniture and fittings**	**Total**
Cost	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
At 1 January 2023	115,394	557,773	421,293	209,909	1,304,369
Additions	-	17,934	5,545	4,139	27,618
Disposals	-	(49,350)	(4,981)	-	(54,331)
At 31 December 2023	115,394	526,357	421,857	214,048	1,277,656
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2023	115,394	282,597	328,595	188,772	915,358
Charge for the year	-	101,943	22,931	10,443	135,317
Disposals	-	(27,876)	(454)	-	(28,330)
At 31 December 2023	115,394	356,664	351,072	199,215	1,022,345
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2023	-	169,693	70,786	14,834	255,311
At 31 December 2022	-	275,176	92,698	21,137	389,011

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16	**Intangible assets subject to amortisation**			**31-Dec-24**	**31-Dec-23**
	Cost:	**Software**	**Work-In-Progress**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Balance, beginning of year	178,070	369,687	547,757	160,747
	Work-in-progress	-	(369,687)	(369,687)	369,687
	Additions	369,687	-	369,687	17,323
	Balance, end of year	547,757	-	547,757	547,757
	Accumulated amortisation:				
	Balance, beginning of year	139,018	-	139,018	118,799
	Amortisation charge	92,369		92,369	20,219
	Balance, end of year	231,387	-	231,387	139,018
	Carrying amount:				
	Balance	316,370	-	316,370	408,739

The Company's intangible assets subject to amortization relates to its computer software.

17 Statutory deposit

This represents amounts deposited with the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) pursuant to the Insurance Act. The deposits are not available for use by the Company in the normal course of day to day business. The amount is 10% of minimum regulatory capital base of N2 billion for life insurance business. The company statutory deposit comprises of N200 million (Tangerine Life Insurance Limited) and N200 million (ARM Life Plc).

	31-Dec-24	**31-Dec-23**
	N'000	**N'000**
At beginning	400,000	400,000
Statutory deposit	400,000	400,000
Non-current	400,000	400,000

18	**Insurance contract liabilities**	**31-Dec-24**	**31-Dec-23**
		N'000	**N'000**
	Insurance contract liabilities/(LRC)	13,054,185	10,782,855
	Insurance contract liabilities/(LIC)	3,215,121	2,705,899
		16,269,306	13,488,754

18a The ageing analysis of outstanding claims reported is as follows:

	Number of claimants		**31-Dec-24**	**31-Dec-23**
	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23	**N'000**	**N'000**
0- 90 days	44	130	585,875	30,384
91- 180 days	29	85	75,659	82,354
181-270 days	7	95	12,413	68,905
271-365 days	75	69	95,446	55,265
Above 365days	998	1,262	734,804	979,617
	1,153	1,641	1,504,198	1,216,525

The ageing presented above does not include IBNR

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18b Outstanding claims by reasons

2024

#	Reasons	0-90days		91-180days		181-270days		271-365days		Above 365days		Total	
		Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000
1	Discharged Voucher signed and returned to policyholders		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Discharge Vouchers not yet signed		-	-	-	-	-	30	8,321	72	73,800	102	82,121
3	Claims reported but incomplete documentation	44	585,875	29	75,659	7	12,413	45	87,125	926	661,005	1,051	1,422,077
4	Claims reported but being adjusted		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Claims repudiated		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Awaiting adjusters final report		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Litigation awarded		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Awaiting Lead Insurer's instruction		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Third party liability outstanding		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Adjusters fee payable		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Etc.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	**Total**	**44**	**585,875**	**29**	**75,659**	**7**	**12,413**	**75**	**95,446**	**998**	**734,804**	**1,153**	**1,504,198**

2023

#	Reasons	0-90days		91-180days		181-270days		271-365days		Above 365days		Total	
		Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000	Qty	N'000
1	Discharged Voucher signed and returned to policyholders		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	47,988	8	47,988
2	Discharge Vouchers not yet signed		-	-	-	-	-			27	98,765	27	98,765
3	Claims reported but incomplete documentation	130	30,384	85	82,354	95	68,905	69	55,265	1,227	832,864	1,606	1,069,772
4	Claims reported but being adjusted		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Claims repudiated		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Awaiting adjusters final report		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Litigation awarded		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Awaiting Lead Insurer's instruction		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Third party liability outstanding		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Adjusters fee payable		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Etc.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	**Total**	**130**	**30,384**	**85**	**82,354**	**95**	**68,905**	**69**	**55,265**	**1,262**	**979,617**	**1,641**	**1,216,525**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18c Insurance and reinsurance contract analysis

31-Dec-24	**GMM**				**GMM**	**PAA**	**Total**
	Endowment	**Protection**	**Investment Linked**	**Credit Life**	**Total**	**(Group Life)**	
Insurance contract liabilities							
Insurance contract balances	6,323,973	55,123	3,985,700	28,206	10,393,002	5,876,304	16,269,306
Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6,323,973	55,123	3,985,700	28,206	10,393,002	5,876,304	16,269,306
Insurance contract assets							
Insurance contract balances	-	-	-	-		-	-
Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance contract							
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,897,480	1,897,480
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	1,897,480	1,897,480
Net insurance and reinsurance balance	**6,323,973**	**55,123**	**3,985,700**	**28,206**	**10,393,002**	**3,978,824**	**14,371,826**

31-Dec-23	**GMM**				**GMM**	**PAA**	**Total**
	Endowment	**Protection**	**Investment Linked**	**Credit Life**	**Total**	**(Group Life)**	
Insurance contract liabilities							
Insurance contract balances	6,863,249	44,955	2,451,286	46,753	9,406,243	4,082,511	13,488,754
Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6,863,249	44,955	2,451,286	46,753	9,406,243	4,082,511	13,488,754
Insurance contract assets							
Insurance contract balances	-	-	-	-		-	-
Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance contract							
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-	748,878	748,878
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	748,878	748,878
Net insurance and reinsurance balance	**6,863,249**	**44,955**	**2,451,286**	**46,753**	**9,406,243**	**3,333,633**	**12,739,876**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18d Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims for insurance contracts

(i) **31 Dec 2024**

GMM Portfolio

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by LRC/LIC: insurance	Liability for Remaining		Liability for Incurred Claims	Total
	Non-onerous	Onerous		
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	8,619,719	786,524	-	9,406,243
	8,619,719	786,524	-	9,406,243
Insurance revenue	(688,178)	-	-	(688,178)
Insurance service expenses	-	-	-	
Incurred claims	-	-	27,424	27,424
Other incurred fufilment expenses	-	-	387,271	387,271
Loss component	-	(132,939)	-	(132,939)
Acquisition expenses	312,824	-	-	312,824
Changes related to future service	-	270,879	-	270,879
Changes related to past service	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance service expenses	**312,824**	**137,940**	**414,695**	**865,459**
Investment components	(2,245,255)	-	2,245,255	-
Insurance service result	**(2,620,609)**	**137,940**	**2,659,950**	**177,281**
Insurance finance expenses	21,828	-	-	**21,828**
Total change in comprehensive income	**(2,598,781)**	**137,940**	**2,659,950**	**199,109**
Premiums received	3,760,425	-	-	**3,760,425**
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(2,659,950)	**(2,659,950)**
Acquisition costs paid	(312,825)	-	-	**(312,825)**
Total cash flows	**3,447,600**	**-**	**(2,659,950)**	**787,650**
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	9,468,538	924,464	-	10,393,002
Net closing balance	**9,468,538**	**924,464**	**-**	**10,393,002**

PAA Portfolio

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by LRC/LIC: insurance	Liability for Remaining		Liability for Incurred Claims (LIC)		Total
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PVFCF	Risk adjustment	
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-		-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	1,376,612	-	2,660,634	45,265	4,082,511
	1,376,612	-	2,660,634	45,265	4,082,511
Insurance revenue	(6,101,456)	-	-	20,864	**(6,080,592)**
Insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-	**-**
Incurred claims	-	-	3,620,381	-	**3,620,381**
Other incurred fufilment expenses	-	-	1,393,734	-	**1,393,734**
Loss component	-	-	-	-	**-**
Acquisition expenses	648,535	-	-	-	**648,535**
Changes related to future service	-	-	-	-	**-**
Changes related to past service	-	-	200,684	-	**200,684**
Total Insurance service expenses	**648,535**	**-**	**5,214,799**	**-**	**5,863,334**
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	**(5,452,921)**	**-**	**5,214,799**	**20,864**	**(217,258)**
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total change in comprehensive income	**(5,452,921)**	**-**	**5,214,799**	**20,864**	**(217,258)**
Premiums received	7,386,028	-	-	-	**7,386,028**
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(4,726,441)	-	**(4,726,441)**
Acquisition costs paid	(648,536)	-	-	-	**(648,536)**
Total cash flows	**6,737,492**	**-**	**(4,726,441)**	**-**	**2,011,051**
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	2,661,183	-	3,148,992	66,129	5,876,304
Net closing balance	**2,661,183**	**-**	**3,148,992**	**66,129**	**5,876,304**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims for insurance contracts
31 Dec 2023
GMM Portfolio

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by LRC/LIC: insurance	Liability for Remaining		Liability for Incurred Claims	Total
	Non-onerous	Onerous		
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	8,826,331	72,514	-	**8,898,845**
	8,826,331	72,514	-	8,898,845
Insurance revenue	(611,040)	-	-	**(611,040)**
Insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-
Incurred claims	-	-	37,335	**37,335**
Other incurred fufilment expenses	-	-	637,146	**637,146**
Loss component	-	(115,414)	-	**(115,414)**
Acquisition expenses	235,799	-	-	**235,799**
Changes related to future service	-	829,424	-	**829,424**
Changes related to past service	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance service expenses	**235,799**	**714,010**	**674,481**	**1,624,290**
Investment components	(3,164,285)	-	3,164,285	-
Insurance service result	**(3,539,526)**	**714,010**	**3,838,766**	**1,013,250**
Insurance finance expenses	1,251,854	-	-	**1,251,854**
Total change in comprehensive income	**(2,287,672)**	**714,010**	**3,838,766**	**2,265,104**
Premiums received	2,318,119	-	-	**2,318,119**
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(3,838,766)	**(3,838,766)**
Acquisition costs paid	(237,059)	-	-	**(237,059)**
Total cash flows	**2,081,060**	**-**	**(3,838,766)**	**(1,757,706)**
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	8,619,719	786,524	-	9,406,243
Net closing balance	**8,619,719**	**786,524**	**-**	**9,406,243**

PAA Portfolio

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by LRC/LIC: insurance	Liability for Remaining		Liability for Incurred Claims		Total
	Non-onerous	Onerous	PVFCF	Risk adjustment	
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-		-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	1,252,218	-	2,263,235	45,265	3,560,718
	1,252,218	-	2,263,235	45,265	3,560,718
Insurance revenue	(5,578,288)	-	-	-	**(5,578,288)**
Insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Incurred claims	-	-	4,062,497	-	**4,062,497**
Acquisition expenses	537,128	-	-	-	**537,128**
Changes related to future service	-	-	-	-	-
Changes related to past service	-	-	58,505	-	**58,505**
Total Insurance service expenses	**537,128**	**-**	**4,121,002**	**-**	**4,658,130**
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	**(5,041,160)**	**-**	**4,121,002**	**-**	**(920,158)**
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total change in comprehensive income	**(5,041,160)**	**-**	**4,121,002**	**-**	**(920,158)**
Premiums received	5,702,682	-	-	-	**5,702,682**
Claims and expenses paid	-	-	(3,723,603)	-	**(3,723,603)**
Acquisition costs paid	(537,128)	-	-	-	**(537,128)**
Total cash flows	**5,165,554**	**-**	**(3,723,603)**	**-**	**1,441,951**
Closing insurance contract liabilities	1,376,612	-	2,660,634	45,265	**4,082,511**
Net closing balance	**1,376,612**	**-**	**2,660,634**	**45,265**	**4,082,511**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18d (ii) Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims for insurance contract liabilities-Aggregate

31 Dec 2024

	Liability for Remaining		Liability for Incurred Claims		Total
Reconciliation of carrying amounts by LRC/LIC: insurance	Non-onerous	Onerous	PVFCF	Risk adjustment	
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-		-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	9,996,331	786,524	2,660,634	45,265	13,488,754
	9,996,331	786,524	2,660,634	45,265	13,488,754
Insurance revenue	(6,789,634)	-	-	20,864	(6,768,770)
Insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Incurred claims	-	-	3,647,805	-	3,647,805
Other incurred fufilment expenses	-	-	1,781,005	-	1,781,005
Loss component	-	(132,939)	-	-	(132,939)
Acquisition expenses	961,359	-	-	-	961,359
Changes related to future service	-	270,879	-	-	270,879
Changes related to past service	-	-	200,684	-	200,684
Total Insurance service expenses	**961,359**	**137,940**	**5,629,494**	**-**	**6,728,793**
Investment components	(2,245,255)	-	2,245,255	-	-
Insurance service result	**(8,073,530)**	**137,940**	**7,874,749**	**20,864**	**(39,977)**
Insurance finance expenses	21,828	-	-	-	**21,828**
Total change in comprehensive income	**(8,051,702)**	**137,940**	**7,874,749**	**20,864**	**(18,149)**
Premiums received	11,146,453	-	-	-	**11,146,453**
Incurred claims and other insurance services expenses paid	-	-	(7,386,391)	-	**(7,386,391)**
Acquisition costs paid	(961,361)	-	-	-	**(961,361)**
Total cash flows	**10,185,092**	**-**	**(7,386,391)**	**-**	**2,798,701**
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	12,129,721	924,464	3,148,992	66,129	16,269,306
Net closing balance	**12,129,721**	**924,464**	**3,148,992**	**66,129**	**16,269,306**

Endowment

	Liability for Remaining		Liability for Incurred Claims	Total
Reconciliation of carrying amounts by LRC/LIC: insurance	Non-onerous	Onerous		
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	6,327,856	535,393	-	6,863,249
	6,327,856	535,393	-	6,863,249
Insurance revenue	(144,446)	-	-	(144,446)
Insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-
Incurred claims	-	-	5,009	5,009
Other incurred fufilment expenses	-	-	19,702	19,702
Loss component	-	(31,765)	-	(31,765)
Acquisition expenses	65,618	-	-	65,618
Changes related to future service	-	41,893	-	41,893
Changes related to past service	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance service expenses	**65,618**	**10,128**	**24,711**	**100,457**
Investment components	(755,403)	-	755,403	-
Insurance service result	**(834,231)**	**10,128**	**780,114**	**(43,989)**
Insurance finance expenses	(438,344)	-	-	**(438,344)**
Total change in comprehensive income	**(1,272,575)**	**10,128**	**780,114**	**(482,333)**
Premiums received	788,789	-	-	788,789
Incurred claims and other insurance services expenses paid	-	-	(780,114)	(780,114)
Acquisition costs paid	(65,618)	-	-	(65,618)
Total cash flows	**723,171**	**-**	**(780,114)**	**(56,943)**
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	5,778,452	545,521	-	6,323,973
Net closing balance	**5,778,452**	**545,521**	**-**	**6,323,973**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Protection

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by LRC/LIC: insurance	Liability for Remaining Non-onerous	Onerous	Liability for Incurred Claims	Total
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	44,955	-	-	44,955
	44,955	-	-	44,955
Insurance revenue	(65,215)	-	-	**(65,215)**
Insurance service expenses	-	-	-	**-**
Incurred claims	-	-	21,000	**21,000**
Other incurred fufilment expenses	-	-	12,850	**12,850**
Loss component	-	(17)	-	**(17)**
Acquisition expenses	4,872	-	-	**4,872**
Changes related to future service	-	8,420	-	**8,420**
Changes related to past service	-	-	-	**-**
Total Insurance service expenses	**4,872**	**8,403**	**33,850**	**47,125**
Investment components	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	**(60,343)**	**8,403**	**33,850**	**(18,090)**
Insurance finance expenses	8,416	-	-	**8,416**
Total change in comprehensive income	**(51,927)**	**8,403**	**33,850**	**(9,674)**
Premiums received	58,564	-	-	**58,564**
Incurred claims and other insurance services expenses paid	-	-	(33,850)	**(33,850)**
Acquisition costs paid	(4,872)	-	-	**(4,872)**
Total cash flows	**53,692**	**-**	**(33,850)**	**19,842**
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	46,720	8,403	-	55,123
Net closing balance	**46,720**	**8,403**	**-**	**55,123**

Group Life

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by LRC/LIC: insurance	Liability for Remaining Non-onerous	Onerous	Liability for Incurred Claims PVFCF	Risk adjustment	Total
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	1,376,612	-	2,660,634	45,265	4,082,511
	1,376,612	-	2,660,634	45,265	4,082,511
Insurance revenue	(6,101,456)	-	-	20,864	**(6,080,592)**
Insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-	**-**
Incurred claims	-	-	3,620,381	-	**3,620,381**
Other incurred fufilment expenses	-	-	1,393,734	-	**1,393,734**
Loss component	-	-	-	-	**-**
Acquisition expenses	648,535	-	-	-	**648,535**
Changes related to future service	-	-	-	-	**-**
Changes related to past service	-	-	200,684	-	**200,684**
Total Insurance service expenses	**648,535**	**-**	**5,214,799**	**-**	**5,863,334**
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	**(5,452,921)**	**-**	**5,214,799**	**20,864**	**(238,122)**
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total change in comprehensive income	**(5,452,921)**	**-**	**5,214,799**	**20,864**	**(238,122)**
Premiums received	7,386,028	-	-	-	**7,386,028**
Incurred claims and other insurance services expenses paid	-	-	(4,726,441)	-	**(4,726,441)**
Acquisition costs paid	(648,536)	-	-	-	**(648,536)**
Total cash flows	**6,737,492**	**-**	**(4,726,441)**	**-**	**2,011,051**
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	2,661,183	-	3,148,992	66,129	5,876,304
Net closing balance	**2,661,183**	**-**	**3,148,992**	**66,129**	**5,876,304**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Investment Linked

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by LRC/LIC: insurance	Liability for Remaining Non-onerous	Onerous	Liability for Incurred Claims	Total
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	**-**
Opening insurance contract liabilities	2,205,523	245,763	-	**2,451,286**
	2,205,523	245,763	-	2,451,286
Insurance revenue	(460,754)	-	-	**(460,754)**
Insurance service expenses	-	-	-	**-**
Incurred claims	-	-	1,415	**1,415**
Other incurred fufilment expenses	-	-	354,416	**354,416**
Loss component	-	(100,756)	-	**(100,756)**
Acquisition expenses	242,334	-	-	**242,334**
Changes related to future service	-	225,533	-	**225,533**
Changes related to past service	-	-	-	**-**
Total Insurance service expenses	**242,334**	**124,777**	**355,831**	**722,942**
Investment components	(1,489,852)	-	1,489,852	-
Insurance service result	**(1,708,272)**	**124,777**	**1,845,683**	**262,188**
Insurance finance expenses	447,172	-	-	447,172
Total change in comprehensive income	**(1,261,100)**	**124,777**	**1,845,683**	**709,360**
Premiums received	2,913,072	-	-	2,913,072
Incurred claims and other insurance services expenses paid	-	-	(1,845,683)	(1,845,683)
Acquisition costs paid	(242,335)	-	-	(242,335)
Total cash flows	**2,670,737**	**-**	**(1,845,683)**	**825,054**
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	3,615,160	370,540	-	3,985,700
Net closing balance	**3,615,160**	**370,540**	**-**	**3,985,700**

Credit Life

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by LRC/LIC: insurance	Liability for Remaining Non-onerous	Onerous	Liability for Incurred Claims	Total
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	41,385	5,368	-	46,753
	41,385	5,368	-	46,753
Insurance revenue	(17,763)	-	-	**(17,763)**
Insurance service expenses	-	-	-	**-**
Incurred claims	-	-	-	**-**
Other incurred fufilment expenses	-	-	303	**303**
Loss component	-	(401)	-	**(401)**
Acquisition expenses	-	-	-	**-**
Changes related to future service	-	(4,967)	-	**(4,967)**
Changes related to past service	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance service expenses	**-**	**(5,368)**	**303**	**(5,065)**
Investment components	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	**(17,763)**	**(5,368)**	**303**	**(22,828)**
Insurance finance expenses	4,584	-	-	**4,584**
Total change in comprehensive income	**(13,179)**	**(5,368)**	**303**	**(18,244)**
Premiums received	-	-	-	**-**
Incurred claims and other insurance services expenses paid	-	-	(303)	**(303)**
Acquisition costs paid	-	-	-	**-**
Total cash flows	**-**	**-**	**(303)**	**(303)**
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	28,206	-	-	28,206
Net closing balance	**28,206**	**-**	**-**	**28,206**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims for insurance contracts - 31 Dec 2023

	Liability for Remaining		Liability for Incurred Claims		Total
Reconciliation of carrying amounts by LRC/LIC: insurance	Non-onerous	Onerous	PVFCF	Risk adjustment	
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	**-**
Opening insurance contract liabilities	10,078,549	72,514	2,263,235	45,265	**12,459,563**
	10,078,549	72,514	2,263,235	45,265	12,459,563
Insurance revenue	(6,189,328)	-	-	-	**(6,189,328)**
Insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-	**-**
Incurred claims	-	-	3,313,144	-	**3,313,144**
Other incurred fufilment expenses	-	-	1,423,834	-	**1,423,834**
Loss component	-	(115,414)	-	-	**(115,414)**
Acquisition expenses	772,927	-	-	-	**772,927**
Changes related to future service	-	829,424	-	-	**829,424**
Changes related to past service	-	-	58,505	-	**58,505**
Total Insurance service expenses	**772,927**	**714,010**	**4,795,483**	**-**	**6,282,420**
Investment components	(3,164,285)	-	3,164,285	-	-
Insurance service result	**(8,580,686)**	**714,010**	**7,959,768**	**-**	**93,092**
Insurance finance expenses	1,251,854	-	-	-	**1,251,854**
Total change in comprehensive income	**(7,328,832)**	**714,010**	**7,959,768**	**-**	**1,344,946**
Premiums received	8,020,801	-	-	-	**8,020,801**
Incurred claims and other insurance services expenses paid	-	-	(7,562,369)	-	**(7,562,369)**
Acquisition costs paid	(774,187)	-	-	-	**(774,187)**
Total cash flows	**7,246,614**	**-**	**(7,562,369)**	**-**	**(315,755)**
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-		-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	9,996,331	786,524	2,660,634	45,265	13,488,754
Net closing balance	**9,996,331**	**786,524**	**2,660,634**	**45,265**	**13,488,754**

Endowment

	Liability for Remaining		Liability for Incurred Claims	Total
Reconciliation of carrying amounts by LRC/LIC: insurance	Non-onerous	Onerous		
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	**-**
Opening insurance contract liabilities	6,130,850	35,018	-	**6,165,868**
	6,130,850	35,018	-	6,165,868
Insurance revenue	(122,241)	-	-	**(122,241)**
Insurance service expenses	-	-	-	**-**
Incurred claims	-	-	8,618	**8,618**
Other incurred fufilment expenses	-	-	64,248	**64,248**
Loss component	-	(41,990)	-	**(41,990)**
Acquisition expenses	102,754	-	-	**102,754**
Changes related to future service	-	542,365	-	**542,365**
Changes related to past service	-	-	-	**-**
Total Insurance service expenses	**102,754**	**500,375**	**72,866**	**675,995**
Investment components	(1,264,797)	-	1,264,797	-
Insurance service result	**(1,284,284)**	**500,375**	**1,337,663**	**553,754**
Insurance finance expenses	567,479	-	-	567,479
Total change in comprehensive income	**(716,805)**	**500,375**	**1,337,663**	**1,121,233**
Premiums received	1,017,825	-	-	**1,017,825**
Incurred claims and other insurance services expenses paid	-	-	(1,337,663)	**(1,337,663)**
Acquisition costs paid	(104,014)	-	-	**(104,014)**
Total cash flows	**913,811**	**-**	**(1,337,663)**	**(423,852)**
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	6,327,856	535,393	-	6,863,249
Net closing balance	**6,327,856**	**535,393**	**-**	**6,863,249**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Protection

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by LRC/LIC: insurance	Liability for Remaining Non-onerous	Onerous	Liability for Incurred Claims	Total
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	**-**
Opening insurance contract liabilities	122,192	-	-	**122,192**
	122,192	-	-	122,192
Insurance revenue	(150,604)	-	-	**(150,604)**
Insurance service expenses	-	-	-	**-**
Incurred claims	-	-	13,450	**13,450**
Other incurred fufilment expenses	-	-	138,777	**138,777**
Loss component	-	-	-	**-**
Acquisition expenses	5,298	-	-	**5,298**
Changes related to future service	-	-	-	**-**
Changes related to past service	-	-	-	**-**
Total Insurance service expenses	**5,298**	**-**	**152,227**	**157,525**
Investment components	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	**(145,306)**	**-**	**152,227**	**6,921**
Insurance finance expenses	21,584	-	-	21,584
Total change in comprehensive income	**(123,722)**	**-**	**152,227**	**28,505**
Premiums received	51,783	-	-	**51,783**
Incurred claims and other insurance services expenses paid	-	-	(152,227)	**(152,227)**
Acquisition costs paid	(5,298)	-	-	**(5,298)**
Total cash flows	**46,485**	**-**	**(152,227)**	**(105,742)**
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	44,955	-	-	44,955
Net closing balance	**44,955**	**-**	**-**	**44,955**

Group Life

	Liability for Remaining		Liability for Incurred Claims		Total
Reconciliation of carrying amounts by LRC/LIC: insurance	Non-onerous	Onerous	PVFCF	Risk adjustment	
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-		-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	1,252,218	-	2,263,235	45,265	3,515,453
	1,252,218	-	2,263,235	45,265	3,515,453
Insurance revenue	(5,578,288)	-	-	-	**(5,578,288)**
Insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-	**-**
Incurred claims	-	-	3,275,809	-	**3,275,809**
Other incurred fufilment expenses	-	-	786,688	-	**786,688**
Loss component	-	-	-	-	**-**
Acquisition expenses	537,128	-	-	-	**537,128**
Changes related to future service	-	-	-	-	**-**
Changes related to past service	-	-	58,505	-	**58,505**
Total Insurance service expenses	**537,128**	**-**	**4,121,002**	**-**	**4,658,130**
Investment components	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	**(5,041,160)**	**-**	**4,121,002**	**-**	**(920,158)**
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Total change in comprehensive income	**(5,041,160)**	**-**	**4,121,002**	**-**	**(920,158)**
Premiums received	5,702,682	-	-	-	**5,702,682**
Incurred claims and other insurance services expenses paid	-	-	(3,723,603)	-	**(3,723,603)**
Acquisition costs paid	(537,128)	-	-	-	**(537,128)**
Total cash flows	**5,165,554**	**-**	**(3,723,603)**	**-**	**1,441,951**
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	1,376,612	-	2,660,634	45,265	4,082,511
Net closing balance	**1,376,612**	**-**	**2,660,634**	**45,265**	**4,082,511**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Investment Linked

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by LRC/LIC insurance	Liability for Remaining Non-onerous	Liability for Remaining Onerous	Liability for Incurred Claims	Total
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	2,515,755	25,118	-	**2,540,873**
	2,515,755	**25,118**	**-**	**2,540,873**
Insurance revenue	(313,175)	-	-	**(313,175)**
Insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-
Incurred claims	-	-	15,267	**15,267**
Other incurred fufilment expenses	-	-	384,400	**384,400**
Loss component	-	(66,550)	-	**(66,550)**
Acquisition expenses	127,747	-	-	**127,747**
Changes related to future service	-	287,195	-	**287,195**
Changes related to past service	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance service expenses	**127,747**	**220,645**	**399,667**	**748,059**
Investment components	(1,899,488)	-	1,899,488	-
Insurance service result	**(2,084,916)**	**220,645**	**2,299,155**	**434,884**
Insurance finance expenses	653,920	-	-	653,920
Total change in comprehensive income	**(1,430,996)**	**220,645**	**2,299,155**	**1,088,804**
Premiums received	1,248,511	-	-	1,248,511
Incurred claims and other insurance services expenses paid	-	-	(2,299,155)	(2,299,155)
Acquisition costs paid	(127,747)	-	-	(127,747)
Total cash flows	**1,120,764**	**-**	**(2,299,155)**	**(1,178,391)**
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	2,205,523	245,763	-	2,451,286
Net closing balance	**2,205,523**	**245,763**	**-**	**2,451,286**

Credit Life

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by LRC/LIC: insurance	Liability for Remaining Non-onerous	Liability for Remaining Onerous	Liability for Incurred Claims	Total
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	57,534	12,378	-	69,912
	57,534	12,378	-	69,912
Insurance revenue	(25,020)	-	-	**(25,020)**
Insurance service expenses	-	-	-	-
Incurred claims	-	-	-	-
Other incurred fufilment expenses	-	-	49,721	**49,721**
Loss component	-	(6,874)	-	**(6,874)**
Acquisition expenses	-	-	-	-
Changes related to future service	-	(136)	-	**(136)**
Changes related to past service	-	-	-	-
Total Insurance service expenses	**-**	**(7,010)**	**49,721**	**42,711**
Investment components	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	**(25,020)**	**(7,010)**	**49,721**	**17,691**
Insurance finance expenses	8,871	-	-	**8,871**
Total change in comprehensive income	**(16,149)**	**(7,010)**	**49,721**	**26,562**
Premiums received	-	-	-	-
Incurred claims and other insurance services expenses paid	-	-	(49,721)	**(49,721)**
Acquisition costs paid	-	-	-	-
Total cash flows	**-**	**-**	**(49,721)**	**(49,721)**
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	41,385	5,368	-	46,753
Net closing balance	**41,385**	**5,368**	**-**	**46,753**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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(i) **GMM**

Reconciliation of the components of insurance contract liabilities **Reconciliation of carrying amounts by BEL/RA/CSM: insurance**	**Estimates of present value of future cashflows**	**Risk Adjustments**	**CSM**	**Total**
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	**-**
Opening insurance contract liabilities	8,980,556	156,857	268,831	**9,406,244**
	8,980,556	**156,857**	**268,831**	**9,406,244**
Changes related to current services				
CSM for service provided	-	-	(251,630)	**(251,630)**
Risk Adjustment release for expired risks	-	(32,059)	-	**(32,059)**
Experience adjustments	190,092	-	-	**190,092**
Total changes related to current services	**190,092**	**(32,059)**	**(251,630)**	**(93,597)**
Changes related to future services				
New contracts recognised	(95,766)	11,381	84,385	**-**
Changes in estimates reflected in CSM	(386,424)	7,222	379,201	**(1)**
Changes in estimates resulting in contract losses	258,419	12,460	-	**270,879**
Total changes related to future services	**(223,771)**	**31,063**	**463,586**	**270,878**
Changes that relate to past service				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	**-**
Total changes that relate to past service	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Insurance service result	**33,679**	**996**	**(211,956)**	**(177,281)**
Insurance finance expenses	(31,766)	-	53,593	**21,827**
Total change in comprehensive income	**65,445**	**996**	**(265,549)**	**(199,108)**
Total cash flows	787,650	-	-	787,650
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	9,702,761	155,861	534,380	10,393,002
Net closing balance	**9,702,761**	**155,861**	**534,380**	**10,393,002**

Endowment

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by BEL/RA/CSM: insurance	**Estimates of present value of future cashflows**	**Risk Adjustments**	**CSM**	**Total**
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	**-**
Opening insurance contract liabilities	6,702,694	154,163	6,395	**6,863,252**
	6,702,694	**154,163**	**6,395**	**6,863,252**
Changes related to current services				
CSM for service provided	-	-	(14,981)	**(14,981)**
Risk Adjustment release for expired risks	-	(24,910)	-	**(24,910)**
Experience adjustments	(45,990)	-	-	**(45,990)**
Total changes related to current services	**(45,990)**	**(24,910)**	**(14,981)**	**(85,881)**
Changes related to future services				
New contracts recognised	(56,179)	1,351	54,828	**-**
Changes in estimates reflected in CSM	(93,066)	7,400	85,666	**-**
Changes in estimates resulting in contract losses	30,400	11,493	-	**41,893**
Total changes related to future services	**(118,845)**	**20,244**	**140,494**	**41,893**
Changes that relate to past service				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	-
Total changes that relate to past service	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Insurance service result	**164,835**	**4,666**	**(125,513)**	**43,988**
Insurance finance expenses	(452,831)	-	14,485	**(438,346)**
Total change in comprehensive income	**617,666**	**4,666**	**(139,998)**	**482,334**
Total cash flows	(56,943)	-	-	(56,943)
Closing insurance contract assets				-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	6,028,085	149,497	146,393	6,323,975
Net closing balance	**6,028,085**	**149,497**	**146,393**	**6,323,975**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Protection

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by BEL/RA/CSM: insurance	**Estimates of present value of future cashflows**	**Risk Adjustments**	**CSM**	**Total**
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	**-**
Opening insurance contract liabilities	25,361	507	19,086	**44,954**
	25,361	**507**	**19,086**	**44,954**
Changes related to current services				
CSM for service provided	-	-	(26,181)	**(26,181)**
Risk Adjustment release for expired risks	-	(553)	-	**(553)**
Experience adjustments	223	-	-	**223**
Total changes related to current services	**223**	**(553)**	**(26,181)**	**(26,511)**
Changes related to future services				
New contracts recognised	(8,298)	522	7,776	**-**
Changes in estimates reflected in CSM	(26,880)	(26)	26,905	**(1)**
Changes in estimates resulting in contract losses	8,308	112	-	**8,420**
Total changes related to future services	**(26,870)**	**608**	**34,681**	**8,419**
Changes that relate to past service				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	-
Total changes that relate to past service	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Insurance service result	**26,647**	**(55)**	**(8,500)**	**18,092**
Insurance finance expenses	4,154	-	4,262	**8,416**
Total change in comprehensive income	**22,493**	**(55)**	**(12,762)**	**9,676**
Total cash flows	19,842	-	-	19,842
Closing insurance contract assets				-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	22,710	562	31,848	55,120
Net closing balance	**22,710**	**562**	**31,848**	**55,120**

Investment Linked

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by BEL/RA/CSM: insurance	**Estimates of present value of future cashflows**	**Risk Adjustments**	**CSM**	**Total**
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	**-**
Opening insurance contract liabilities	2,206,801	1,135	243,350	**2,451,286**
	2,206,801	**1,135**	**243,350**	**2,451,286**
Changes related to current services				
CSM for service provided	-	-	(210,181)	**(210,181)**
Risk Adjustment release for expired risks	-	(6,214)	-	**(6,214)**
Experience adjustments	253,050	-	-	**253,050**
Total changes related to current services	**253,050**	**(6,214)**	**(210,181)**	**36,655**
Changes related to future services				
New contracts recognised	(31,289)	9,508	21,781	**-**
Changes in estimates reflected in CSM	(250,880)	124	250,756	**-**
Changes in estimates resulting in contract losses	224,592	941	-	**225,533**
Total changes related to future services	**(57,577)**	**10,573**	**272,537**	**225,533**
Changes that relate to past service				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	-
Total changes that relate to past service	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Insurance service result	**(195,473)**	**(4,359)**	**(62,356)**	**(262,188)**
Insurance finance expenses	412,327	-	34,846	**447,173**
Total change in comprehensive income	**(607,800)**	**(4,359)**	**(97,202)**	**(709,361)**
Total cash flows	825,054	-	-	825,054
Closing insurance contract assets				-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	3,639,655	5,494	340,552	3,985,701
Net closing balance	**3,639,655**	**5,494**	**340,552**	**3,985,701**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Credit Life

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by BEL/RA/CSM: insurance	Estimates of present value of future cashflows	Risk Adjustments	CSM	Total
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	45,702	1,051	-	46,753
	45,702	1,051	-	46,753
Changes related to current services				
CSM for service provided	-	-	(286)	(286)
Risk Adjustment release for expired risks	-	(383)	-	(383)
Experience adjustments	(17,191)	-	-	(17,191)
Total changes related to current services	**(17,191)**	**(383)**	**(286)**	**(17,860)**
Changes related to future services				
New contracts recognised	-	-	-	-
Changes in estimates reflected in CSM	(15,598)	(276)	15,874	-
Changes in estimates resulting in contract losses	(4,881)	(86)	-	(4,967)
Total changes related to future services	**(20,479)**	**(362)**	**15,874**	**(4,967)**
Changes that relate to past service				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	-
Total changes that relate to past service	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	**37,670**	**745**	**(15,588)**	**22,827**
Insurance finance expenses	4,584	-	-	4,584
Total change in comprehensive income	**33,086**	**745**	**(15,588)**	**18,243**
Total cash flows	**(303)**	-	-	(303)
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	12,313	306	15,588	28,207
Net closing balance	**12,313**	**306**	**15,588**	**28,207**

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Reconciliation of the components of insurance contract liabilities

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by BEL/RA/CSM: insurance	Estimates of present value of future cashflows	Risk Adjustments	CSM	Total
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	8,530,696	38,556	329,595	8,898,847
	8,530,696	38,556	329,595	8,898,847
Changes related to current services				
CSM for service provided	-	-	(245,368)	(245,368)
Risk Adjustment release for expired risks	-	(28,207)	-	(28,207)
Experience adjustments	458,664	-	-	458,664
Total changes related to current services	**458,664**	**(28,207)**	**(245,368)**	**185,089**
Changes related to future services				
New contracts recognised	(375,205)	33,270	345,260	3,325
Changes in estimates reflected in CSM	209,150	27,397	(236,548)	(1)
Changes in estimates resulting in contract losses	738,997	85,840	-	824,837
Total changes related to future services	**572,942**	**146,507**	**108,712**	**828,161**
Changes that relate to past service				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	-
Total changes that relate to past service	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	**(1,031,606)**	**(118,300)**	**136,656**	**(1,013,250)**
Insurance finance expenses	1,175,962	-	75,892	1,251,854
Total change in comprehensive income	**(2,207,568)**	**(118,300)**	**60,764**	**(2,265,104)**
Total cash flows	(1,757,706)	-	-	(1,757,706)
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	8,980,558	156,856	268,831	9,406,245
Net closing balance	**8,980,558**	**156,856**	**268,831**	**9,406,245**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Endowment

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by BEL/RA/CSM: insurance	Estimates of present value of future cashflows	Risk Adjustments	CSM	Total
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	6,067,775	36,407	61,686	**6,165,868**
	6,067,775	**36,407**	**61,686**	**6,165,868**
Changes related to current services				
CSM for service provided	-	-	(839)	**(839)**
Risk Adjustment release for expired risks	-	2,231	-	**2,231**
Experience adjustments	11,259	-	-	**11,259**
Total changes related to current services	**11,259**	**2,231**	**(839)**	**12,651**
Changes related to future services				
New contracts recognised	(45,206)	2,350	42,856	**-**
Changes in estimates reflected in CSM	81,876	27,651	(109,527)	**-**
Changes in estimates resulting in contract losses	455,582	85,524	-	**541,106**
Total changes related to future services	**492,252**	**115,525**	**(66,671)**	**541,106**
Changes that relate to past service				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	-
Total changes that relate to past service	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Insurance service result	**(503,511)**	**(117,756)**	**67,510**	**(553,757)**
Insurance finance expenses	555,260	-	12,219	**567,479**
Total change in comprehensive income	**(1,058,771)**	**(117,756)**	**55,291**	**(1,121,236)**
Total cash flows	(423,852)	-	-	(423,852)
Closing insurance contract assets				-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	6,702,694	154,163	6,395	6,863,252
Net closing balance	**6,702,694**	**154,163**	**6,395**	**6,863,252**

Protection

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by BEL/RA/CSM: insurance	Estimates of present value of future cashflows	Risk Adjustments	CSM	Total
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	16,500	331	105,361	**122,192**
	16,500	**331**	**105,361**	**122,192**
Changes related to current services				
CSM for service provided	-	-	(108,782)	**(108,782)**
Risk Adjustment release for expired risks	-	(4,934)	-	**(4,934)**
Experience adjustments	120,638	-	-	**120,638**
Total changes related to current services	**120,638**	**(4,934)**	**(108,782)**	**6,922**
Changes related to future services				
New contracts recognised	(26,901)	5,040	25,186	**3,325**
Changes in estimates reflected in CSM	18,606	73	(18,680)	**(1)**
Changes in estimates resulting in contract losses	(3,323)	(3)	-	**(3,326)**
Total changes related to future services	**(11,618)**	**5,110**	**6,506**	**(2)**
Changes that relate to past service				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	-
Total changes that relate to past service	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Insurance service result	**(109,020)**	**(176)**	**102,276**	**(6,920)**
Insurance finance expenses	5,583	-	16,001	**21,584**
Total change in comprehensive income	**(114,603)**	**(176)**	**86,275**	**(28,504)**
Total cash flows	(105,742)	-	-	(105,742)
Closing insurance contract assets				-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	25,361	507	19,086	44,954
Net closing balance	**25,361**	**507**	**19,086**	**44,954**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Investment Linked

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by BEL/RA/CSM: insurance	Estimates of present value of future cashflows	Risk Adjustments	CSM	Total
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Opening insurance contract liabilities	2,377,879	447	162,548	**2,540,874**
	2,377,879	**447**	**162,548**	**2,540,874**
Changes related to current services				
CSM for service provided	-	-	(135,747)	**(135,747)**
Risk Adjustment release for expired risks	-	(24,900)	-	**(24,900)**
Experience adjustments	308,336	-	-	**308,336**
Total changes related to current services	**308,336**	**(24,900)**	**(135,747)**	**147,689**
Changes related to future services				
New contracts recognised	(303,098)	25,880	277,218	**-**
Changes in estimates reflected in CSM	108,668	(327)	(108,341)	**-**
Changes in estimates resulting in contract losses	287,159	35	-	**287,194**
Total changes related to future services	**92,729**	**25,588**	**168,877**	**287,194**
Changes that relate to past service				
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	-
Total changes that relate to past service	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Insurance service result	**(401,065)**	**(688)**	**(33,130)**	**(434,883)**
Insurance finance expenses	606,248	-	47,672	**653,920**
Total change in comprehensive income	**(1,007,313)**	**(688)**	**(80,802)**	**(1,088,803)**
Total cash flows	(1,178,391)	-	-	(1,178,391)
Closing insurance contract assets				-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	2,206,801	1,135	243,350	2,451,286
Net closing balance	**2,206,801**	**1,135**	**243,350**	**2,451,286**

Credit Life

Reconciliation of carrying amounts by BEL/RA/CSM: insurance	Estimates of present value of future cashflows	Risk Adjustments	CSM	Total
Opening insurance contract assets	-	-	-	**-**
Opening insurance contract liabilities	68,542	1,371	-	**69,913**
	68,542	**1,371**	**-**	**69,913**
Changes related to current services				
CSM for service provided	-	-	-	**-**
Risk Adjustment release for expired risks	-	(604)	-	**(604)**
Experience adjustments	18,431	-	-	**18,431**
Total changes related to current services	**18,431**	**(604)**	**-**	**17,827**
Changes related to future services				
New contracts recognised	-	-	-	**-**
Changes in estimates reflected in CSM	-	-	-	**-**
Changes in estimates resulting in contract losses	(421)	284	-	**(137)**
Total changes related to future services	**(421)**	**284**	**-**	**(137)**
Changes that relate to past service				-
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	-
Total changes that relate to past service	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Insurance service result	**(18,010)**	**320**	**-**	**(17,690)**
Insurance finance expenses	8,871	-	-	**8,871**
Total change in comprehensive income	**(26,881)**	**320**	**-**	**(26,561)**
Total cash flows	**(49,721)**	**-**	**-**	(49,721)
Closing insurance contract assets	-	-	-	-
Closing insurance contract liabilities	45,702	1,051	-	46,753
Net closing balance	**45,702**	**1,051**	**-**	**46,753**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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18f Expected release of CSM for insurance contracts issued

Expected release of CSM	Endowment	Protection	Investment Linked	Credit Life	Total
Year 1	13,591	14,369	129,968	281	158,209
Year 2	11,108	702	60,186	4,016	76,012
Year 3	8,267	1,137	44,802	2,644	56,850
Year 4	10,046	3,778	29,887	5,754	49,465
Year 5	21,236	2,530	21,677	1,211	46,654
Year 6	36,721	223	15,428	1,161	53,533
Year 7	36,843	729	12,700	521	50,793
Year 8	7,096	486	10,661	-	18,243
Year 9	48	4,906	10,013	-	14,967
Year 10	48	1,565	3,775	-	5,388
Above Year 10	1,389	1,423	1,454	-	4,266
Total CSM	**146,393**	**31,848**	**340,551**	**15,588**	**534,380**

Expected release of Contractual Service Margin (CSM) for reinsurance contracts held
The expected release of CSM for reinsurance contracts held during the year was nil.

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Expected release of Contractual Service Margin for insurance contracts issued

Expected release of CSM	Endowment	Protection	Investment Linked	Credit Life	Total
Year 1	373	13,676	66,662	-	80,711
Year 2	294	510	49,856	-	50,660
Year 3	222	37	32,293	-	32,552
Year 4	150	190	24,974	-	25,314
Year 5	120	869	15,069	-	16,058
Year 6	2,453	179	13,115	-	15,747
Year 7	68	44	10,392	-	10,504
Year 8	64	248	7,963	-	8,275
Year 9	1,645	180	6,314	-	8,139
Year 10	28	2,237	5,548	-	7,813
Above Year 10	982	914	11,162	-	13,058
Total CSM	**6,399**	**19,084**	**243,348**	**-**	**268,831**

Expected release of Contractual Service Margin (CSM) for reinsurance contracts held
The expected release of CSM for reinsurance contracts held during the year was nil.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18g Insurance contracts issued that are initially recognized in the period

31 Dec 24	Endowment	Protection	Investment Linked	Credit Life	Total
Estimates of future cash inflows	385,406	35,237	135,233	-	555,876
Estimates of future cash outflows					-
- Claims	289,214	9,125	3,124	-	301,463
- Directly attributable expenses	5,299	13,132	89,960	-	108,391
- Acquisition cash flows	34,714	4,681	10,861	-	50,256
	329,227	**26,938**	**103,945**	**-**	**460,110**
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	1,351	522	9,508	-	11,381
Contractual service margin	54,828	7,776	21,781	-	84,385
Total insurance contract liabilities at Inception	-	-	-	-	-

Insurance contracts issued that are initially recognized in the period

	Endowment	Protection	Investment Linked	Credit Life	Total
Estimates of future cash inflows	-	-	-	-	-
Estimates of future cash outflows	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual service margin	-	-	-	-	-
Total reinsurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-

Insurance contracts issued that are initially recognized in the period

31 Dec 23	Endowment	Protection	Investment Linked	Credit Life	Total
Estimates of future cash inflows	1,102,320	98,611	398,373	-	1,599,304
Estimates of future cash outflows					-
- Claims	960,947	21,622	3,812	-	986,381
- Directly attributable expenses	9,590	23,404	81,642	-	114,636
- Acquisition cash flows	86,577	26,684	9,821	-	123,082
	1,057,114	**71,710**	**95,275**	**-**	**1,224,099**
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	2,350	1,715	25,880	-	29,945
Contractual service margin	42,856	25,186	277,218	-	345,260
Total insurance contract liabilities at Inception	-	-	-	-	-

Insurance contracts issued that are initially recognized in the period

	Endowment	Protection	Investment Linked	Credit Life	Total
Estimates of future cash inflows	-	-	-	-	-
Estimates of future cash outflows	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	-	-	-	-	-
Contractual service margin	-	-	-	-	-
Total reinsurance contract assets	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
19	**Investment contract liabilities**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Investment contract liabilities	781,407	1,085,675
	Total Investment contract liabilities (see note 19(a))	781,407	1,085,675
	Current	-	-
	Non-current	781,407	1,085,675

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
19a	Movement in investment contract liabilities	**N'000**	**N'000**
	As at 1 January	1,085,675	893,044
	Additions during the year	62,411	569,618
	Payment during the year	(356,407)	(376,987)
	Guaranteed Interest (see note 33a)	(10,272)	-
	As at 31 December	781,407	1,085,675

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
20	**Trade payables**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Reinsurance payable (see note 20(a))	-	23,905
	Unallocated premium received (see note 20(b))	466,396	575,450
	Commission due to sales agents	4,849	18,909
	Coinsurance payable	16,836	70,290
	Other sundry items (see note 20(c) below)	-	14,190
		488,081	702,744
	Current	21,685	127,294
	Non current	466,396	575,450

20a The reinsurance payable relates to amount of premium ceded payable to reinsurance as at 31 December 2023.

20b The Unallocated premium received pertains to premiums received from brokers without a complete description of how the premiums should be allocated.

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Movement in unallocated premium during the year	**N'000**	**N'000**
As at 1 January	575,450	1,550,762
Addition	248,006	384,215
Premium booked	(357,060)	(1,359,527)
As at 31 December	466,396	575,450

20c Other sundry items comprise of inflows from clients into the company's bank account that the details of the depositors are yet to be determined as at 31 December, 2024.

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
21	**Other payables and accruals**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Accrued expenditure (see note 21(b, d & e) below)	667,832	891,901
		667,832	891,901
	Maturity profile of other payables		
	Current	667,832	891,901
	Non current	-	-
		667,832	891,901
	Total Financial liabilities	638,861	839,031
	Total Non-financial liabilities	28,971	52,870
		667,832	891,901

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
21a	Breakdown of accrued expenditure is analysed below:	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Financial liabilities:		
	Payable to related parties (see note 21(d))	39,851	35,120
	Dividend payable	-	911
	Other liabilities	3,095	13,962
	Unearned rent income	-	3,231
	Operational cost accruals (see note 21(c))	13,412	114,293
	Other accruals (see note 21e)	582,503	671,514
	Total Financial liabilities	638,861	839,031
	Non-financial liabilities:		
	Levies and stamp duties	-	5,862
	Accrued WHT and VAT	10,947	29,264
	Other payables (see note 21(b))	280	-
	Retirement benefit obligations	17,744	17,744
	Total Non-financial liabilities	28,971	52,870

21b Other payables represent cheques issued to policy holders as claims which are yet to be presented for payment for a period of more than six months.

21c This relates accrual on staff leave allowance, retrenched staff sevearance packages accrued and other management expenses accrual.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21d This relates to the payables to related party (Tangerine General).

21e This includes the amount payable as staff bonus 228 million, consultancy fees 70 million (2023: 58 million), rent allowance 36 million (2023: nil) accrued sitting allowances of directors nil (2023: N20 million), outstanding NAICOM fee of N112 million (2023: 81 million), etc

22 Current income tax liabilities

22a The movement in this account during the year was as follows:

	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Balance, beginning of year	179,379	133,571
Charge for the year (see note 22(b) below)	33,216	90,714
Payments during the year	(36,167)	(44,906)
Balance, end of year	176,428	179,379

22b The tax charge for the year comprises:

	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Minimum tax	9,108	20,731
Technology levy	23,988	24,953
Police levy	120	125
Prior year additional income tax charge	-	44,905
Deferred tax credit (see note 23)	(1,685,374)	-
	(1,652,158)	90,714

The company had an assessable loss in 2025 and 2024 year of assessment. Hence, the education tax of 3% of the assessable profit for each year of assessment is not applicable.

22c Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	31-Dec-24		31-Dec-23	
	Effective tax rate	N'000	Effective tax rate	N'000
Profit before tax		2,287,329		2,495,255
Tax at 30%	30%	686,199	30%	748,577
Tax effect of amount not deductible (or taxable):				
Income not subject to tax	-324%	(7,407,133)	-223%	(5,560,810)
Deductible expenses	73%	1,675,408	17%	413,034
IT tax	1%	23,988	1%	24,953
Police levy	0%	120	0%	125
Changes in estimates relating to prior periods	0%	-	2%	44,905
Current year lossess for which no deferred tax assets is recognised	225%	5,140,267	183%	4,556,507
Recognition of previoulsy unrecognised deductible temporary differenc	-74%	(1,685,374)	0%	-
	(68)%	(1,566,525)	9%	227,291

23 Deferred tax assets

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Beginning of the year	-	-
Movement during the year - Profit or loss	1,685,374	-
End of the year	1,685,374	-

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

At year end, the Company recorded a deferred tax asset of N6.64 billion (2023: 4.57) of which N1.5 billion was recognisied in current year. However, the deferred tax asset of 5.14 b (2023: 4.57 billion) has not been recognised because the Directors have determined that it is currently uncertain that there will be future taxable profit against which the tax assets can be utilised due to the provision of the tax laws on expiration of losses for insurance companies and the tax holiday on interest and income on debt securities.

Details of unrecognized deferred tax are as follows

	2024		2023	
At 31 December	Gross Amount N'000	Tax effect N'000	Gross Amount N'000	Tax effect N'000
Property, plant and equipment	229,022	68,707	255,311	76,593
Foreign exchange gain	-	-	138,782	41,635
Impairment allowance on Financial Instruments	(673,891)	(202,167)	76,535	22,960
Fair value loss	-	-	(936,048)	(280,814)
Provisions	(100,000)	(30,000)	-	-
Unutilized capital allowance	(1,900,577)	(570,173)	(1,513,132)	(453,939)
Unrelieved tax losses	(14,688,780)	(4,406,634)	(13,209,805)	(3,962,942)
Total	**(17,134,226)**	**(5,140,267)**	**(15,188,357)**	**(4,556,507)**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24 Share capital

Share capital comprises:

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	N'000	N'000
24b Issued and fully paid shares		
Nominal value of shares in issue, ordinary shares of N1 each	8,000,000	8,000,000

Movement on issued and fully paid share capital during the year was as follows:

Balance, beginning of year	8,000,000	8,000,000
Share premium capitalized	-	-
Balance, end of year	8,000,000	8,000,000

24c Share premium

Share premium is the excess paid by the shareholders over the nominal value for their shares.
The movement in this account during the year was as follows:

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	N'000	N'000
Balance, end of year	-	-

25 Contingency reserves

Contingency reserve for life assurance business is calculated in accordance with the Nigerian Insurance Act. The reserve is calculated at the higher of 1% of gross premiums and 10% of profit for the year of the business. An appropriation of 10% of profit for the year.

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

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	1,164,068	916,616
Transfer from income statement	393,949	247,452
Balance, end of year	1,558,017	1,164,068

In line with the requirements of NAICOM, the contingency reserves shall be credited with an amount not less than 1% of the gross premium or 10% of the profit for the year (whichever is greater).

26 Fair value reserve	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	(213,719)	(174,797)
Changes within the year	(200,061)	(38,922)
Balance, at the end of year	(413,780)	(213,719)

27 Retained earning/(Accumulated losses)

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

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
	N'000	N'000
Balance, beginning of year	(567,334)	(2,724,423)
Profit for the year	3,939,487	2,404,541
Transfer to contingency reserve (see note 25)	(393,949)	(247,452)
Balance, end of year	2,978,204	(567,334)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

28 Analysis of Insurance service revenue

31-Dec-24	Endowment	Protection	Investment Linked	Group Life	Credit Life	Investment	Total
Expected benefits incurred	50,722	14,289	5,329	-	2,356	-	72,696
Expected expenses incurred	19,980	19,338	97,452	-	15,138	-	151,908
Loss Component: systematic allocation	(31,765)	(17)	(100,756)	-	(401)	-	(132,939)
Change in the risk adjustment	24,910	553	6,214	-	383	-	32,060
CSM recognised	14,981	26,181	210,181	-	286	-	251,629
Recovery of acquisition cash flows	65,618	4,872	242,334	-	-	-	312,824
Contracts measured under GMM	144,446	65,216	460,754	-	17,762	-	**688,178**
Expected benefits incurred				6,101,456			6,101,456
Change in the risk adjustment				(20,864)			(20,864)
Contracts measured under PAA	-	-	-	6,080,592	-	-	**6,080,592**
Insurance service revenue	**144,446**	**65,216**	**460,754**	**6,080,592**	**17,762**	**-**	**6,768,770**
31-Dec-23							
Expected benefits incurred	48,621	14,745	4,342	-	3,060	-	**70,768**
Expected expenses incurred	12,986	16,844	86,988	-	28,230	-	**145,048**
Loss Component: systematic allocation	(41,990)	-	(66,550)	-	(6,874)	-	**(115,414)**
Change in the risk adjustment	(2,231)	4,934	24,900	-	604	-	**28,207**
CSM recognised	839	108,782	135,747	-	-	-	**245,368**
Recovery of acquisition cash flows	104,014	5,298	127,747	-	-	-	**237,059**
Contracts measured under GMM	122,239	150,603	313,174	-	25,020	-	**611,036**
Expected benefits incurred				5,578,288			5,578,288
Change in the risk adjustment				-			-
Contracts measured under PAA	-	-	-	5,578,288	-	-	**5,578,288**
Insurance service revenue	**122,239**	**150,603**	**313,174**	**5,578,288**	**25,020**	**-**	**6,189,324**

29 Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held

	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Reinsurance allocation	(938,584)	(220,079)
Amounts recoverable for claims	1,316,060	744,001
Changes in BEL related to reinsurance LIC	202,702	278,226
	580,178	802,148

30 Insurance service expenses

31-Dec-24	Endowment	Protection	Investment Linked	Group Life	Credit Life	Investment	Total
Incurred claims	5,009	21,000	1,415	3,620,381	-	-	**3,647,805**
Incurred Fulfilment expenses	19,702	12,850	354,416	1,393,734	303	-	**1,781,005**
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	65,618	4,872	242,334	648,535	-	-	**961,359**
Changes in BEL related to LIC	-	-	-	200,684	-	-	**200,684**
Changes in RA related to LIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Loss Component: systematic allocation	(31,765)	(17)	(100,756)	-	(401)	-	**(132,939)**
Loss Component: losses and reversal of losses	41,893	8,420	225,533	-	(4,967)	-	**270,879**
Adjustment for claims and expenses (for VFA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Insurance service expenses	**100,457**	**47,125**	**722,942**	**5,863,334**	**(5,065)**	**-**	**6,728,793**
31-Dec-23							
Incurred claims	8,618	13,450	15,267	3,275,809	-	-	**3,313,144**
Incurred Fulfilment expenses	64,248	138,777	384,400	786,688	49,721	-	**1,423,834**
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	104,014	5,298	127,747	537,128	-	-	**774,187**
Changes in BEL related to LIC	-	-	-	58,505	-	-	**58,505**
Changes in RA related to LIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Loss Component: systematic allocation	(41,990)	-	(66,550)	-	(6,874)	-	**(115,414)**
Loss Component: losses and reversal of losses	542,365	-	287,195	-	(136)	-	**829,424**
Adjustment for claims and expenses (for VFA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Insurance service expenses	**677,255**	**157,525**	**748,059**	**4,658,130**	**42,711**	**-**	**6,283,680**

31 Insurance finance expenses

	31-Dec-24 N'000		31-Dec-23 N'000
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts/LRC	178,331		(891,926)
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts/CSM	(200,159)		(359,928)
	(21,828)	-	(1,251,854)
Reinsurance finance expense	(29,512)		-
	(51,340)	-	(1,251,854)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 Net financial results

31-Dec-24	**Endowment**	**Protection**	**Investment Linked**	**Group Life**	**Credit Life**	**Investment**	**Total**
Investment return							
Interest revenue on financial assets not measured at FVTPL	1,148,726	26,581	477,143	1,074,278	628	-	**2,727,356**
Fair value Loss	156,438	3,620	64,979	146,300	85	-	**371,422**
Other investment revenue	524,979	12,148	218,059	490,955	287	-	**1,246,428**
Net foreign exchange income or expense	(63,248)	(1,464)	(26,271)	(59,149)	(35)	-	**(150,167)**
	1,766,895	40,885	733,910	1,652,384	965	-	**4,195,039**
Net finance expense from insurance contracts							
Unwind of discount on FCFs: LRC	(822,392)	(4,735)	(264,137)	-	(5,526)	-	**(1,096,790)**
Effect of change in economic assumptions: LRC	(11,265)	(760)	(4,843)	-	(338)	-	**(17,206)**
Interest accretion on CSM	(14,485)	(4,262)	(34,846)	-	-	-	**(53,593)**
Effect of change in Discount rate assumptions: LRC	1,286,488	1,341	3,219	-	1,279	-	**1,292,327**
FCFs that do not adjust the CSM	-	-	(146,566)	-	-	-	**(146,566)**
	438,346	(8,416)	(447,173)	-	(4,585)	-	**(21,828)**
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts							
Changes in non-performance risk of reinsurer	-	-	-	29,512	-	-	**29,512**
	-	**-**	**-**	**29,512**	**-**	**-**	**29,512**
Net financial result	**2,205,241**	**32,469**	**286,737**	**1,681,896**	**(3,620)**	**-**	**-**
Represented by:							
Amount recognised in profit or loss	2,205,241	32,469	286,737	1,681,896	(3,620)	-	**4,202,723**
Amount recognised in OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,205,241	**32,469**	**286,737**	**1,681,896**	**(3,620)**	**-**	**-**
Insurance finance income and expenses							
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts							
Recognised in profit or loss	438,346	(8,416)	(447,173)	-	(4,585)	-	-
Recognised in OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	438,346	**(8,416)**	**(447,173)**	**-**	**(4,585)**	**-**	**(21,828)**
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts							
Recognised in profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**29,512**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Recognised in OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**29,512**	**-**	**-**	**29,512**

31-Dec-23	**Endowment**	**Protection**	**Investment Linked**	**Group Life**	**Credit Life**	**Investment**	**Total**
Investment return							
Interest revenue on financial assets not measured at FVTPL	589,817	11,354	369,975	434,173	42,529	152,485	**1,600,333**
Fair value Loss	(16,442)	(317)	(10,314)	(12,103)	(1,186)	(4,251)	**(44,613)**
Other investment revenue	1,170,484	22,531	734,209	861,610	84,397	302,603	**3,175,834**
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(185,480)	(3,570)	(116,346)	(136,534)	(13,374)	(47,952)	**(503,256)**
Net foreign exchange income or expense	51,150	985	32,085	37,652	3,688	13,224	**138,784**
	1,609,529	**30,983**	**1,009,609**	**1,184,798**	**116,054**	**416,109**	**4,367,082**
Net finance expense from insurance contracts							
Unwind of discount on FCFs: LRC	(746,332)	(4,801)	(321,368)	-	(8,295)	-	**(1,080,796)**
Effect of change in economic assumptions: LRC	(2,473)	(618)	(741)	-	(793)	-	**(4,625)**
Interest accretion on CSM	(12,219)	(16,001)	(47,672)	-	-	-	**(75,892)**
Effect of change in Discount rate assumptions: LRC	193,545	(165)	(102)	-	217	-	**193,495**
FCFs that do not adjust the CSM	-	-	(284,037)	-	-	-	**(284,037)**
	(567,479)	**(21,585)**	**(653,920)**	**-**	**(8,871)**	**-**	**(1,251,855)**
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts							
Interest accreted to reinsurance contracts (locked-in rates)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accreted to insurance contracts (current rates)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in financial assumptions through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in non-performance risk of reinsurer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net foreign exchange income or expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Movement in insurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net financial result	**1,042,050**	**9,398**	**355,689**	**1,184,798**	**107,183**	**416,109**	**-**
Represented by:							
Amount recognised in profit or loss	1,042,050	9,398	355,689	1,184,798	107,183	416,109	**3,115,227**
Amount recognised in OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,042,050	**9,398**	**355,689**	**1,184,798**	**107,183**	**416,109**	**-**
Insurance finance income and expenses							
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts							
Recognised in profit or loss	(567,479)	(21,585)	(653,920)	-	(8,871)	-	**(1,251,855)**
Recognised in OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(567,479)	**(21,585)**	**(653,920)**	**-**	**(8,871)**	**-**	**(1,251,855)**
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts							
Recognised in profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Recognised in OCI	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
32	**Investment income**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Dividend income on equities	119,201	392,260
	Interest income on financial instruments	307,465	150,366
	Rental income	3,040	-
		933,272	755,428

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
32a	Interest income using effective interest rate	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Interest income on fixed deposit	307,465	150,366
	Interest income on treasury bills investment	503,567	187,309
	Interest income on annuity bonds HTM	68,540	25,494
	Interest income on annuity bonds OCI	851,468	316,715
	Interest income on comercial papers	12,216	4,544
		1,743,256	684,428
	Investment contract liabilities (see note 33)		
	Interest income on fixed deposit	87,221	54,503
	Interest income on treasury bills investment	158,326	98,935
	Interest income on annuity bonds HTM	202,228	126,369
	Interest income on annuity bonds OCI	268,415	167,729
	Interest income on comercial papers	12,354	7,720
		728,543	455,256
		2,471,799	**1,139,684**

32b The investment income attributable to interest income using effective interest rate are made up of:

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Interest income on financial instruments	1,743,256	684,428
	1,743,256	684,428

32c Other investment income

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Dividend income on equities	119,201	392,260
Rental income	3,040	-
Capital gain on insurance fund	220,456	2,426,630
Gain/(loss) on disposal of investment property	(6,300)	-
Fair value gain on investment properties	206,000	61,000
	542,397	**2,879,890**

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
33	**Profit/(loss) on investment contracts liabilities**		
	Investment income attributable to investment contract (see note 32a)	728,543	455,256
	Net change in actuarial valuation/(Interest) Guaranteed Interest	(10,272)	-
		718,271	455,256

Profit on investment contracts represents the Company's portion of interest which accrues to the account of investment contract holders. The contracts are designated as financial liabilities and are measured at amortised cost.

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
34	**Fair value gains/(losses)**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	Equity investment	1,133,124	1,241,372
		1,133,124	1,241,372

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
35	**Other operating income**	**N'000**	**N'000**
	(Loss)/ profit on sales of assets	1,241	1,343
	Net foreign exchange (loss)/ gains	(7,136)	138,782
	Penalty on life policy	2,895	4,169
	Other income *	92,420	284,038
		89,420	428,332

* Other income include interest received on statutory deposit

		31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
37	**Net expected credit reversal/ (loss)**	**N'000**	**N'000**
37a	ECL Impairment reversal/(charge) - amortised cost (Treasury bill)	2,333	(19,317)
	ECL Impairment reversal - amortised cost (bonds)	67,319	14,122
	ECL Impairment loss on cash and cash equivalents	(15,306)	-
	ECL Impairment (loss) on Intercompany balance	-	(511,583)
		54,346	(516,778)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37b Impairment of financial assets

The company has two broad types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:
1. trade receivables, other receivables, reinsurance assets; and
2. financial assets carried at amortised cost.

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

37c Trade receivables, other receivables and

The company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables, other receivables and reinsurance assets.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables, other receivables and reinsurance assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of premium over a period of 12 months before 31 December 2024 and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forwardlooking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The group has identified the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Nigeria where it transact business to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost.

All of the entity’s debt investments (financial asets) at amortised cost are considered to have low credit risk, and the loss allowance recognised during the period was therefore limited to 12 months’ expected losses. Management consider ‘low credit risk’ for placements with financial institution to be an investment grade credit rating with at least one major rating agency. Other instruments are considered to be low credit risk where they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

38 Management expenses	**31-Dec-24**	**31-Dec-23**
	N'000	**N'000**
Personnel costs - operations staff	1,797,673	1,396,760
Asset management advisory fees (see note 38(a) below)	55,764	21,508
Auditors’ remuneration ((see note 38(b) below)	37,000	33,000
Bank charges	18,619	17,829
Business marketing costs ((see note 38(c) below)	-	570
Directors emoluments (See note 41)	136,764	87,841
Legal services fee	20,472	10,953
Other office administrative expenses ((see note 38(d) below)	24,439	25,918
Printing & stationaries	13,259	4,583
Professional fee to consultants ((see note 38(e) below)	237,323	251,595
Redundancy cost	4,022	45,809
Subscriptions and levies	-	949
Depreciation expense on property, plant and equipment	94,986	135,317
Amortisation expense	92,369	20,143
Regulatory fines and penalties	55,800	43,000
	2,588,490	2,095,775

38a The Asset management advisory fees consist of Asset management advisory fee expenses of N55.8 million (2023: N21.5 million) incurred during the year.

The asset management advisory fee relates to the cost incurred in getting fund management advisory services while asset custodian fees relates to cost incured on assets management advisory services. United Capital Plc acted as fund management consultants and advisers while UBA Custodian acted as the asset custodian. consultants.

38b Auditor's remuneration represents fees for the final audits of the Company for the year ended. KPMG advisory Services rendered a one-off tax compliance support service during the the 2023 financial year prior to the appointment of the firm as external auditor. The fee for the service was N9 million. In 2024, the external auditor rendered the certification of Management assessment of internal control for a fee of N4m.

38c This relates to sponsorships and other marketing cost

38d This relates to training, recruitment, advertisement ,company insurance and other company administrative services as as well as withholding tax.

38e Consultancy fee consists majorly of payments made to consultants for IFRS 17 conversion, actuarial services fees to consultants and payment for finance advisory services.

39 Earnings per share - basic/diluted

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit(loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, excluding own ordinary shares purchased by the Company. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjusting the effects of all dilutive ordinary shares.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Profit for the year (N'000)	3,939,487	2,404,541
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (N'000)	8,000,000	8,000,000
Basic/diluted earnings per share (in kobo per share)	49.24	30.06

40 Employees:

40a The number of employees of the Company, other than directors, who received emoluments in the following ranges was:

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
N500,001-N1,000,000	89	108
N1,000,001-N1,500,000	21	20
N1,500,001-N2,000,000	4	2
N2,000,000-N2,500,000	4	2
N2,500,001-N3,000,000	1	12
N3,000,001-N3,500,000	12	4
N3,500,001-N4,000,000	0	4
N4,000,001-N5,000,000	12	11
N5,000,001-N6,000,000	7	6
N6,000,001-N7,000,000	15	4
N7,000,001-N8,000,000	4	6
N8,000,000 and above	46	24
	215	203

40b Breakdown of employee benefit expenses	31-Dec-24		31-Dec-23	
	N'000 Operations	N'000 Marketing	N'000 Operations	N'000 Marketing
Staff cost	1,774,546	389,535	1,232,097	86,705
Pension cost	71,994	15,803	70,155	7,803
	1,846,540	405,338	1,302,252	94,508

The staff salaries are split into that of operational and sales marketing staff. The sales marketing staff salaries have been included as part of the underwriting cost in line with the Company's policy while that of the operations staff were maintained as part of the Company's management expenses (personnel cost - operations staff).

The executive director's salaries and the managing directors salaries have been included in the directors fees as contained in note 41 below.

41 Directors' remuneration:

Remuneration paid to the directors of the Company was as follows:

	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Non-Executive directors' fees and sitting allowances	120,250	73,699
Executive directors salaries	186,820	141,422
	307,070	215,121

The Company does not make any form of payment to the chairman and as such no separate disclosure was made with respect to the chairman's allowances.

The emoluments of all other directors fell within the following range:

	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
N 500,001 - N 5,000,000	-	-
N5,000,001 - N10,000,000	-	-
N10,000,001 - N20,000,000	-	-
N20,000,001- Above	3	3
	3	3

42 Compliance with laws and regulations

	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
NAICOM Risk based supervision fine	55,800	43,000
	55,800	**43,000**

43 Contingent liabilities and commitments

The Company, in its ordinary course of business, is presently involved in two (2) (31 December 2023: 2) litigations with total contingent liabilities of approximately N13million (2023:13 million). Based on the advice of the Company's legal adviser and solicitors, the directors are of the opinion that the outcome of the cases will not have adverse effect on the financial position of the Company beyond any amounts provided for in these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

44 Related parties

44a Ultimate parent and parent companies

The Company was formerly controlled by MMI Holdings Limited (incorporated in South Africa), through its subsidiary Metropolitan International Holdings Pty Limited, which owns approximately 100% of the Company's shares up till September 2019 but since then, it was fully acquired and now controlled by Verod Capital Management through its subsidiary, Oreon LMS Limited. A number of transactions were entered into with the former related parties (MMI Holdings Limited) in the normal cause of the business during the year.

44b Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel includes directors (executive and non executive) and other members of the executive management of the Company (i.e. the chief financial officer, chief operating officer, head of sales, strategy & digital and the chief technical officer). The compensation paid or payable to key management personnel for employee services is shown below:

	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Non- executive directors' fees and sitting allowance	120,250	73,699
Salaries and other benefits paid to executive directors	308,897	14,122
Salaries of key management personnel other than executive directors	175,440	151,181
	604,587	239,002

No loan was issued to any of the directors during the year.

44c Transactions with other related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	Nature of Transaction	Relationship	31-Dec-24 N'000	31-Dec-23 N'000
Due from Tangerine Pension	Receivable	Common ultimate owners	3,186	3,186
Due from Tangerine Financial	Receivable	Common ultimate owners	19,774	66,574
Due from Tangerine General	Receivable	Common ultimate owners	39,283	33,058
Due from Hygeia HMO	Receivable	Common ultimate owners	-	1,488
			62,243	104,306

The above represents the amount receivable from the related companies on:
-Branding and marketing cost paid by tangerine life on behalf of the other entities;
-Share of technology implementation costs incures by each entity.

45 Reconciliation of operating profit to cash flow from operating activities

	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Cash flows from operating activities:	**N'000**	**N'000**
Loss before tax	2,287,329	2,495,255
Adjustments:		
Depreciation charged	150,786	178,317
Software amortisation charged	92,369	20,143
Net expected credit loss charged/Other impairments	(54,346)	516,778
Profit on disposal of equipment	6,300	-
Unrealized portion of net fair value (gains) / Loss on financial assets recognized	(933,063)	(1,202,450)
Interest income recognized	(814,071)	(363,168)
Dividend income recognized	(119,201)	(392,260)
Other costs	(4,061,515)	(2,102,244)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) in reinsurance assets	1,148,601	430,138
Increase in insurance contract liabilities	2,780,552	1,029,191
(Decrease) in investment contract liabilities	(304,268)	192,631
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables and prepayments	650,216	1,396,182
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables	(214,663)	(243,967)
(Decrease)/increase in other payables accruals	(223,469)	267,302
	391,557	2,221,848
Tax paid	(36,167)	(44,906)
All identified cash payments	133,270	2,208,876
Net cash flow from operating activities	488,660	4,385,818

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

46 Reconciliation of premium written to premium received in statement of cash flow

46a Proceed on disposal of PPE

Cost of asset disposed	77,702	54,331
Accumulated depreciation	(53,562)	(28,330)
Gain on loss on disposal of assets	1,241	1,343
Proceed on disposal of PPE	25,381	27,344

46b Reconciliation of Interest received

i. Treasury Bills

Opening Balance	159,213	34,434
Accrued interest	(616,169)	(159,213)
Interest income	858,419	443,547
Paid during the year	401,463	318,768

ii. HTM FGN Bonds

Opening Balance	42,959	49,554
Accrued interest	(592,938)	(42,959)
Interest income	695,961	167,037
Paid during the year	145,982	173,632

iii. OCI FGN Bonds

Opening Balance	79,797	153,475
Accrued interest	(218,916)	(79,797)
Interest income	305,119	37,844
Paid during the year	166,000	111,522
Total interest received	713,446	603,922

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

46f Analysis of cashflows

31 Dec 2024								
	Premium	**Claims and expenses paid**			**Acquisition cashflow**	**Reinsurance expense**	**Reinsurance recoveries**	**Total**
In thousands of naira		**Claims paid**	**Surrender and maturity**	**Fulfilment expenses**				
Endowment	788,789	(5,009)	(755,403)	(19,702)	(65,618)	-	-	(56,943)
Protection	58,564	(21,000)	-	(12,850)	(4,872)	-	-	19,842
Group life	7,386,028	(3,332,707)	-	(1,393,734)	(648,536)	1,688,688	(1,090,752)	2,608,987
Credit life	-	0	-	(303)	-	-	-	(303)
Investment linked	2,913,072	(1,415)	(1,489,853)	(354,415)	(242,335)	-	-	825,054
Total for life assurance	**11,146,453**	**(3,360,130)**	**(2,245,256)**	**(1,781,005)**	**(961,361)**	**1,688,688**	**(1,090,752)**	**3,396,637**
Surrender and maturity and Fulfilment expenses				**(4,026,261)**				
31 Dec 2023								
Endowment	1,017,825	(8,671)	(1,264,797)	(64,195)	(104,014)	-		(423,852)
Protection	51,783	(13,565)	-	(138,662)	(5,298)	-		(105,742)
Group life	5,702,682	(2,937,568)	-	(786,035)	(537,128)	328,145	(700,156)	1,069,940
Credit life	-	(41)	-	(49,680)	-	-		(49,721)
Investment linked	1,248,511	(14,405)	(1,900,178)	(384,571)	(127,747)	-		(1,178,391)
Total for life assurance	**8,020,801**	**(2,974,250)**	**(3,164,976)**	**(1,423,143)**	**(774,187)**	**328,145**	**(700,156)**	**(687,766)**
Surrender and maturity and Fulfilment expenses				**(4,588,119)**				

OTHER NATIONAL DISCLOSURES

STATEMENT OF VALUE ADDED

	Company		Company	
	31-Dec-24	**%**	**31-Dec-23**	**%**
	N'000		**N'000**	
Net premium income	620,155	14	709,052	17
Net interest income using effective interest rate	1,743,256	39	684,428	17
Other income/ (expenses)	2,512,408	56	3,197,550	77
Other local expenses	55,800	1	43,000	1
Operating Expenses & loss for associate	(466,698)	(10)	(455,714)	(11)
Value added/ (eroded)	**4,464,921**	**100**	**4,178,316**	**100**
Applied to pay				
Employee benefit expense	1,934,437	43	1,484,601	37
Government taxes	9,108	0	20,731	0
Retained in the business:				
Depreciation of property and equipment	94,986	2	135,317	3
Depreciation expense on right-of-use aseet	55,800	1	43,000	1
Amortisation of intangible assets	92,369	2	20,143	0
Profit retained in the business	2,278,221	51	2,474,524	59
Value added/(eroded)	**4,464,921**	**100**	**4,178,316**	**100**

FIVE - YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Company	Company	Company	Company	Group
Group	**31-Dec-24**	**31-Dec-23**	**31-Dec-22**	**31-Dec-21**	**31-Dec-20**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2,631,446	5,857,410	3,216,229	8,195,129	8,313,229
Financial assets at amortised cost	13,827,784	7,239,216	3,968,476	2,003,296	2,079,970
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,090,525	3,538,342	6,713,664	34,348,451	46,581,813
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,067,481	2,557,338	1,637,960	3,865,332	-
Pledged asset	-	-	-	-	589,379
Other receivables and prepayment	260,829	911,045	2,307,227	2,376,926	467,016
Trade receivables	15,660	61,181	95,483	69,512	8,422
Reinsurance assets	1,897,480	748,879	318,741	438,235	551,735
Right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in associates	2,386,317	2,209,407	1,502,621	279,813	331,839
Investment properties	700,000	544,000	483,000	946,250	2,270,783
Property and equipment	226,229	255,311	389,011	242,494	198,967
Intangible assets subject to amortisation	316,370	408,739	41,872	41,948	518,676
Goodwill on consolidation	-	-	-	-	47,482
Deferred tax assets	1,685,374	-	-	-	-
Statutory deposit	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Total assets	30,505,495	24,730,868	21,074,284	53,207,386	62,359,311
LIABILITIES					
Insurance contract liabilities	16,269,306	13,488,754	12,459,563	41,794,408	44,349,331
Investment contract liabilities	781,407	1,085,675	893,044	887,739	4,300,490
Trade payables	488,081	702,744	946,711	1,611,402	808,738
Other payables and accruals	667,832	891,301	623,999	761,675	1,051,993
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	111,478
Current income tax liabilities	176,428	179,379	133,571	132,875	154,452
Total liabilities	18,383,054	16,347,853	15,056,888	45,188,099	50,776,482
Net asset	12,122,441	8,383,015	6,017,396	8,019,287	11,582,829
EQUITY					
Share capital	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	1,724,681
Share premium	-	-	-	-	6,229,796
Contingency reserves	1,558,017	1,164,068	916,616	727,544	588,064
Fair value reserves	(413,780)	(213,719)	(174,797)	(311,509)	-
Retained earnings	2,978,204	(567,334)	(2,724,423)	(396,748)	1,535,398
Total owners equity	12,122,441	8,383,015	6,017,396	8,019,287	10,077,939
Non Controlling Interest	-	-	-	-	1,504,890
Total equity	12,122,441	8,383,015	6,017,396	8,019,287	11,582,829

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	31-Dec-24	**31-Dec-23**	**31-Dec-22**	**31-Dec-21**	**31-Dec-20**
	N'000	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**	**N'000**
Insurance service result/ Net premium income	620,155	709,052	(113,061)	12,852,839	14,902,754
Profit/(loss) before tax	2,287,329	2,495,255	(2,133,331)	(1,036,563)	1,526,275
Taxation credit/ (expenses)	1,652,158	(90,714)	(5,272)	109,094	(68,730)
Profit/(loss) after tax	3,939,487	2,404,541	(2,138,603)	(927,469)	1,457,545