SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Contents

Corporate Information
For the year ended 31 December 2022

Board of Directors:	Dr. Jimmy Ben Heymann	-	Chairman
	Mr. Stephen Oduro	-	Managing Director
	Mrs. Pamela Djamson-Tettey	-	Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Daniel Ofori	-	Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Christian Tetteh Sottie	-	Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Kwabena Gyima Osei-Bonsu	-	Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Nicholas Kwame Oteng	-	Non-Executive Director
	Dr. Aguriba Abugri	-	Non-Executive Director
	Mr. John Frimpong Osei	-	Non-Executive Director
	Mrs. Christina Sutherland	-	Non-Executive Director
	Dr. Kingsley Agyemang	-	Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary: Mrs. Lydia Hlomador

Registered office:
SIC Insurance Plc
GL-046-1458
No.15 Ring Road East

Actuary:
Stallion Consultants Limited
3rd Floor, Gulf House
Tetteh Quarshie Interchange
Airport West
P. O. Box KA 30681, KIA, Accra

Auditor:
Baker Tilly Andah + Andah
18 Nyanyo Lane
Asylum Down
Accra
Digital Address: GA-027-0487

Corporate Information – continued
For the year ended 31 December 2022

Registrars:	NTHC Limited 18 Gamel Abdul Nasser Avenue Ringway Estates (Opposite British High Commission) Osu - Accra P. O. Box KIA 9563 Airport - Accra
Bankers: - Local	ADB Bank Limited Absa Bank Ghana Limited Ecobank Ghana PLC GCB Bank PLC NIB Bank Limited Societe Generale Ghana PLC UMB Bank Limited Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited
Bankers: - Foreign	Ghana International Bank PLC

SIC Insurance PLC

Report of the Directors

For the year ended 31 December 2022

The Directors have the pleasure in presenting their annual report together with the audited consolidated and separate financial statements of the group for the year ended 31 December 2022.

1. Principal activities

The principal activities of the company and the subsidiary are:

SIC Insurance PLC

i. To undertake non-life insurance business.

SIC Financial Services Limited

ii. To undertake the provision of investment advisory, asset and fund management, financial consultancy and brokerage services.

2. Results for the year

	Group	
	2022	2021
	GH¢	GH¢
The balance brought forward on retained earnings account at 1 January was	**91,761,684**	46,664,410
To which must be added:		
Profit for the year after charging all expenses, depreciation and taxation of	**18,059,382**	60,334,730
	109,821,066	106,999,140
From which is made an appropriation to contingency reserve of	**(11,349,605)**	(11,712,665)
And an approved dividend of	**(8,999,670)**	(2,993,369)
	89,471,791	92,293,106
Non-controlling interest	**(415,035)**	(531,422)
Subsidiary adjustment	**(368,586)**	-
Leaving a balance to be carried forward on retained earnings account of	**88,688,170**	91,761,684

3. Nature of business

There was no change in the nature of the business of the group during the year.

4. Dividend

The Directors did not propose any dividend for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: GH¢0.0460 per share).

5. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis with the group expected to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the normal course of operations.

6. Interest of Directors

Below are the interest of the Directors as at the 31 December 2022:

Report of the Directors – continued
For the year ended 31 December 2022

Name	Qualifications	Other engagements	Position
1. Dr. Jimmy Ben Heymann	1. MBChB – Univ. Ghana Medical School 2. Diploma de Langue-Alliance Francais d'Accra.	i. Cenpower Generation Co. Ltd. ii. Cenpower Holdings iii. Play Soccer Ghana (FIFA Affiliate) iv. Aggrey Mem. Zion SHS v. AME Zion Church	i. Director ii. Director iii. Director iv. Chairman (Governing Board) v. Member (Executive Board)
2. Mr. Kwabena Osei-Bonsu	1. BA (Law & Sociology) – KNUST 2. Cert. of Marketing – Cornell University	i. Aker Deep Water Ghana	i. Board Member
3. Mrs. Pamela Djamson-Tettey	1. BA International Relations – USA (Cum Laude) 2. Post Graduate Diploma – Politics & Foreign Policy 3. MA International relations 4. Investor Relations Cert. NYSE 5. Accredited Member of the Institute of Public Relations (APR)	i. Millennium Development Authority (MIDA) ii. Ghana Airports Authority	i. Director, Communication & Outreach ii. Managing Director
4. Mr. Christian Tetteh Sottie	1. Chartered Accountant – Ghana 2. Post Graduate Certificate in Tax – Ghana	i. Internal Audit Agency ii. Letshego Savings and Loans Company	i. Board Member ii. Director
5. Mr. Nicholas Oteng	1. Bsc. Agricultural Economics – KNUST 2. Msc. Agricultural Economics 3. Certificate in financing of Agric-business- University of America, India and Brazil	i. Prime Strategy Ltd. Ghana	i. Director

Report of the Directors – continued
For the year ended 31 December 2022

Name	Qualifications	Other engagements	Position
6. Mr. Stephen Oduro	1. BBA (Computer Systems) – Baruch College (CUNY) New York, USA 2. MBA (Computer & Information Systems with Finance) Graduate School of Management, Rutgers – Newark New Jersey. USA	i. SIC Life Insurance LTD ii. SIC Fin. Services LTD iii. Accra City Hotel iv. Ghana Tourism Dev. Corp.	i. Director ii. Director iii. Director iv. Director
7. Mr. Daniel Ofori	1. Fellow, Chartered Institute of Admin. & Management – Ghana 2. Cert., Ghana Institute of Languages 3. Certification from Ghana Stock Exchange and Ghana Export Marketing.	i. White Chapel Holdings ii. Ghana Baptist Convention	i. Managing Director ii. Deacon
8. Dr. Aguriba Abugri	1. PharmD –KNUST 2. Bachelor of Pharmacy - KNUST 3. Cert. Health Admin. & Management, GIMPA	i. Procare Pharmacy Tamale ii. Tamale Technical University	i. Executive Director ii. Lecturer
9. Mr. John Frimpong Osei	1. M.Phil (Geography & Resource Dev.) UG 2. BA (Hons.) Geography & Resource Dev. with classical History & Civilization, UG	i. Parliamentarian ii. Parliamentary Select Committee on food, Agric. & Cocoa Affairs iii. Privileges Committee of Parliament (Standing Committee) iv. Local Organising Committee for the 13th African Games (Technical Committee)	i. MP ii. Chairman iii. Member iv. Member

Report of the Directors – continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Name	Qualifications	Other engagements	Position
10. Mrs. Christina Sutherland	1. Project Leadership Cert. – Cornell University 2. Bsc (Design) & PG Dip. (Architecture), KNUST	i. Sutherland & Sutherland – Architects, Accra.	i. Principal Partner
11. Dr. Kingsley Agyemang	1. PhD Public Health and Health Promotion, Brunel University, UK 2. MBA (Finance), Central University, UG 3. ACII, Chartered Insurance Institute (UK) 4. BSC. Admin, University of Ghana 5. Certificate in Business Finance & Financial Market, Ghana Stock Exchange 6. Certificate in Investment & Portfolio Management, Ghana Stock Exchange	i. People Praxis ii. Ghana Scholarship Secretariat iii. College of Health, Medical & Life Life Sciences- Brunel Univ London. iv. Green CO_2 Ghana (non-Governmental organization) v. Sunyani Technical University	i. Board Chairman ii. Registrar iii. Researcher in Public Health iv. Co-Founding Director v. Adjunct Lecturer

Report of the Directors
For the year ended 31 December 2022

7. Capacity building for Directors
In the year under review, a basic training in insurance was organised on the 5th of April 2022 towards the capacity building of the Directors.

8. Corporate social responsibility
An amount of GH¢ 870,244 was spent on fulfilling the corporate social responsibility of the company (2021: GH¢1,022,902)

Sponsorship activities for 2022 covered the following areas:
- Education
- Community development
- Health
- Sport

9. Major transactions
During the year under review, no major transactions were entered into by SIC Insurance PLC.

10. Auditors and audit fees
In accordance with section 139 (1) of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), the auditors, Messrs. Baker Tilly Andah +Andah were appointed as Auditors of the Company.

The audit fee payable to the Auditors is GH¢ 308,760 (2021: GH¢526,000).

11. Approval of the financial statements
The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 27-07 2023.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Board Chairman	**Managing Director**	**Non-Executive Director**
(Dr. Jimmy Ben Heymann)	**(Mr. Stephen Oduro)**	**(Mr. Christian Tetteh Sottie)**
Date: 27-07-23	**Date:** 27-07-2023	**Date:** 27-07-23

Financial Highlights
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Gross premium	**378,320,178**	276,354,246	**378,320,178**	276,354,246
Net premium earned	**171,622,635**	141,134,642	**171,622,635**	141,134,642
Claims incurred	**(54,996,636)**	(15,133,095)	**(54,996,636)**	(15,133,095)
Underwriting (loss)/profit	**(21,142,395)**	7,445,859	**(20,626,312)**	8,345,976
Profit before tax	**28,049,802**	75,685,426	**25,976,399**	72,897,882
Profit after tax	**18,059,382**	60,334,730	**16,675,938**	58,563,323
Shareholders' funds	**391,667,546**	362,967,039	**395,196,940**	367,522,801
Total assets	**808,206,199**	714,160,720	**764,719,216**	688,423,126
Number of shares issued and fully paid for	**195,645,000**	195,645,000	**195,645,000**	195,645,000
Earnings per share (GH¢)	**0.0923**	0.3084	**0.0852**	0.2993
Net assets per share (GH¢)	**2.0019**	1.8552	**2.0200**	1.8785
Current ratio	**1.2177**	1.3692	**1.2224**	1.3832
Return on shareholders' funds	**4.61%**	16.62%	**4.22%**	15.93%

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities
For the year ended 31 December 2022

The Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and Insurance Act, 2021 (Act 1061) require the Directors to prepare consolidated and separate financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group at the end of the financial year and of the consolidated profit or loss and other comprehensive income for that year.

The Directors believe that in preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, they used appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements, estimates, and that all international accounting standards, which they consider to be appropriate, were followed.

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the group keeps accounting records that disclose reasonable accuracy of the consolidated financial position of the group to enable the Directors ensure that the consolidated and separate financial statements comply with the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and Insurance Act, 2021 (Act 1061) and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Actuarial Opinion

We have done an actuarial valuation to determine the technical liabilities for SIC Insurance PLC as at 31 December 2022.

Basis of Opinion

In our opinion, for the purposes of determining the statutory technical liabilities for the financial statements of SIC Insurance PLC for the year ending December 31, 2022, the assumptions are in aggregate the Appointed Actuary's best estimates and the methods employed are relevant to the economic environment in Ghana. This report has been prepared, and our opinions have been given, in accordance with Internationally Accepted Actuarial Practice.
This actuarial opinion covers the period from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022.

Opinion

We hereby certify that, in our opinion, as at December 31, 2022;

- Stallion Consultants Limited was appointed by SIC Insurance PLC to perform an actuarial valuation as at December 31, 2022 for the purpose of determining the information required for the annual financial statements of SIC Insurance PLC for the year ending December 31, 2022;

- The Company intends to use the results contained in the report in preparing its annual financial statements and we are not aware of any reason why this would not be appropriate;

- The assumptions established for the actuarial valuation are the Appointed Actuary's best estimates. The valuation report includes all products in the company's portfolio, and we are not aware of any other significant matters or events that have occurred prior to the date of this report that would have a material effect on the figures shown herein;

- This actuarial opinion covers the actuarial investigation performed on SIC Insurance PLC;

- The effective date of our valuation of the Company is December 31, 2022; the next actuarial valuation should be performed with effective date not later than December 31, 2023.

Charles Osei – Akoto, ASA, MAAA

Executive Chairman and Actuary
For and on behalf of Stallion Consultants Limited

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Shareholders of SIC Insurance PLC

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of SIC Insurance PLC and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated and separate statement of financial position as at 31st December, 2022, and the consolidated and separate statement of comprehensive income, consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity and consolidated separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 29 to 94.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of SIC Insurance PLC as at December 31, 2022, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), the requirements of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Insurance Act, 2021 (Act 1061).

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Accounting for Associate

As explained in note 29 to the consolidated financial statements, SIC Insurance PLC owns 20% interest in SIC Life Company Limited (an associate). SIC Life Company Limited has 100% shareholding in SIC Life Savings and Loans Limited. SIC Insurance PLC accounts for its investment in SIC Life Company Limited, the associate, using the equity method.

SIC Insurance PLC in accounting for its share in SIC Life Company Limited, used the separate financial information of SIC Life Company Limited, excluding the financial information of its subsidiary, which is not in compliance with IAS 28.

In accordance with IAS 28 (27) when an associate has a subsidiary the net income and net assets taken into account in applying the equity method are those recognized in the associate's financial statements, including the associate's share of the net income and net assets of its subsidiary.
Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments were necessary in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

The financial statements of the associate used in preparing the consolidated financial statements of SIC Insurance PLC were unaudited.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' (IESBA) International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Ghana. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and other ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ghana.

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

Emphasis of Matter

The financial statements of the subsidiary, SIC Financial Services Limited, are materially misstated as the subsidiary's Assets Under Management of GHS 629,951,098 is impaired by 88%. This situation creates challenges for the Company in generating enough revenue from fund management, thus having a negative implication on the profitability and going concern of the Company.

There is uncertainty relating to the outcome of the lawsuits filed against the subsidiary, SIC Financial Services Limited and the clients' funds under management. The total effect of these cases as reflected in the contingent liabilities amounted to GHS 65,420,436. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Other Matters

The financial statements of the group and Company for the year ended 31st December 2021 were audited by Deloitte & Touche who expressed a qualified opinion on the financial statements in their report dated 26th August 2022.

Key Audit Matters

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

The key audit matters noted below relates to the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Impairment Assessment on Government of Ghana Debt Securities

Impairment loss amounting to GHS 43,054,141 was recognised during the year 31st December 2022. This is as a result of the Ghana Domestic Debt Exchange Programme (GDDEP) implemented by the Government of Ghana.

The government securities have become credit impaired due to adverse macroeconomic conditions and unsustainable debts levels of the country. These conditions prompted the roll out of the Domestic Debt Exchange Programme (GDDEP) by the Government of Ghana to achieve debt sustainability.

The impairment testing of government securities is considered a key audit matter due to the complexities involved in determining the estimated future cashflows arising from these instruments.

- The future cashflows of the eligible bonds to be listed under the GDDEP is based on the estimated fair values of the new bonds issued on the 21st February 2023. The fair value is based on the cashflows as outlined in the exchange memorandum discounted using the estimated yield to maturity at the issue date.

- The future cashflows of government securities not included in the GDDEP is based on the assumption of estimated cash short falls to be experienced.

  Due to the significance of the investment in government securities to the financial position of the Group and significant measurement uncertainty involved in the impairment of qualifying investment, this was considered a key audit matter.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Based on our risk assessment, we have examined the impairment of government securities based on the description of the key audit matter.

Our procedures include:

- Obtained an understanding and testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key controls over the impairment of government securities.
- Assessing the appropriateness of staging for eligible investment to be exchanged under the GDDEP.
- Obtained and challenged key management and Directors' assumptions and inputs (i.e., cashflows, discount rates, and methodology) to assess accuracy and completeness as well as the reasonableness of the assumptions and inputs;
- Performed a detailed review and assessment of the expected credit loss calculations by the Group;
- Assessing the adequacy and appropriateness of disclosures for compliance with the accounting standards

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Directors, Financial Highlights, the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities and the Actuarial Opinion, which we obtained prior to the date of this report, and the Annual Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. The other information does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs),the requirements of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Insurance Act, 2021(Act 1061) and for such internal controls as Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group and 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 Group and/or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate 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 entity's internal control.

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

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

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

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

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

We also provide Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with Directors we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current year 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

The Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) requires that in carrying out our audit work we consider and report on the following matters.

We confirm that:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit;
- in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from the examination of those books;
- the Company's financial statements are in agreement with the books of account;
- We are independent of the Group, pursuant to Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992)

In accordance with section 78(1) (a) of the Insurance Act, 2021 (Act 1061), the Company has kept accounting records that are sufficient to explain its transactions and financial position with respect to its insurance businesses and any other business that it carries on. The Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Insurance Act, 2021 (Act 1061).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in the independent auditor's report is **Bernard W. Q. Adade (ICAG/P/1247)**

Baker Tilly Andah + Andah .... 28/07/ **2023**

Baker Tilly Andah + Andah (ICAG/F/2023/122)
Chartered Accountants
18 Nyanyo Lane, Asylum Down
Accra.

SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2022

		Group		Company	
Assets	**Notes**	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Non-current assets		**GH¢**	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Property, plant and equipment	**22**	**134,983,146**	143,260,181	**134,250,109**	142,543,422
Intangible assets	**23**	**221,576**	269,325	**39,210**	112,768
Investment properties	**24**	**78,510,360**	33,406,369	**78,510,360**	33,406,369
Right of use assets	**25**	**3,451,576**	3,795,735	**2,868,862**	2,921,665
Long term investments	**27**	**126,113,555**	100,631,956	**126,073,337**	100,292,011
Investment in subsidiary	**28**	**-**	-	**12,878,526**	12,878,526
Investment in associate	**29**	**39,596,747**	34,996,532	**39,596,747**	34,996,532
		382,876,960	316,360,098	**394,217,151**	327,151,293
Current assets					
Short term investments	**30**	**149,754,675**	126,137,737	**159,492,169**	105,921,609
Receivables	**31**	**89,080,894**	151,143,800	**42,122,777**	137,245,318
Inventories	**32**	**1,741,231**	1,842,551	**1,741,231**	1,842,551
Unearned reinsurance premium	**5b**	**71,217,108**	59,807,144	**71,217,108**	59,807,144
Cash and bank balances	**33a**	**113,535,331**	58,869,390	**95,928,780**	56,455,211
Total current assets		**425,329,239**	397,800,622	**370,502,065**	361,271,833
Total assets		**808,206,199**	714,160,720	**764,719,216**	688,423,126
Equity and liabilities					
Equity					
Stated capital	**34**	**25,000,000**	25,000,000	**25,000,000**	25,000,000
Revaluation reserve	**35a**	**125,895,388**	122,212,765	**125,895,388**	122,212,765
Retained earnings	**35b**	**88,688,170**	91,761,684	**103,013,270**	106,686,607
Contingency reserve	**36**	**60,400,056**	49,050,451	**60,400,056**	49,050,451
Available-for-sale reserves	**37**	**80,473,263**	63,122,514	**84,792,602**	67,453,363
Other reserves	**41b**	**(3,904,376)**	(2,880,385)	**(3,904,376)**	(2,880,385)
Non-controlling interest	**38**	**15,115,045**	14,700,010	**-**	-
Shareholders' funds		**391,667,546**	362,967,039	**395,196,940**	367,522,801
Non-current liabilities					
Employee benefits obligation	**41a**	**17,932,929**	15,524,097	**17,932,929**	15,524,097
Lease liability	**26**	**2,369,491**	2,721,901	**1,374,032**	1,695,602
Deferred tax	**21d**	**46,941,697**	42,413,006	**47,118,363**	42,495,710
		67,244,117	60,659,004	**66,425,324**	59,715,409

Consolidated and separate statement of financial position - continued

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	Group 2022 GH¢	Group 2021 GH¢	Company 2022 GH¢	Company 2021 GH¢
Current liabilities					
Bank overdraft	**33b**	**-**	2,324,816	**-**	2,324,816
Unearned premium	**5b**	**144,467,282**	121,722,605	**144,467,282**	121,722,605
Outstanding claims	**8a**	**45,842,206**	35,585,867	**45,842,206**	35,585,867
Trade & other payables	**39**	**139,721,659**	77,297,271	**96,938,687**	51,033,754
Lease liability	**26**	**2,090,416**	1,224,513	**2,090,416**	1,224,513
Borrowings	**40**	**10,470,433**	14,801,930	**10,470,433**	14,801,930
Current tax liability	**21a**	**5,147,584**	33,669,339	**2,993,836**	31,153,589
National stabilisation levy	**21b**	**1,554,956**	3,908,336	**294,092**	3,337,842
Total current liabilities		**349,294,536**	290,534,677	**303,096,952**	261,184,916
Total liabilities		**416,538,653**	351,193,681	**369,522,276**	320,900,325
Total equity and liabilities		**808,206,199**	714,160,720	**764,719,216**	688,423,126

Board Chairman
(Dr. Jimmy Ben Heymann)

Date: 27-07-23

Managing Director
(Mr. Stephen Oduro)

Date: 27-07-23

Non-Executive Director
(Mr. Christian Tetteh Sottie)

Date: 27-07-23

The accompanying notes on pages 28 to 94 form an integral part of these financial statements

SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ending 31 December 2022

	Notes	Group 2022 GH¢	Group 2021 GH¢	Company 2022 GH¢	Company 2021 GH¢
Gross written premium	6	**378,320,178**	276,354,246	**378,320,178**	276,354,246
Less: reinsurances ceded	7	**(195,362,830)**	(118,805,146)	**(195,362,830)**	(118,805,146)
Net written premium		**182,957,348**	157,549,100	**182,957,348**	157,549,100
Movement in unearned Premium	5b	**(11,334,713)**	(16,414,458)	**(11,334,713)**	(16,414,458)
Net premium earned		**171,622,635**	141,134,642	**171,622,635**	141,134,642
Claims incurred	8a	**(54,996,636)**	(15,133,095)	**(54,996,636)**	(15,133,095)
Brokerage and advisory fees	9	**12,663,928**	9,908,725	**-**	-
Net commissions	10	**(6,742,008)**	(8,882,275)	**(6,685,273)**	(8,882,275)
Management expenses	11	**(143,690,314)**	(119,582,138)	**(130,567,038)**	(108,773,296)
Underwriting (loss)/profit		**(21,142,395)**	7,445,859	**(20,626,312)**	8,345,976
Investment income	12	**42,648,322**	13,951,645	**40,625,188**	11,172,941
Share of associate profit	29	**4,600,215**	7,468,838	**4,600,215**	7,468,838
Other income	13	**57,141,226**	49,581,055	**56,112,705**	48,395,914
Finance costs	14	**(3,179,415)**	(2,549,386)	**(3,112,736)**	(2,485,787)
Impairment loss	15	**(52,018,151)**	(212,585)	**(51,622,661)**	-
Profit before tax		**28,049,802**	75,685,426	**25,976,399**	72,897,882
Taxation	21(c)	**(8,587,930)**	(11,580,362)	**(8,001,641)**	(10,689,665)
National stabilisation levy	21(b)	**(1,402,490)**	(3,770,334)	**(1,298,820)**	(3,644,894)
Profit after tax		**18,059,382**	60,334,730	**16,675,938**	58,563,323
Other comprehensive Income					
Net change in fair value of available for sale financial assets	37	**25,781,326**	(14,725,263)	**25,781,326**	(14,834,632)
Deferred tax	21(di)	**(4,683,781)**	(13,147,876)	**(4,683,781)**	(13,147,876)
Revaluation surplus	35a	**-**	58,921,961	**-**	58,921,961
Actuarial (loss)/gain on employee benefits	41b	**(1,099,674)**	(3,187,761)	**(1,099,674)**	(3,187,761)
Total comprehensive income		**38,057,253**	88,195,791	**36,673,809**	86,315,015
Basic and diluted earnings per share	16	**0.0923**	0.3084	**0.0852**	0.2993

Consolidated and separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income - continued

For the year ending 31 December 2022

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Profit attributable to:				
Equity holders of the parent	**17,644,347**	59,803,308	**16,675,938**	58,563,323
Non-controlling interest	**415,035**	531,422	**-**	-
	18,059,382	60,334,730	**16,675,938**	58,563,323
Total comprehensive income attributable to				
Equity holders of the parent	**37,642,218**	87,631,559	**36,673,809**	86,315,015
Non-controlling interest	**415,035**	564,232	**-**	-
	38,057,253	88,195,791	**36,673,809**	86,315,015

The accompanying notes on pages 28 to 94 form an integral part of these financial statements

Consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Group

31 December 2022	**Stated capital GH¢**	**Retained earnings GH¢**	**Contingency reserves GH¢**	**Revaluation reserve GH¢**	**Available-for-sale reserve GH¢**	**Other reserves GH¢**	**Non-controlling interest GH¢**	**Total GH¢**
Bal at 1 January 2022	25,000,000	91,761,684	49,050,451	122,212,765	63,122,514	(2,880,385)	14,700,010	362,967,039
Profit for the year	-	18,059,382	-	-	-	-	-	18,059,382
Approved dividend	-	(8,999,670)	-	-	-	-	-	(8,999,670)
	25,000,000	**100,821,396**	**49,050,451**	**122,212,765**	**63,122,514**	**(2,880,385)**	**14,700,010**	**372,026,751**
Other comprehensive income								
Net gain on available-for-sale investment	-	-	-	-	25,781,326	-	-	25,781,326
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Deferred tax charged to OCI	-	-	-	3,682,623	(8,442,087)	75,683		(4,683,781)
Actuarial movement in employee benefit	-	-	-	-	-	(1,099,674)	-	(1,099,674)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	3,682,623	17,339,239	(1,023,991)	-	19,997,871
Transfer (from)/to reserve	-	(11,349,605)	11,349,605				-	-
Non-controlling interest	-	(415,035)	-	-	-	-	415,035	-
Subsidiary adjustment	-	(368,586)	-	-	11,510	-	-	(357,076)
Bal at 31 December 2022	**25,000,000**	**88,688,170**	**60,400,056**	**125,895,388**	**80,473,263**	**(3,904,376)**	**15,115,045**	**391,667,546**

Consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Group

31 December 2021	**Stated capital GH¢**	**Retained earnings GH¢**	**Contingency reserves GH¢**	**Revaluation reserve GH¢**	**Available-for-sale reserve GH¢**	**Other reserves GH¢**	**Non-controlling interest GH¢**	**Total GH¢**
Bal at 1 January 2021	25,000,000	46,664,410	37,337,786	78,021,294	77,094,913	(489,564)	14,135,778	277,764,617
Profit for the year	-	60,334,730	-	-	-	-	-	60,334,730
Approved dividend	-	(2,993,369)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,993,369)
	25,000,000	104,005,771	37,337,786	78,021,294	77,094,913	(489,564)	14,135,778	335,105,978
Other comprehensive income								
Net gain on available-for-sale investment	-	-	-	-	(14,725,263)	-	-	(14,725,263)
Revaluation gain				58,921,961	-	-	-	58,921,961
Deferred tax charged to OCI	-	-	-	(14,730,490)	785,674	796,940	-	(13,147,876)
Actuarial movement in employee benefit	-	-	-	-	-	(3,187,761)	-	(3,187,761)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	44,191,471	(13,939,589)	(2,390,821)	-	27,861,061
Transfer (from)/to reserve	-	(11,712,665)	11,712,665	-				-
Non-controlling interest	-	(531,422)	-	-	(32,810)	-	564,232	-
Bal at 31 December 2021	**25,000,000**	**91,761,684**	**49,050,451**	**122,212,765**	**63,122,514**	**(2,880,385)**	**14,700,010**	**362,967,039**

Consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Company

31 December 2022	**Stated capital GH¢**	**Retained earnings GH¢**	**Contingency reserve GH¢**	**Revaluation reserve GH¢**	**Available-for-sale reserve GH¢**	**Other reserve GH¢**	**Total GH¢**
Bal at 1 January 2022	25,000,000	106,686,607	49,050,451	122,212,765	67,453,363	(2,880,385)	367,522,801
Profit for the year	-	16,675,938	-	-	-	-	16,675,938
Approved dividend	-	(8,999,670)	-	-	-	-	(8,999,670)
	25,000,000	**114,362,875**	**49,050,451**	**122,212,765**	**67,453,363**	**(2,880,385)**	**375,199,069**
Other comprehensive income							
Net gain on available-for-sale investment	-	-	-	-	25,781,326	-	25,781,326
Revaluation surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax charged to OCI	-	-	-	3,682,623	(8,442,087)	75,683	(4,683,781)
Actuarial movement in employee benefit	-	-	-	-	-	(1,099,674)	(1,099,674)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,682,623**	**17,339,239**	**(1,023,991)**	**19,997,871**
Transfer (from)/to reserve	-	(11,349,605)	11,349,605	-	-	-	-
Bal at 31 December 2022	**25,000,000**	**103,013,270**	**60,400,056**	**125,895,388**	**84,792,602**	**(3,904,376)**	**395,196,940**

Consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Company

31 December 2021	**Stated capital GH¢**	**Retained earnings GH¢**	**Contingency reserve GH¢**	**Revaluation reserve GH¢**	**Available-for-sale reserve GH¢**	**Other reserve GH¢**	**Total GH¢**
Bal at 1 January 2021	25,000,000	62,829,318	37,337,786	78,021,294	81,502,321	(489,564)	284,201,155
Profit for the year	-	58,563,323	-	-	-	-	58,563,323
Approved dividend	-	(2,993,369)	-	-	-	-	(2,993,369)
	25,000,000	118,399,272	37,337,786	78,021,294	81,502,321	(489,564)	339,771,109
Other comprehensive income							
Net gain on available-for-sale investment	-	-	-	-	(14,834,632)	-	(14,834,632)
Revaluation surplus	-	-	-	58,921,961	-	-	58,921,961
Deferred tax charged to OCI	-	-		(14,730,490)	785,674	796,940	(13,147,876)
Actuarial movement in employee benefit	-	-	-	-	-	(3,187,761)	(3,187,761)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	44,191,471	(14,048,958)	(2,390,821)	27,751,692
Transfer (from)/to reserve	-	(11,712,665)	11,712,665	-	-	-	-
Bal at 31 December 2021	**25,000,000**	**106,686,607**	**49,050,451**	**122,212,765**	**67,453,363**	**(2,880,385)**	**367,522,801**

The accompanying notes on pages 28 to 94 form an integral part of these financial statements

SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Operating activities				
Profit before tax	**28,049,802**	75,685,426	**25,976,399**	72,897,882
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:				
Depreciation	**12,371,024**	8,042,696	**12,142,331**	7,832,142
Amortisation of intangible assets	**202,340**	407,327	**73,558**	77,548
Right of use asset amortisation	**2,155,948**	1,450,213	**1,864,593**	1,158,856
(Gain)/loss on disposal of investment property	-	(11,577,300)	-	(11,577,300)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant & equipment	**(9,567)**	829,040	**(9,567)**	829,040
Share of associate profit	**(4,600,215)**	(7,468,838)	**(4,600,215)**	(7,468,838)
Revaluation gain on investment property	**(44,174,674)**	(17,411,053)	**(44,174,674)**	(17,411,053)
Interest received	**(42,100,712)**	(12,754,769)	**(40,077,579)**	(9,983,603)
Dividend received	**(547,609)**	(1,196,875)	**(547,609)**	(1,189,337)
Dividend approved but not paid	**(8,999,670)**	(2,993,369)	**(8,999,670)**	(2,993,369)
Adjustment in PPE, intangible assets	-	2,543	-	2,570
Subsidiary adjustments	**(341,170)**	-	-	-
Net gain on available-for-sale investment	**25,781,326**	-	**25,781,326**	-
Actuarial loss on employee benefit	**(1,099,674)**	(3,187,761)	**(1,099,674)**	(3,187,761)
Working capital adjustments:				
Change in provision for unearned premium	**22,744,677**	27,323,742	**22,744,677**	27,323,742
Change in receivables	**62,062,906**	(99,617,370)	**95,122,541**	(95,156,257)
Change in inventories	**101,320**	(281,596)	**101,320**	(281,596)
Change in trade & other payables	**62,424,388**	752,665	**45,904,933**	(2,477,821)
Change in provision for claims	**10,256,339**	(4,055,325)	**10,256,339**	(4,055,325)
Change in employee benefits	**2,408,832**	3,628,575	**2,408,832**	3,628,575
Change in unearned reinsurance premium	**(11,409,964)**	(10,909,284)	**(11,409,964)**	(10,909,284)
Tax paid	**(36,693,981)**	(4,626,063)	**(36,222,522)**	(4,313,438)
National stabilisation levy paid	**(4,342,570)**	(1,385,307)	**(4,342,570)**	(1,385,307)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities	**74,239,096**	(59,342,683)	**90,892,805**	(58,639,934)

Consolidated and separate statement of cash flows - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Investing activities				
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**(4,093,989)**	(6,088,260)	**(3,849,019)**	(5,506,334)
Acquisition of intangible assets	**(154,591)**	(91,350)	**-**	(65,350)
Addition to right of use assets	**(1,811,789)**	(1,125,421)	**(1,811,789)**	(1,125,421)
Proceeds from disposal of investment property	**-**	11,577,300	**-**	11,577,300
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	**9,567**	-	**9,567**	-
Purchase of long-term investments	**(25,481,600)**	(12,260)	**(25,781,326)**	-
Disposal of investment properties	**-**	83,868,000	**-**	83,868,000
Additions to investment property	**(929,317)**	(472,949)	**(929,317)**	(472,949)
Dividend received	**547,609**	1,196,875	**547,609**	1,189,337
Interest received	**42,100,713**	12,754,769	**40,077,579**	9,983,603
Net cash generated from investing activities	**10,186,603**	101,606,704	**8,263,304**	99,448,186
Financing activities				
(Decrease)/Increase in borrowings	**(4,331,497)**	14,801,930	**(4,331,497)**	14,801,930
Increase in lease liability	**513,493**	(577,915)	**544,333**	(79,720)
Net cash (used in)/ generated from financing activities	**(3,818,004)**	14,224,015	**(3,787,164)**	14,722,210
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents	**80,607,695**	56,488,036	**95,368,945**	55,530,462
Cash at 1 January	**182,682,311**	126,194,275	**160,052,004**	104,521,542
Cash at 31 December	**263,290,006**	182,682,311	**255,420,949**	160,052,004
Analysis of changes in cash and cash equivalents				
Cash and bank	**113,535,331**	58,869,390	**95,928,780**	56,455,211
Bank overdraft	**-**	(2,324,816)	**-**	(2,324,816)
Short term investments	**149,754,675**	126,137,737	**159,492,169**	105,921,609
	263,290,006	182,682,311	**255,420,949**	160,052,004

The accompanying notes on pages 28 to 94 form an integral part of these financial statements

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

1. Reporting entity
SIC Insurance PLC underwrites non-life insurance risks. The group also issues a diversified portfolio of investment services to provide its customers with asset management solutions for their savings and retirement needs as well as undertaking brokerage services. The group is a limited liability group incorporated and domiciled in Ghana, with its registered office at Nyemitei House 28/29, Ring Road East Osu - Accra. SIC Insurance PLC has a primary listing on the Ghana Stock Exchange.

2. Basis of preparation
a) Statement of compliance
The financial statements are prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Interpretations of those Standards, as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board and applicable legislation.

The following accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to published accounting standards that impact on the operations of the group were adopted:

IFRS 4 Insurance contracts;
IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
IFRS 15 Revenue
IFRS 16 Leases
IAS 1(*Revised*), Presentation of financial statements (added disclosures about an entity's capital and other disclosures);
IFRS 8 Operating Segments;
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment;
IAS 19 (*Amendment*), Employee benefits;
IAS 21 (*Amendment*), The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates;
IAS 24 (*Amendment*), Related party disclosures;
IAS 32 (*Amendment*), Financial instruments: disclosure and presentation;
IAS 36 Impairment of assets;
IAS 37 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets;
IAS 38 Intangible assets;
IAS 39 (*Amendment*), Financial instruments: recognition and measurement; and
IAS 40 Investment properties.

b) Basis of measurement
The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for available-for-sale financial assets, which are measured at fair value. Financial assets are held at fair value through profit or loss, investment property is measured at fair value, retirement benefit obligations and other long term employee benefits are measured at net present value, financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at fair value.

c) Use of estimates and judgements
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of 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 accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and the future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements by the group:

(a) Consolidation

i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are de-consolidated from the date on which control ceases.

The group uses the purchase method of accounting to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on intra-group transactions are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Subsidiaries' accounting policies have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

ii) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the group 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 by the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost.

The group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves.

The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Associates' accounting policies have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(b)Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and return that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

(c) Foreign currency translation

i) Functional and presentation currency

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

ii) Transactions and balances

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

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities classified as available-for-sale financial assets, are included in the fair value reserve in equity.

iii) Exchange differences

The results and financial position of the group's functional currency which is not different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(i) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position; and

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

(d)Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings comprise mainly outlets and offices occupied by the group. Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent appraisers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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 group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

(d)Property, plant and equipment – continued
Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to the revaluation surplus in shareholders' funds. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against revaluation surplus directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Other machinery & equipment	**20%**	**Per annum**
Capital work in progress	**Nil**	"
Freehold buildings	**1%**	"
Computers	**25%**	"

Leasehold land & buildings are amortised over the life of the lease

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted if appropriate.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in the revaluation surplus are transferred to retained earnings.

e) Investment properties
Property held for rental purposes and capital appreciation is classified as investment property. Such property is not owner occupied.

Investment property comprises freehold land and buildings. It is carried at fair value. Fair value is based on active market prices, adjusted, if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset.

If this information is not available, the group uses alternative valuation methods such as discounted cash flow projections or recent prices on less active markets. Investment property that is being redeveloped for continuing use as investment property, or for which the market has become less active, continues to be measured at fair value.

Changes in fair values are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income.

Property located on land that is held under operating lease is classified as investment property as long as it is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by the group. The initial cost of the property is the lower of the fair value of the property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The property is carried at fair value after initial recognition.

If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment, and its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting purposes.

If an item of property, plant and equipment becomes an investment property because its use has changed, any difference arising between the carrying amount and the fair value of this item at the date of transfer is recognised in equity as a revaluation of property, plant and equipment.

e) Investment properties – continued

However, if a fair value gain reverses a previous impairment loss, the gain is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Upon the disposal of such investment property, any surplus previously recorded in equity is transferred to retained earnings; the transfer is not made through the statement of comprehensive income.

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Group may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met (see (iii) below); and
- the Group may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch (see (iv) below).

(i) Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost and at FVTOCI. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Group recognises interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.
Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "finance income – interest income" line item.

(ii) Debt instruments classified as at FVTOCI

The corporate bonds held by the Group are classified as at FVTOCI. The corporate bonds are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, changes in the carrying amount of these corporate bonds as a result of foreign exchange gains and losses, impairment gains or losses, and interest income calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. The amounts that are recognised in profit or loss are the same as the amounts that would have been recognised in profit or loss if these corporate bonds had been measured at amortised cost.

All other changes in the carrying amount of these corporate bonds are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserve.

When these corporate bonds are derecognised, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

(iii) Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss is not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, it is transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends are included in the 'finance income' line item in profit or loss.

The Group has designated all investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading as at FVTOCI on initial application of IFRS 9.

(iv) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI (see (i) to (iii) above) are measured at FVTPL.

Specifically:

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVTOCI on initial recognition (see (iii) above).
- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria (see (i) and (ii) above) are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (so called 'accounting mismatch') that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Group has not designated any debt instruments as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other gains and losses'.

(g) Impairment of assets

i)Financial assets carried at amortised cost

The group assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets is impaired includes observable data that comes to management's attention about the following event

(i) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
(ii) a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in payments;
(iii)it becoming probable that the issuer or debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
(iv)the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
(v) observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flow from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group, including:
- Adverse changes in the payment status of issuers or debtors in the group; or
- National or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments carried at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. If a held-to-maturity investment or a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under contract. As a practical expedient approach, the group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

ii)Financial assets carried at fair value

The group assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, including in the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost.

If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and current fair value, less any impairment loss on the financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on equity instruments are not subsequently reversed. The impairment loss is reversed through the statement of comprehensive income, if in a subsequent period the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss.

iii)Impairment of other non-financial assets
Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are companied at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

(h)Offsetting financial instruments
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(i)Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

(j)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. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments as consideration for the acquisition of a business are included in the cost of acquisition.

(k) Insurance and investment contracts – classification
The group issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both. Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk. Such contracts may also transfer financial risk. As a general guideline, the group defines as significant insurance risk the possibility of having to pay benefits on the occurrence of an insured event that are at least 10% more than the benefits payable if the insured event did not occur.

Investment contracts are those contracts that transfer financial risk with no significant insurance risk.

(l) Insurance contracts
i)Recognition and measurement
Insurance contracts are classified into categories, depending on the duration of risk and whether or not the terms and conditions are fixed.

ii)Non-life insurance contracts
These contracts are casualty, property and personal accident insurance contracts. The contracts have been specifically classified under motor, fire, accident, marine and aviation for reporting purposes.

Casualty insurance contracts protect the group's customers against the risk of causing harm to third parties as a result of their legitimate activities. Damages covered include both contractual and non-contractual events. The typical protection offered is designed for employers who become legally liable to pay compensation to injured employees (employers' liability) and for individual and business customers who become liable to pay compensation to a third party for bodily harm or property damage (public liability).

ii) Non-life insurance contracts – continued

Property insurance contracts mainly compensate the group's customers for damage suffered to their properties or for the value of property lost. Customers who undertake commercial activities on their premises could also receive compensation for the loss of earnings caused by the inability to use the insured properties in their business activities (business interruption cover).

Personal accident insurance contracts mainly compensate the policy holder for bodily injuries suffered. It can be extended to family members and employees of the insured.

For all these contracts, premiums are recognised as revenue (earned premiums) proportionally over the period of coverage. The portion of premium received on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at the statement of financial position date is reported as the unearned premium liability. Premiums are shown before deduction of commission.

Claims and loss adjustment expenses are charged to income as incurred based on the estimated liability for compensation owed to contract holders or third party properties damaged by the contract holders. They include direct and indirect claims settlement costs arising from events that have occurred up to the statement of financial position date event if they have not yet been reported to the group. The group does not discount its liabilities for unpaid claims other than for disability claims.

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

iii)Liability adequacy test

At each statement of financial position date, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the contract liabilities. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows and claims handling and administration expenses, as well as investment income from the assets backing such liabilities, are used. Any deficiency is immediately charged to profit or loss and by subsequently establishing a provision for losses arising from liability adequacy tests (the unexpired risk provision).

In determining the adequacy on unearned premium, the liability adequacy test on unexpired risk premium was determined by computing the premium unearned on each policy as at 31 December 2020. Liability adequacy test in respect of claims is determined by taking the settled amount for each claim, agreed with the claimant. The sum insured is considered the best test for non-settled claims.

iv)Reinsurance contracts held

Contracts entered into by the group with reinsurers under which the group is compensated for losses on one or more contracts issued by the group and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts which are classified as reinsurance contracts held. Contracts that do not meet these classification requirements are classified as financial assets. Insurance contracts entered into by the group under which the contract holder is another insurer (inwards reinsurance) are included with insurance contracts.

The benefits to which the group is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recognised as reinsurance assets. These assets consist of short-term balances due from reinsurers (classified within loans and 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 contracts.

iv)Reinsurance contracts held – continued
Amounts recoverable from or due to reinsurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised as an expense when due.

In certain cases, a reinsurance contract is entered into retrospectively to reinsure a notified claim under the group's property or casualty insurance contracts. Where the premium due to the reinsurer differs from the liability established by the group for the related claim, the difference is amortised over the estimated remaining settlement period.

v)Receivables and payables related to insurance contracts:
Receivables and payables are recognised when due. These include amounts due to and from agents, brokers and insurance contract holders. If there is objective evidence that the insurance receivable is impaired, the group reduces the carrying amount of the insurance receivable accordingly and recognises that impairment loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

vi)Salvage and subrogation reimbursements
Some insurance contracts permit the group to sell (usually damaged) property acquired in settling a claim (i.e., salvage). The group may also have the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs (i.e., subrogation).

Estimates of salvage recoveries are included as an allowance in the measurement of the insurance liability for claims, and salvage property is recognised in other assets when the liability is settled. The allowance is the amount that can reasonably be recovered from the disposal of the property.

Subrogation reimbursements are also considered as an allowance in the measurement of the insurance liability for claims and are recognised in other assets when the liability is settled. The allowance is the assessment of the amount that can be recovered from the action against the liable third party.

(m)Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, if the deferred tax arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, it is not accounted for. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the group controls the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

(n)Employee benefits

i)Pension obligations

The group operate various pension schemes. The schemes are generally funded through payments to trustee-administered funds, determined by periodic actuarial calculations. The group has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the group pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

ii)Other post-employment obligations

The group provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to their retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The cost is expensed in the statement of comprehensive income when incurred.

iii)Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either: terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the statement of financial position date are discounted to present value.

(o)Provisions

i)Restructuring costs and legal claims

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognised when: the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Restructuring provisions comprise lease termination penalties and employee termination payments. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole.

A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

(p)Revenue recognition
Revenue comprises the fair value for services, net of value-added tax, after eliminating revenue within the group. Revenue is recognised as follows:

i)Premiums
Written premiums for non-life insurance business comprise the premiums on contracts incepting in the financial year. Written premiums are stated gross of commissions payable to intermediaries. Unearned premiums are those proportions of the premium which relate to periods of risk after the statement of financial position date. Unearned premiums are calculated on the basis of the number of days beyond the statement of financial position date.

ii)Investment income
Investment income consists primarily of dividends, interest receivable and realised gains and losses.

iii)Fee, commission and other income
Fee, commission and other income consists primarily of reinsurance and profit commissions, asset management fees, policy-holder administration fees and other contract fees.

iv)Interest income
Interest income for financial assets that are not classified as fair value through profit or loss is recognised using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

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

vi)Rental income
Rental income is recognised on an accrual basis.

(q)Leases
The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:
Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable.

Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date.

(q) Leases – continued

The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees.

The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and

Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company re-measures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is re-measured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).

A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is re-measured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The Company did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.
The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(q) Leases – continued

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, Plant and Equipment' policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "Other expenses" in profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has not used this practical expedient. For a contract that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

IFRS 16 does not change substantially how a lessor accounts for leases. Under IFRS 16, a lessor continues to classify leases as either finance leases or operating leases and account for those two types of leases differently.

However, IFRS 16 has changed and expanded the disclosures required, in particular with regard to how a lessor manages the risks arising from its residual interest in leased assets.

Under IFRS 16, an intermediate lessor accounts for the head lease and the sub-lease as two separate contracts.

The intermediate lessor is required to classify the sub-lease as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease (and not by reference to the underlying asset as was the case under IAS 17

Because of this change, the Company has reclassified certain of its sub-lease agreements as finance leases. As required by IFRS 9, an allowance for expected credit losses has been recognised on the finance lease receivables.

For tax purposes the Company receives tax deductions in respect of the right-of-use assets and the lease liabilities in a manner consistent with the accounting treatment.

The application of IFRS 16 has an impact on the consolidated statement of cash flows of the Company. Under IFRS 16, lessees must present:

- Short-term lease payments, payments for leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability as part of operating activities;
- Cash paid for the interest portion of a lease liability as either operating activities or financing activities, as permitted by IAS 7 (the Company has opted to include interest paid as part of financing activities); and
- Cash payments for the principal portion for a lease liability, as part of financing activities.

Under IAS 17, all lease payments on operating leases were presented as part of cash flows from operating activities

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(r) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the group's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by shareholders.

(s) Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies

The group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next 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.

i) *The ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts*

The estimation of the ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts is the group's most critical accounting estimate. There are several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in the estimate of the liability that the group will ultimately pay for such claims.

ii) *Impairment of available-for-sale equity financial assets*

The group determines that available-for-sale equity financial assets are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. This determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgment. In making this judgment, the group evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in share price, the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow. Impairment may be appropriate when there is evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and financing and operational cash flows.

(t) Management of insurance and financial risk

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

i) *Insurance risk*

The risk under any one 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 group 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 estimate established using statistical techniques.

ii) *Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments*

Claims on casualty contracts are payable when the insured event occurs. The group is liable for all insured events that occur during the term of the contract, even if the loss is discovered after the end of the contract term. As a result, liability claims are settled over a long period of time and larger variables 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 they adopt. The compensation paid on these contracts is the monetary awards granted for bodily injury suffered by employees (for employer's liability covers) or members of the public (for public liability covers).

ii) *Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments – continued*
Such awards are lump-sum payments that are calculated as the present value of the lost earnings and rehabilitation expenses that the injured party will incur as a result of the accident.

The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of the expected subrogation value and other recoveries. The group takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claim exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established.

The liability for these contracts comprises a provision for IBNR, a provision for reported claims not yet paid and a provision for unexpired risks at the statement of financial position date. The amount of casualty claims is particularly sensitive to the level of court awards and to the development of legal precedent on matters of contract and tort. Casualty contracts are also subject to the emergence of new types of latent claims, but no allowance is included for this at the statement of financial position date.

In calculating the estimated cost of unpaid claims (both reported and not), the group estimation techniques are a combination of loss-ratio-based estimates (where the loss ratio is defined as the ratio between the ultimate cost of insurance claims and insurance premiums earned in a particular financial year in relation to such claims) and an estimate based upon actual claims experience using predetermined formulae where greater weight is given to actual claims experience as time passes.

The estimation of IBNR is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimation of the cost of settling claims already notified to the group, where information about the claim event is available. IBNR claims may not be apparent to the insured until many years after the event that gave rise to the claims has happened. For casualty contracts, the IBNR proportion of the total liability is high and will typically display greater variations between initial estimates and final outcomes because of the greater degree of difficulty of estimating these liabilities.

In estimating the liability for the cost of reported claims not yet paid the group considers any information available from loss adjusters and information on the cost of settling claims with similar characteristics in previous periods. Large claims are assessed on a case-by-case basis or projected separately in order to allow for the possible distortive effect of their development and incidence on the rest of the portfolio.

Where possible, the group adopts multiple techniques to estimate the required level of provisions. This provides a greater understanding of the trends inherent in the experience being projected. The projections given by the various methodologies also assist in estimating the range of possible outcomes. The most appropriate estimation technique is selected taking into account the characteristics of the business class and the extent of the development of each accident year.

iii) *Financial risk*
The group is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets, financial liabilities (investment contracts and borrowings), reinsurance assets and insurance liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that the proceeds from its financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance and investment contracts.

The most important components of this financial risk are interest rate risk, equity price risk, currency risk and credit risk.

iii) *Financial risk – continued*
These risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The risk that the group primarily faces due to the nature of its investments and liabilities is interest rate risk.

a) Interest rate risk
Interest-rate risk is the only financial risk that has a materially different impact across the assets and liabilities categorised in the group's assets and liabilities management (ALM) framework.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the balance sheet date.

A 5% increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally, it represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

	5% change in Interest rate GH¢	31-Dec-22 Amount GH¢	Scenario 1 5% increase GH¢	Scenario 2 5% decrease GH¢
Pre-tax profit	1,402,490	28,049,802	29,452,292	26,647,312
Shareholders' equity	19,583,377	391,667,546	411,250,923	372,084,169

	5% change in Interest rate GH¢	31-Dec-21 Amount GH¢	Scenario 1 5% increase GH¢	Scenario 2 5% decrease GH¢
Pre-tax profit	3,784,271	75,685,426	79,469,697	71,901,155
Shareholders' equity	18,148,352	362,967,039	381,115,390	344,818,686

Assuming no management actions, a series of such rises would increase pre-tax profit for 2022 by GH¢1,402,490 (2021: GH¢3,784,271), while a series of such falls would decrease pre-tax profit for 2022 by GH¢ 1,402,490 (2021: GH¢3,784,271). Also a series of such rises would increase the shareholders' equity by GH¢19,583,377 (2021: GH¢18,148,352) whilst a series of such falls would decrease shareholders' equity by GH¢19,583,377 (2021: GH¢18,148,352).

b) Credit risk
The group has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Key areas where the group is exposed to credit risk are:
- reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities,
- amounts due from reinsurers in respect of claims already paid,

The group structures the levels of credit risk it accepts by placing limits on its exposure to a single counterparty, or groups of counterparty, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are subject to an annual or more frequent review. Limits on the level of credit risk by category and business lines are approved by the Board of Directors.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December 2022 and 2021 is the same as the balances of the various financial assets in the statement of financial position listed below.

	2022	2021
	GH¢	GH¢
Short term investments	**149,754,675**	126,137,737
Receivables	**89,080,894**	151,143,799
Unearned reinsurance premium	**71,217,108**	59,807,144
Cash and bank balances	**113,535,331**	58,869,390
	423,588,008	395,958,070

Fair value hierarchy

The tables below analysis financial instruments not carried at fair value at the end of the reporting period, by level of fair value hierarchy as required by IFRS 7. The different levels are based on the extent that quoted prices are used in the calculation of the fair value of the financial instruments and the levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1 - fair values are based on quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for an identical instrument.

Level 2 - fair values are calculated using valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (that is as quoted prices) or indirectly (that is derived from quoted prices).

This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3 - fair values are based on valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation.

This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Group

2022	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Assets	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**
Short term investment	**-**	**-**	**149,754,675**	**149,754,675**
Unlisted equities	**-**	**-**	**116,461,361**	**116,461,361**
Receivables	**-**	**-**	**89,080,894**	**89,080,894**
Unearned reinsurance premium	**-**	**-**	**71,217,108**	**71,217,108**
Cash and cash equivalent	**- -**	**-**	**113,535,331**	**113,535,331**
	-	**-**	**540,049,369**	**540,049,369**
Liabilities				
Bank overdraft	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Unearned premium	**-**	**-**	**144,467,282**	**144,467,282**
Outstanding claims	**-**	**-**	**45,842,206**	**45,842,206**
Trade & other payables	**-**	**-**	**139,721,659**	**139,721,659**
Borrowings	**-**	**-**	**10,470,433**	**10,470,433**
	-	**-**	**340,501,580**	**340,501,580**

2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Short term investment	-	-	126,137,737	126,137,737
Unlisted equities	-	-	89,214,534	89,214,534
Receivables	-	-	151,143,799	151,143,799
Unearned reinsurance premium	-	-	59,807,144	59,807,144
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	58,869,390	58,869,390
	-	-	485,172,604	485,172,604
Liabilities				
Bank overdraft	-	-	2,324,816	2,324,816
Unearned premium	-	-	121,722,605	121,722,605
Outstanding claims	-	-	35,585,867	35,585,867
Trade & other payables	-	-	77,297,271	77,297,271
Borrowings	-	-	14,801,930	14,801,930
	-	-	251,732,489	251,732,489

The listed equity securities were valued using the stock market prices. The unlisted equity securities were valued by a management expert, Dr. Bennet Kpentey (DBA, CVA, CPC) of Sync Consult Limited. The market comparable approach was used in the determination of the values of the unlisted equities.

The fair valuation of the unlisted equities was based on the 31 December 2021 financial statements of investee companies as their 2022 financial statements were unavailable. These investee companies are Ghana International Bank, WAICA Reinsurance PLC, Broll Ghana Limited, Ghana Tourism Development Company, Accra City Hotel Limited, Afram Publications Ghana Limited, African Reinsurance Corporation and Metro Mass Transit Limited.

In performing the valuation, consideration was given to events after 31 December 2022.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Company

2022	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Assets	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**
Short term investment	-	-	**159,492,169**	**159,492,169**
Unlisted equities	-	-	**116,461,361**	**116,461,361**
Receivables	-	-	**42,122,777**	**42,122,777**
Unearned reinsurance premium	-	-	**71,217,108**	**71,217,108**
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	**95,928,780**	**95,928,780**
	-	-	**485,222,195**	**485,222,195**
Liabilities				
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-
Unearned premium	-	-	**144,467,282**	**144,467,282**
Outstanding claims	-	-	**45,842,206**	**45,842,206**
Trade & other payables	-	-	**96,938,687**	**96,938,687**
Borrowings	-	-	**10,470,433**	**10,470,433**
	-	-	**297,718,608**	**297,718,608**

2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Short term investment	-	-	105,921,609	105,921,609
Unlisted equities	-	-	89,214,534	89,214,534
Receivables	-	-	137,245,318	137,245,318
Unearned reinsurance premium	-	-	59,807,144	59,807,144
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	56,455,211	56,455,211
	-	-	448,643,816	448,643,816
Liabilities				
Bank overdraft	-	-	2,324,816	2,324,816
Unearned premium	-	-	121,722,605	121,722,605
Outstanding claims	-	-	35,585,867	35,585,867
Trade & other payables	-	-	51,033,754	51,033,754
Borrowings	-	-	14,801,930	14,801,930
	-	-	225,468,972	225,468,972

c) Liquidity risk

The group is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources mainly from claims arising from insurance contracts. Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due at a reasonable cost. The group's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will maintain adequate liquidity to meets its liabilities when due. Please refer to note 19 for the details of the insurance liabilities which may have an impact on the liquidity risk.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued
For the year ended 31 December 2022

c) Liquidity risk - continued

The table below presents the cash flows payable by the group under financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities at the balance sheet date.

Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

2022	**Carrying amount GH¢**	**Up to one year GH¢**	**More than one year GH¢**	**Total GH¢**
Financial assets				
Short term investments	**149,754,675**	**149,754,675**	**-**	**149,754,675**
Receivables	**89,080,894**	**89,080,894**	**-**	**89,080,894**
Unearned reinsurance premium	**71,217,108**	**71,217,108**	**-**	**71,217,108**
Cash and bank balances	**113,535,331**	**113,535,331**	**-**	**113,535,331**
Total undiscounted assets	**423,588,008**	**423,588,008**	**-**	**423,588,008**
Financial liability				
Bank overdraft	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Insurance contract liabilities	**190,309,488**	**190,309,488**	**-**	**190,309,488**
Trade and other payable	**139,721,659**	**139,721,659**	**-**	**139,721,659**
Borrowing	**10,470,433**	**10,470,433**	**-**	**10,470,433**
Lease liability	**2,090,416**	**2,090,416**	**-**	**2,090,416**
Total undiscounted liabilities	**342,591,996**	**342,591,996**	**-**	**342,591,996**
Total liquidity gap	**80,996,012**	**80,996,012**	**-**	**80,996,012**

2021	Carrying amount GH¢	Up to one year GH¢	More than one year GH¢	Total GH¢
Financial assets				
Short term investments	126,137,737	126,137,737	-	126,137,737
Other receivables	151,143,799	151,143,799	-	151,143,799
Unearned reinsurance premium	59,807,144	59,807,144	-	59,807,144
Cash and bank balances	58,869,390	58,869,390	-	58,869,390
Total undiscounted assets	395,958,070	395,958,070	-	395,958,070
Financial liability				
Bank overdraft	2,324,816	2,324,816	-	2,324,816
Insurance contract liabilities	157,308,472	157,308,472	-	157,308,472
Trade and other payable	77,297,271	77,297,271	-	77,297,271
Lease liability	2,920,115	2,920,115	-	2,920,115
Total undiscounted liabilities	239,850,674	239,850,674	-	239,850,674
Total liquidity gap	156,107,396	156,107,396	-	156,107,396

d) Currency risk

The group operates locally and its exposures to foreign exchange risk arise primarily with respect to the US dollar, the Euro and the UK pound due to the reinsurance businesses undertaken with foreign based Reinsurers as well as policies undertaken in foreign currencies. The group receives claims from its reinsurers in foreign currencies and has some investments in foreign currencies which mitigates the foreign currency exchange rate risk for these operations.

As a result, foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies.

The following table details the group's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the cedi against the relevant foreign currencies. A 10% sensitivity rate is used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. For each sensitivity the impact of change in a single factor is shown, with other assumptions unchanged.

2022	**10% change in exchange rate GH¢**	**31-Dec-22 Amount GH¢**	**Scenario 1 10% increase GH¢**	**Scenario 2 10% decrease GH¢**
Pre-tax profit/(loss)	2,804,980	28,049,802	30,854,782	25,244,822
Shareholders' equity	39,166,755	391,667,546	430,834,301	352,500,791

2021	10% change in exchange rate GH¢	31-Dec-21 Amount GH¢	Scenario 1 10% increase GH¢	Scenario 2 10% decrease GH¢
Pre-tax profit/(loss)	7,568,543	75,685,426	83,253,969	68,116,883
Shareholders' equity	36,296,704	362,967,039	399,263,742	326,670,334

Assuming no management actions, a series of such rises would increase pre-tax profit for 2022 by GH¢2,804,980 (2021: GH¢7,568,543), while a series of such falls would decrease pre-tax profit for 2022 by GH¢2,804,980 (2021: GH¢7,568,543). Also, a series of such rises would increase the shareholders' equity by GH¢39,166,755. (2021: GH¢36,296,704), whilst a series of such falls would decrease shareholders' equity by GH¢39,166,755. (2021: GH¢36,296,704).

The following significant exchange rates were applied during the year:

	2022 GH¢ Selling	**2022 GH¢ Buying**	2021 GH¢ Selling	2021 GH¢ Buying
US Dollar	**8.5803**	**8.5717**	**5.8206**	**5.8147**
GB Pound	**10.3178**	**10.3058**	**8.0001**	**7.9917**
Euro	**9.1502**	**9.1412**	**6.8688**	**6.8619**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

4.Application of new and revised standards, amendments and interpretations
New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year

In the current year, the Group has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2022. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework
The Group has adopted the amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations for the first time in the current year. The amendments update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework. They also add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. For a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC 21 Levies, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date.

Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment— Proceeds before Intended Use
The Group has adopted the amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment for the first time in the current year. The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, an entity recognises such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The entity measures the cost of those items in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories.
The amendments also clarify the meaning of 'testing whether an asset is functioning properly'. IAS 16 now specifies this as assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes.
If not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements shall disclose the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income include(s) such proceeds and cost.

Amendments to IAS 37 Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
The Group has adopted the amendments to IAS 37 for the first time in the current year. The amendments specify that the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour or materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards 2018-2020 Cycle
The Group has adopted the amendments included in the Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards 2018-2020 Cycle for the first time in the current year. The Annual Improvements include amendments to four standards.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

The amendment provides additional relief to a subsidiary which becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent in respect of accounting for cumulative translation differences. As a result of the amendment, a subsidiary that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16(a) can now also elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS Accounting Standards, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary. A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture that uses the exemption in IFRS 1:D16(a).

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The amendment clarifies that in applying the '10 per cent' test to assess whether to derecognise a financial liability, an entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

IFRS 16 Leases

The amendment removes the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements.

IAS 41 Agriculture

The amendment removes the requirement in IAS 41 for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value. This aligns the fair value measurement in IAS 41 with the requirements of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement to use internally consistent cash flows and discount rates and enables preparers to determine whether to use pre-tax or post-tax cash flows and discount rates for the most appropriate fair value measurement.

New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective.

IFRS 17 (including the June 2020 and December 2021 amendments to IFRS 17)	Insurance Contracts
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies
Amendments to IAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates
Amendments to IAS 12	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The Directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group in future periods, except if indicated below.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts.

IFRS 17 outlines a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach.

The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach. The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. It takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.

In June 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 17 to address concerns and implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published. The amendments defer the date of initial application of IFRS 17 (incorporating the amendments) to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. At the same time, the IASB issued Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4) that extends the fixed expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 in IFRS 4 to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

In December 2021, the IASB issued Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9—Comparative Information (Amendment to IFRS 17) to address implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published. The amendment addresses challenges in the presentation of comparative information.

IFRS 17 must be applied retrospectively unless impracticable, in which case the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach is applied.

For the purpose of the transition requirements, the date of initial application is the start of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the Standard, and the transition date is the beginning of the period immediately preceding the date of initial application.

Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures—Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

The effective date of the amendments has yet to be set by the IASB; however, earlier application of the amendments is permitted. The Directors of the Company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future periods should such transactions arise.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements—Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The amendments to IAS 1 published in January 2020 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted. The IASB is currently considering further amendments to the requirements in IAS 1 on classification of liabilities as current or non-current, including deferring the application of the January 2020 amendments.

The Directors of the Company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future periods.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements—Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

The IASB has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.

The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with earlier application permitted and are applied prospectively. The amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2 do not contain an effective date or transition requirements.

Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors—Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty".

The definition of a change in accounting estimates was deleted. However, the IASB retained the concept of changes in accounting estimates in the Standard with the following clarifications:

- A change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error.
- The effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

The IASB added two examples (Examples 4-5) to the Guidance on implementing IAS 8, which accompanies the Standard. The IASB has deleted one example (Example 3) as it could cause confusion in light of the amendments.
The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the beginning of that period, with earlier application permitted.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes—Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction
The amendments introduce a further exception from the initial recognition exemption. Under the amendments, an entity does not apply the initial recognition exemption for transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
Depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. For example, this may arise upon recognition of a lease liability and the corresponding right-of-use asset applying IFRS 16 at the commencement date of a lease.
Following the amendments to IAS 12, an entity is required to recognise the related deferred tax asset and liability, with the recognition of any deferred tax asset being subject to the recoverability criteria in IAS 12.
The IASB also adds an illustrative example to IAS 12 that explains how the amendments are applied.
The amendments apply to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period an entity recognises:

- A deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:
    - Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities
    - Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related asset
- The cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at that date

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with earlier application permitted.

The Directors of the Company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future periods should such transactions arise.

5. Segment information
Segmental information is presented in respect of the group's business segments. The primary format and business segments are based on the group's management and internal reporting structure. The group's results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

The group does not have a geographical segment.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

5a. Segment information – continued

Class of business	Motor GH¢	Fire GH¢	Accident GH¢	Marine & Aviation GH¢	2022 Total GH¢
Gross premiums	115,790,144	176,961,490	69,146,151	16,422,393	**378,320,178**
Reinsurances	(3,349,754)	(160,945,509)	(17,496,662)	(13,570,905)	**(195,362,830)**
Net premiums	112,440,390	16,015,981	51,649,489	2,851,488	**182,957,348**
Movement in unearned premium	(9,221,815)	2,795,340	(4,840,910)	(67,328)	**(11,334,713)**
Premium earned	103,218,575	18,811,321	46,808,579	2,784,160	**171,622,635**
Net commissions	(15,511,136)	9,789,790	(1,422,406)	458,479	**(6,685,273)**
	87,707,439	28,601,111	45,386,173	3,242,639	**164,937,361**
Claims incurred	(38,409,169)	(8,240,293)	(3,408,876)	(4,938,298)	**(54,996,636)**
	49,298,270	20,360,818	41,977,297	(1,695,659)	**109,940,726**
Management expenses	(39,961,857)	(61,073,499)	(23,863,935)	(5,667,747)	**(130,567,038)**
Underwriting results transferred to profit and loss A/C	**9,336,413**	**(40,712,681)**	**18,113,362**	**(7,363,406)**	**(20,626,312)**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

5a. Segment information – continued

Class of business	Motor GH¢	Fire GH¢	Accident GH¢	Marine & Aviation GH¢	2021 Total GH¢
Gross premiums	103,040,502	108,404,858	51,147,533	13,761,353	**276,354,246**
Reinsurances	(2,378,465)	(92,994,626)	(12,822,417)	(10,609,638)	**(118,805,146)**
Net premiums	100,662,037	15,410,232	38,325,116	3,151,715	**157,549,100**
Movement in unearned premium	(8,326,935)	(7,318,104)	(368,796)	(400,623)	**(16,414,458)**
Premium earned	92,335,102	8,092,128	37,956,320	2,751,092	**141,134,642**
Net commissions	(12,391,411)	3,471,958	(537,781)	574,959	**(8,882,275)**
	79,943,691	11,564,086	37,418,539	3,326,051	**132,252,367**
Claims incurred	(16,119,238)	6,138,661	3,961,517	(9,114,035)	**(15,133,095)**
	63,824,453	17,702,747	41,380,056	(5,787,984)	**117,119,272**
Management expenses	(40,556,840)	(42,668,256)	(20,131,718)	(5,416,482)	**(108,773,296)**
Underwriting results transferred to profit and loss A/C	23,267,613	(24,965,509)	21,248,338	(11,204,466)	**8,345,976**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

5b. Unearned premium

	Motor GH¢	Fire GH¢	Accident GH¢	Marine & aviation GH¢	2022 Total GH¢
Unearned Premium – Start	46,628,136	62,930,774	8,899,242	3,264,453	**121,722,605**
Unearned Rein Prem – Start	(1,076,300)	(53,984,884)	(2,229,153)	(2,516,807)	**(59,807,144)**
Unearned Premium - Close	(56,405,434)	(67,957,784)	(15,410,439)	(4,693,625)	**(144,467,282)**
Unearned Reins Prem – Close	1,631,783	61,807,234	3,899,440	3,878,651	**71,217,108**
Movement in Unearned Prem	(9,221,815)	2,795,340	(4,840,910)	(67,328)	**(11,334,713)**

5b. Unearned premium

	Motor GH¢	Fire GH¢	Accident GH¢	Marine & Aviation GH¢	2021 Total GH¢
Unearned Premium – Start	37,951,186	45,377,390	7,751,709	3,318,578	**94,398,863**
Unearned Rein Prem – Start	(726,285)	(43,749,604)	(1,450,416)	(2,971,555)	**(48,897,860)**
Unearned Premium - Close	(46,628,136)	(62,930,774)	(8,899,242)	(3,264,453)	**(121,722,605)**
Unearned Reins Prem – Close	1,076,300	53,984,884	2,229,153	2,516,807	**59,807,144**
Movement in Unearned Prem	(8,326,935)	(7,318,104)	(368,796)	(400,623)	**(16,414,458)**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

The non-life insurance business is organised into four segments as shown above.

Motor: This business unit underwrites motor insurance by giving cover which indemnifies the insured against any accidental loss to motorbikes and vehicles. There are three types of motor insurances namely; comprehensive, third party and third party fire & theft.

Marine & aviation: Marine insurance provides cover on airborne cargoes, ships, fishing vessels as well as ports & harbours installations. Aviation on the other hand covers aircrafts itself, cargo and passengers.

Fire: Fire insurance covers accidental destruction of properties including household buildings, personal effects, commercial and industrial buildings, plants & machinery, raw materials, finished goods and profits (business disruption) policies. Fire cover is usually in three parts, namely; fire, lighting, and limited explosions.

Accident: Accident policies covers a broad range of activities including personal accidents, family personal accidents, group personal accidents, burglary, cash-in-transit, goods-in-transit, banker's indemnity, pedals cycle, products liability, contractors all-risk, travel insurance, bonds etc.

The business segments operate on a short-term insurance cycle.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

6. Gross premium

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Motor	**115,790,144**	103,040,502	**115,790,144**	103,040,502
Fire	**176,961,490**	108,404,858	**176,961,490**	108,404,858
Accident	**69,146,151**	51,147,533	**69,146,151**	51,147,533
Marine and aviation	**16,422,393**	13,761,353	**16,422,393**	13,761,353
	378,320,178	276,354,246	**378,320,178**	276,354,246

7. Reinsurances ceded

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Motor	**3,349,754**	2,378,466	**3,349,754**	2,378,466
Fire	**160,945,509**	92,994,625	**160,945,509**	92,994,625
Accident	**17,496,662**	12,822,417	**17,496,662**	12,822,417
Marine and aviation	**13,570,905**	10,609,638	**13,570,905**	10,609,638
	195,362,830	118,805,146	**195,362,830**	118,805,146

8a. Claims incurred

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Payments during the year	**63,257,564**	75,918,982	**63,257,564**	75,918,982
Claims outstanding at 31 December	**45,842,206**	35,585,867	**45,842,206**	35,585,867
	109,099,770	111,504,849	**109,099,770**	111,504,849
Claims outstanding at 1 January	**(35,585,867)**	(39,641,193)	**(35,585,867)**	(39,641,193)
	73,513,903	71,863,656	**73,513,903**	71,863,656
Net recoveries	**(18,517,267)**	(56,730,561)	**(18,517,267)**	(56,730,561)
	54,996,636	15,133,095	**54,996,636**	15,133,095

Claims provision

The company's outstanding claims provision includes notified claims as well as those incurred but not yet reported. Due to the short-term nature of the business, it is not considered necessary to discount any of the claims provision.

Claims provisions are based on previous claims experience, knowledge of events, terms and conditions of relevant policies and interpretation of circumstances. Each notified claim is assessed on a separate case-by- case basis with regards to specific circumstances, information available from the insured, the loss adjuster and past experiences of similar claims. The company employs staff experienced in claims handling and rigorously applies standardized policies and procedures around claims assessment.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Actuary

The valuation of the IBNR was carried out by Stallion Consultants Limited (Actuaries, Pensions and Benefits Consultants) with registered office as 3rd Floor, Gulf House, Tetteh Quarshie Interchange, Airport West, Accra.

9. Brokerage and advisory fees

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Asset management	**7,667,080**	9,845,224	-	-
Brokerage fees	**4,996,848**	63,501	-	-
	12,663,928	9,908,725	-	-

10. Net commissions

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Receivable	**28,924,641**	20,512,754	**28,981,376**	20,512,754
Payable	**(35,666,649)**	(29,395,029)	**(35,666,649)**	(29,395,029)
Net commissions	**(6,742,008)**	(8,882,275)	**(6,685,273)**	(8,882,275)

11. Management expenses

Management expenses is stated after charging:

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Directors' emoluments	**918,312**	664,656	**644,840**	453,480
Staff cost	**85,547,859**	72,588,117	**77,449,020**	65,716,628
Depreciation	**12,371,024**	8,042,696	**12,142,331**	7,832,142
Lease amortisation	**2,155,949**	1,450,213	**1,864,593**	1,158,856
Software amortisation	**202,340**	407,327	**73,558**	77,548
Audit fees	**308,760**	526,000	**200,000**	300,000

12. Investment income

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Dividend	**547,609**	1,196,875	**547,609**	1,189,337
Interest on fixed deposits	**9,151,653**	2,729,260	**9,151,653**	2,729,260
Interest on treasury bills	**29,512,203**	6,461,402	**29,512,203**	6,461,402
Statutory Investments	**1,305,496**	702,069	**1,305,496**	702,069
Other investment income	**2,131,361**	2,862,039	**108,227**	90,873
	42,648,322	13,951,645	**40,625,188**	11,172,941

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

13. Other income

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Rent	**730,949**	1,241,102	**730,949**	1,241,102
Sale of stickers	**3,076,393**	3,145,473	**3,076,393**	3,145,473
Net medical income	**1,650,017**	-	**1,650,017**	-
Profit on disposal of investment property	**-**	11,577,300	**-**	11,577,300
Profit on disposal of PPE	**9,567**	-	**9,567**	-
Revaluation gain - investment property	**44,174,674**	17,411,053	**44,174,674**	17,411,053
Sundry income	**6,861,416**	16,206,127	**5,848,123**	15,020,986
Gain on exchange	**638,210**	-	**622,982**	-
	57,141,226	49,581,055	**56,112,705**	48,395,914

Sundry income comprises recoveries, documentation and other fees.

14. Finance cost

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Interest on borrowings and overdraft facility	**2,751,823**	2,133,283	**2,749,280**	2,133,283
Finance lease	**427,592**	416,103	**363,456**	352,504
	3,179,415	2,549,386	**3,112,736**	2,485,787

15. Impairment loss

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Impairment on financial assets -DDEP	**43,054,141**	212,585	**42,948,559**	**-**
Impairment on trade and other receivables	**289,908**	-	**-**	-
Impairment on investment - SIC FSL	**8,674,102**	-	**8,674,102**	-
	52,018,151	212,585	**51,622,661**	-

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued
For the year ended 31 December 2022

Impairment loss due to Government of Ghana Domestic Debt Exchange (DDE)

On 5th December 2022, the Government of Ghana launched the Ghana's Domestic Debt Exchange programme. This was an invitation for the voluntary exchange of approximately GHS137 billion of the domestic notes and bonds of the Republic, including E.S.L.A. and Daakye bonds, for a package of New Bonds to be issued by the Republic.

This was part of a comprehensive programme that aimed at bringing the public debt stock back on a sustainable path as part of a requirement to allow Ghana's economy to recover from its economic crisis and unlock financial assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Under the exchange programme, eligible bond holders were put into three categories as follows:

- Category A: These includes collective Investment Schemes (CIS) and natural persons less than 59years old as at 31st January 2023.
- Category B: Eligible Holders that are natural persons 59 years old or older as of 31st January 2023.
- Category C: Eligible holders that are not Category A or B. This includes corporate entities and financial institutions not defined as CIS.

The company falls under category C.

The key areas of the memorandum that relates to Category C Eligible Bond Holders were:

- The General category C holders will receive new bonds for securities which are due in 2023 and later than 2023.
- Interest on the new bonds will be paid in Cash and in kind. The Payment in Kind (PIK) would be accrued and capitalized up to 10th February 2025 after which Interest payment would be fully cash.
- GOG will not make principal payments in cash on the Eligible Bonds maturing prior to the Settlement Date.

Reconciliation of Government of Ghana Bonds

The following is a reconciliation of the bonds eligible under the government exchange program and the New Bonds issued.

	GH¢
	Dec-22
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2022	**164,237,516**
Impairment	**(42,948,559)**
Fair value as at 31 December	**121,288,957**

Impairment of Managed Funds in SIC FSL

Funds that have been invested in SIC FSL fund management portfolio have become irrecoverable. Management has taken a decision to write off these investments.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

16. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, excluding ordinary shares purchased by the group and held as treasury shares.

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Profit attributable to the group's equity Holders	**18,059,382**	60,334,730	**16,675,938**	58,563,323
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	**195,645,000**	195,645,000	**195,645,000**	195,645,000
Basic earnings per share	**0.0923**	0.3084	**0.0852**	0.2993

17. Financial instruments classification summary

The group's financial assets are summarised below by measurement category as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Available-for-sale (Note 18)	**125,845,915**	100,358,316	**125,805,697**	100,018,371
Receivables (including insurance receivables) (Note 19)	**2,627,432**	8,346,239	**2,627,432**	8,346,239
	128,473,347	108,704,555	**128,433,129**	108,364,610

The group does not hold financial assets in the category of Held-to-maturity as well as Fair value designated through income.

18. Available-for-sale financial assets

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Equity securities:				
Listed	**9,384,554**	11,143,782	**9,344,336**	10,803,837
Unlisted	**116,461,361**	89,214,534	**116,461,361**	89,214,534
Total available-for-sale financial assets	**125,845,915**	100,358,316	**125,805,697**	100,018,371

The listed equity securities were valued using the stock market prices. The unlisted equity securities were valued by a management expert, Dr. Bennet Kpentey (DBA, CVA, CPC) of Sync Consult Limited. The market comparable approach was used in the determination of the values of the unlisted equities.

The fair valuation of the unlisted equities was based on the 31 December 2021 financial statements of investee companies as their 2022 financial statements were unavailable. These investee companies are Ghana International Bank, WAICA Reinsurance PLC, Broll Ghana Limited, Ghana Tourism Development Company, Accra City Hotel Limited, Afram Publications Ghana Limited, African Reinsurance Corporation and Metro Mass Transit Limited.

In performing the valuation, consideration was given to events after 31 December 2022.

19. Insurance receivables

	Group 2022 GH¢	Group 2021 GH¢	Company 2022 GH¢	Company 2021 GH¢
Receivables arising from insurance and reinsurance contracts:				
Due from agents, brokers and intermediaries	**2,627,432**	8,346,239	**2,627,432**	8,346,239
Total receivables including insurance receivables	**2,627,432**	8,346,239	**2,627,432**	8,346,239
Current portion	**2,627,432**	8,346,239	**2,627,432**	8,346,239

The carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The group's receivables are non-interest bearing assets. Management has assessed all receivables for impairment purposes, and no impairment loss was determined.

20. Insurance liabilities

	Group 2022 GH¢	Group 2021 GH¢	Company 2022 GH¢	Company 2021 GH¢
Claims reported and loss adjustment expenses (Note 8a)	**31,167,431**	23,402,843	**31,167,431**	23,402,843
Claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) (Note 8a)	**14,674,775**	12,183,024	**14,674,775**	12,183,024
Unearned premiums (Note 5)	**144,467,282**	121,722,605	**144,467,282**	121,722,605
Total insurance liabilities	**190,309,488**	157,308,472	**190,309,488**	157,308,472

The gross claims reported, the loss adjustment expense liabilities and the liability for claims incurred but not reported exclude expected recoveries from salvage, subrogation and reinsurers.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

21.Taxation - Group

(a) Income tax payable

Income tax	At 1-Jan GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Payment during the year GH¢	Adjustment	At 31-Dec GH¢
Up to 2019	2,125,557	-	-	-	**2,125,557**
2020	2,461,091	-	-	-	**2,461,091**
2021	29,082,691	-	-	-	**29,082,691**
2022	-	8,743,020	(36,693,981)	(570,794)	**(28,521,755)**
	33,669,339	**8,743,020**	**(36,693,981)**	**(570,794)**	**5,147,584**

(b) National stabilization levy

	At 1-Jan GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Payment during the year GH¢		At 31-Dec GH¢
Up to 2019	1,402,436	-	-		**1,402,436**
2020	120,873	-	-		**120,873**
2021	2,385,027	-	-		**2,385,027**
2022	-	1,402,490	(4,342,570)	586,700	**(2,353,380)**
	3,908,336	**1,402,490**	**(4,342,570)**	**586,700**	**1,554,956**

Taxation - Company

(a) Income tax payable

Income tax	At 1-Jan GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Payment during the year GH¢	At 31-Dec GH¢
Up to 2019	1,690,748	-	-	**1,690,748**
2020	1,047,770	-	-	**1,047,770**
2021	28,415,071	-	-	**28,415,071**
2022	-	8,062,769	(36,222,522)	**(28,159,753)**
	31,153,589	**8,062,769**	**(36,222,522)**	**2,993,836**

(b) National stabilization levy

	At 1-Jan GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Payment during the year GH¢	At 31-Dec GH¢
Up to 2019	952,408	-	-	**952,408**
2020	125,847	-	-	**125,847**
2021	2,259,587	-	-	**2,259,587**
2022	-	1,298,820	(4,342,570)	**(3,043,750)**
	3,337,842	**1,298,820**	**(4,342,570)**	**294,092**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(c) Income tax expenses

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Corporate tax	**8,743,020**	33,708,754	**8,062,769**	32,728,509
Deferred tax	**(155,090)**	(22,128,392)	**(61,128)**	(22,038,844)
	8,587,930	11,580,362	**8,001,641**	10,689,665

(d) Deferred tax liability

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**42,413,006**	51,393,522	**42,495,710**	51,386,678
Charge to P & L	**(155,090)**	(22,128,392)	**(61,128)**	(22,038,844)
Charge to OCI	**4,683,781**	13,147,876	**4,683,781**	13,147,876
Balance at 31 December	**46,941,697**	42,413,006	**47,118,363**	42,495,710

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(di) Deferred tax liability

Group

Deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the following:

31 December 2022	Net at 1/1/22 GH¢	Recognised in profit/loss GH¢	Recognised in OCI GH¢	Net at 31/12/22 GH¢	Deferred tax assets GH¢	Deferred tax liabilities GH¢
Accelerated depreciation	(3,113,728)	1,006,772	-	**(2,106,956)**	**(2,106,956)**	-
Property, plant & equipment	(82,704)	(93,962)	-	**(176,666)**	**(176,666)**	-
Intangible asset	-		-	-	-	-
IBNR Provision	(3,045,756)	(622,938)	-	**(3,668,694)**	**(3,668,694)**	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	(3,881,025)	(602,207)	-	**(4,483,232)**	**(4,483,232)**	-
Right-of-Use Asset	387	(149,283)	-	**(148,896)**	**(148,896)**	-
Impairment on investment		(10,737,140)	-	**(10,737,140)**	**(10,737,140)**	-
Investment property (revaluation gain)	4,352,764	11,043,668	-	**15,396,432**	-	**15,396,432**
Revaluation surplus	34,235,814	-	(3,682,623)	**30,553,191**	-	**30,553,191**
Fair valuation (available for sale reserves)	14,866,585	-	8,442,087	**23,308,672**	-	**23,308,672**
Other reserves	(919,331)	-	(75,683)	**(995,014)**	**(995,014)**	-
Net tax liabilities (assets)	**42,413,006**	**(155,090)**	**4,683,781**	**46,941,697**	**(22,316,598)**	**69,258,295**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Company

Deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the following:

31 December 2022	Net at 1/1/22 GH¢	Recognised in profit/loss GH¢	Recognised in OCI GH¢	Net at 31/12/22 GH¢	Deferred tax assets GH¢	Deferred tax liabilities GH¢
						-
Accelerated depreciation	(3,113,728)	1,006,772	-	(2,106,956)	(2,106,956)	-
IBNR provision	(3,045,756)	(622,938)	-	(3,668,694)	(3,668,694)	-
Employee benefit obligation	(3,881,025)	(602,207)	-	(4,483,232)	(4,483,232)	-
Right-of-Use Asset	387	(149,284)	-	(148,897)	(148,897)	-
Impairment on investment	-	(10,737,140)	-	(10,737,140)	(10,737,140)	-
Investment property (revaluation gain)	4,352,764	11,043,669	-	15,396,433	-	15,396,432
Revaluation surplus	34,235,814	-	(3,682,623)	30,553,191	-	30,553,191
Fair valuation (available for sale reserves)	14,866,585	-	8,442,087	23,308,672	-	23,308,672
Other reserves	(919,331)	-	(75,683)	(995,014)	(995,014)	-
Net tax liabilities (assets)	42,495,710	(61,128)	4,683,781	47,118,363	(22,139,933)	69,258,295

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Group

Deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the following:

31 December 2021	Net at 1/1/21 GH¢	Recognised in profit/loss GH¢	Recognised in OCI GH¢	Net at 31/12/21 GH¢	Deferred tax assets GH¢	Deferred tax liabilities GH¢
Accelerated depreciation	2,557,514	(5,671,242)	-	(3,113,728)	-	(3,113,728)
Property, plant & equipment	6,844	(89,548)	-	(82,704)	-	(82,704)
Intangible asset	-		-	-	-	-
IBNR Provision	(4,166,792)	1,121,036	-	(3,045,756)	-	(3,045,756)
Employee Benefit Obligation	(2,973,881)	(907,144)	-	(3,881,025)	-	(3,881,025)
Right-of-Use Asset	(11,184)	11,571	-	387	-	387
Investment property (revaluation gain)	20,945,829	(16,593,065)	-	4,352,764	-	4,352,764
Revaluation surplus	19,505,324	-	14,730,490	34,235,814	-	34,235,814
Fair valuation (available for sale reserves)	15,652,259	-	(785,674)	14,866,585	-	14,866,585
Other reserves	(122,391)	-	(796,940)	(919,331)	-	(919,331)
Net tax liabilities (assets)	**51,393,522**	**(22,128,392)**	**13,147,876**	**42,413,006**	-	**42,413,006**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Company

Deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the following:

31 December 2021	Net at 1/1/21 GH¢	Recognised in profit/loss GH¢	Recognised in OCI GH¢	Net at 31/12/21 GH¢	Deferred tax assets GH¢	Deferred tax liabilities GH¢
Accelerated depreciation	2,557,514	(5,671,242)	-	(3,113,728)	-	(3,113,728)
IBNR provision	(4,166,792)	1,121,036	-	(3,045,756)	-	(3,045,756)
Employee benefit obligation	(2,973,881)	(907,144)	-	(3,881,025)	-	(3,881,025)
Right-of-Use Asset	(11,184)	11,571	-	387	-	387
Investment property (revaluation gain)	20,945,829	(16,593,065)	-	4,352,764	-	4,352,764
Revaluation surplus	19,505,324	-	14,730,490	34,235,814	-	34,235,814
Fair valuation (available for sale reserves)	15,652,259	-	(785,674)	14,866,585	-	14,866,585
Other reserves	(122,391)	-	(796,940)	(919,331)	-	(919,331)
Net tax liabilities (assets)	**51,386,678**	**(22,038,844)**	**13,147,876**	**42,495,710**	**-**	**42,495,710**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

22. Property, plant and equipment

Group

31 December 2022	Leasehold buildings GH¢	Leasehold land GH¢	Freehold buildings GH¢	Computers GH¢	Capital work in progress GH¢	Other machinery & equipment GH¢	Total GH¢
Cost							
Balance as at 1 January	122,938,930	4,380,314	20,003,482	2,762,688	3,282,034	24,343,696	177,711,144
Additions for the year	1,217,795	-	-	634,346	-	2,241,848	4,093,989
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(119,700)	(119,700)
Balance as at 31 December	124,156,725	4,380,314	20,003,482	3,397,034	3,282,034	26,465,844	181,685,433
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 1 January	13,757,224	386,313	437,657	2,494,030	-	17,375,739	34,450,963
Charge for the year	9,163,001	136,243	195,658	267,765	-	2,608,357	12,371,024
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(119,700)	(119,700)
Balance as at 31 December	22,920,225	522,556	633,315	2,761,795	-	19,864,396	46,702,287
Net book value	**101,236,500**	**3,857,758**	**19,370,167**	**635,239**	**3,282,034**	**6,601,448**	**134,983,146**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

22.Property, plant and equipment – continued

Group 31 December 2021	Leasehold buildings GH¢	Leasehold land GH¢	Freehold buildings GH¢	Computers GH¢	Capital work in progress GH¢	Other machinery & equipment GH¢	Total GH¢
Cost							
Balance as at 1 January	53,520,765	10,972,800	28,052,400	2,576,273	3,282,034	18,441,851	116,846,123
Additions for the year	-	-	-	186,415	-	5,901,845	6,088,260
Transfer	25,015,800	(7,904,800)	(17,111,000)	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	48,547,565	1,312,314	9,062,082				58,921,961
Disposal	(4,145,200)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,145,200)
Balance as at 31 December	122,938,930	4,380,314	20,003,482	2,762,688	3,282,034	24,343,696	177,711,144
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 1 January	9,655,513	2,924,667	841,573	2,258,155	-	14,041,976	29,721,884
Charge for the year	3,220,186	974,890	280,525	235,875	-	3,331,220	8,042,696
Transfer	4,197,684	(3,513,244)	(684,440)	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	2,543	2,543
Disposal	(3,316,160)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,316,160)
Balance as at 31 December	13,757,223	386,313	437,658	2,494,030	-	17,375,739	34,450,963
Net book value	**109,181,707**	**3,994,001**	**19,565,824**	**268,658**	**3,282,034**	**6,967,957**	**143,260,181**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

22 Property, plant and equipment – continued

Company

31 December 2022	Leasehold buildings GH¢	Leasehold land GH¢	Freehold buildings GH¢	Computers GH¢	Capital work in progress GH¢	Other machinery & equipment GH¢	Total GH¢
Cost							
Balance as at 1 January	122,938,930	4,380,314	20,003,482	2,403,185	3,282,034	22,436,907	175,444,852
Additions for the year	1,217,795	-	-	584,176	-	2,047,047	3,849,018
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(119,700)	(119,700)
Balance as at 31 December	124,156,725	4,380,314	20,003,482	2,987,361	3,282,034	24,364,254	179,174,170
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 1 January	13,757,224	386,315	437,658	2,185,269	-	16,134,964	32,901,430
Charge for the year	9,163,001	136,243	195,658	230,736	-	2,416,693	12,142,331
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(119,700)	(119,700)
Balance as at 31 December	22,920,225	522,558	633,315	2,416,005	-	18,431,957	44,924,061
Net book value	**101,236,500**	**3,857,756**	**19,370,167**	**571,356**	**3,282,034**	**5,932,297**	**134,250,109**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

22. Property, plant and equipment – continued

Disposal schedule

Group and company	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Proceeds	Profit on disposal
Other machinery	119,700	(119,700)	-	9,567	9,567

Company

31 December 2021	Leasehold buildings GH¢	Leasehold land GH¢	Freehold buildings GH¢	Computers GH¢	Capital work in progress GH¢	Other machinery & equipment GH¢	Total GH¢
Cost							
Balance as at 1 January	53,520,765	10,972,800	28,052,400	2,246,631	3,282,034	17,087,127	115,161,757
Additions for the year	-	-	-	156,554	-	5,349,780	5,506,334
Transfer	25,015,800	(7,904,800)	(17,111,000)	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	48,547,565	1,312,314	9,062,082	-	-	-	58,921,961
Disposal	(4,145,200)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,145,200)
Balance as at 31 December	122,938,930	4,380,314	20,003,482	2,403,185	3,282,034	22,436,907	175,444,852
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 1 January	9,655,514	2,924,669	841,573	1,986,756	-	12,974,366	28,381,878
Charge for the year	3,220,186	974,890	280,525	198,513	-	3,158,028	7,832,142
Transfer	4,197,684	(3,513,244)	(684,440)	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	2,570	2,570
Disposal	(3,316,160)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,316,160)
Balance as at 31 December	13,757,224	386,315	437,658	2,185,269	-	16,134,964	32,901,430
Net book value	**109,181,706**	**3,993,999**	**19,565,824**	**217,916**	**3,282,034**	**6,301,943**	**142,543,422**

23. Intangible asset

Computer software	Group		Company	
Cost	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**2022**	2021
Balance as at 1 January	**2,717,808**	2,626,458	**1,802,843**	1,737,493
Additions	**154,591**	91,350	**-**	65,350
Balance as at 31 December	**2,872,399**	2,717,808	**1,802,843**	1,802,843
Amortisation				
Balance as at 1 January	**2,448,483**	2,041,156	**1,690,075**	1,612,527
Charge for the year	**202,340**	407,327	**73,558**	77,548
Balance as at 31 December	**2,650,823**	2,448,483	**1,763,633**	1,690,075
Net book value	**221,576**	269,325	**39,210**	112,768

24. Investment properties

Group and Company	**Leasehold properties GH¢**	**Freehold land & buildings GH¢**	**2022 Total GH¢**
Balance as at 1 January	4,950,667	28,455,702	**33,406,369**
Additions	-	929,317	**929,317**
Revaluation	42,641,674	1,533,000	**44,174,674**
Disposal	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31 December	47,592,341	30,918,019	**78,510,360**

	Leasehold properties GH¢	Freehold land & buildings GH¢	2021 Total GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	88,818,667	10,571,700	99,390,367
Additions	-	472,949	472,949
Revaluation	-	17,411,053	17,411,053
Disposal	(83,868,000)	-	(83,868,000)
Balance as at 31 December	4,950,667	28,455,702	33,406,369

The Valuation Consultants (Broll Ghana Limited, KOA Consult, and Apex Property Surveying Consult Limited) adopted the Depreciated Replacement Cost approach, the Investment Method and the Market Approach in valuing the properties of SIC Insurance PLC. According to management, the main reason for using these methods were because majority of the market value was in the land; availability of rental data on the property, use of the property being commercial; and finally, the availability of recent comparative transaction in the location of the subject properties.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

25. Right of use assets

	Group		Company	
Cost	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	**7,239,238**	6,113,817	**5,782,456**	4,657,035
Additions	**1,811,789**	1,125,421	**1,811,789**	1,125,421
Balance as at 31 December	**9,051,027**	7,239,238	**7,594,245**	5,782,456
Amortisation				
Balance as at 1 January	**3,443,503**	1,993,290	**2,860,790**	1,701,934
Charge for the year	**2,155,948**	1,450,213	**1,864,593**	1,158,857
Balance as at 31 December	**5,599,451**	3,443,503	**4,725,383**	2,860,791
Net book value	**3,451,576**	3,795,735	**2,868,862**	2,921,665

26. Lease liabilities

	Group		Company	
Cost	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	**3,932,014**	3,970,322	**2,920,115**	2,999,835
Additions/adjustment	**688,566**	840,816	**688,566**	544,295
Interest expense	**427,592**	416,103	**363,456**	352,504
Interest paid	-	-	-	-
Repayment of principal	**(1,565,866)**	(1,093,175)	**(1,565,866)**	(1,093,175)
Exchange loss on lease liabilities	**1,492,161**	172,708	**1,058,177**	116,656
Write off	**(514,560)**	(360,360)	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	**4,459,907**	3,946,414	**3,464,448**	2,920,115
Breakdown				
Current	**2,090,416**	1,224,513	**2,090,416**	1,224,513
Non-current	**2,369,491**	2,721,901	**1,374,032**	1,695,602
	4,459,907	3,946,414	**3,464,448**	2,920,115

27. Long term investments

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Equity shares	**125,845,915**	100,358,316	**125,805,697**	100,018,371
Mutual fund	**267,640**	273,640	**267,640**	273,640
	126,113,555	100,631,956	**126,073,337**	100,292,011

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

27. Long term investments – continued

The listed equity securities were valued using the stock market prices. The unlisted equity securities were valued by a management expert, Dr. Bennet Kpentey (DBA, CVA, CPC) of Sync Consult Limited. The market comparable approach was used in the determination of the values of the unlisted equities.

The fair valuation of the unlisted equities was based on the 31 December 2021 financial statements of investee companies as their 2022 financial statements were unavailable. These investee companies are Ghana International Bank, WAICA Reinsurance PLC, Broll Ghana Limited, Ghana Tourism Development Company, Accra City Hotel Limited, Afram Publications Ghana Limited, African Reinsurance Corporation and Metro Mass Transit Limited.

In performing the valuation, consideration was given to events after 31 December 2022.

28. Investment in subsidiary

	2022	2021
	GH¢	GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	**12,878,526**	12,878,526
Additions during the year	**-**	-
Balance as at 31 December	**12,878,526**	12,878,526

The subsidiary company is:

	Nature of business	Number of shares shares	% Interest Held
SIC Financial Services Limited	Investment advisory, asset & fund management	**3,000,000**	70

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Summary of the subsidiary's financial statements as at 31 December 2022 is as shown in the table below:

SIC Financial Services Limited

	2022	2021
	GH¢	GH¢
Non-current assets	**1,498,116**	8,428,167
Current assets	**56,533,247**	31,959,116
Total assets	**58,031,363**	40,387,283
Non- current liabilities	**818,792**	2,510,508
Current liabilities	**47,863,438**	27,688,921
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**24,464,178**	24,887,864
Non-controlling interests	**(15,115,045)**	(14,700,010)
Total equity and liabilities	**58,031,363**	40,387,283

	2022	2021
	GH¢	GH¢
Revenue	**12,663,928**	7,121,775
Other income	**1,050,188**	476,830
Investment income	**1,988,066**	2,771,166
Operating expenses	**(13,123,271)**	(7,284,219)
Finance cost	**(66,679)**	(63,599)
Impairment loss	**(395,489)**	(195,035)
Income tax	**(689,959)**	(1,009,894)
Profit for the year	**1,426,784**	1,817,024
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	**1,011,749**	1,271,917
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interests	**415,035**	545,107
Profit for the year	**1,426,784**	1,817,024
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	-	76,556
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	-	32,810
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	109,366
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	**1,011,749**	1,197,461
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	**415,035**	513,197
Total comprehensive income for the year	**1,426,784**	1,710,658

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

29. Investment in associate

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**34,996,532**	27,527,694	**34,996,532**	27,527,694
Share in associate's profit after tax	**4,600,215**	7,468,838	**4,600,215**	7,468,838
Balance at 31 December	**39,596,747**	34,996,532	**39,596,747**	34,996,532

The associate company is:

	Nature of business	Number of shares	% Interest held
SIC Life Company Limited	Life assurance	**20,000,000**	20

The carrying amount of the interest of the Group in the associate is deemed immaterial.
The summary financial information of the associate as required by IFRS 12 Disclosure of interest in other entities, paragraph B16.

	2022	2021
	GH¢	GH¢
Profit after tax	**23,001,074**	37,344,190
Post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**23,001,074**	37,344,190

The financial statement used for the equity accounting was the separate (non-consolidated) financial statement of SIC Life Company Limited, although SIC Life Company Limited has a 100% shareholding in SIC Savings and Loans Company Limited.

30. Short term investments

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Ghana Gov't treasury bills	**134,968,379**	79,410,244	**134,968,379**	65,716,269
Bank time deposits	**14,786,296**	46,727,493	**24,523,790**	40,205,340
	149,754,675	126,137,737	**159,492,169**	105,921,609

Short term investments are made up of Government of Ghana treasury bills and bank time deposits with short term maturities, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash for meeting short term cash commitments.

Included in Ghana Gov't Treasury Bills is a statutory deposit of GH¢ 7,436,990 (2021: GH¢ 6,131,494). The statutory deposit represents an escrow agreement between the National Insurance Commission (NIC) and SIC Insurance PLC. As part of the conditions for granting an Insurance license to the company, the NIC required the company to deposit 10% of its minimum capital as a statutory deposit into an escrow account. These instruments are carried at purchase amount plus any accrued interest and the investments are not available for the day-to-day running of the company except under express consent of the regulator. The minimum amount is GH 5,000,000.

31. Receivables

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Accrued income and prepayments	**226,522**	320,632	**63,499**	171,426
Staff debtors	**2,625,593**	2,806,505	**2,625,593**	2,806,505
Sundry debtors	**83,084,005**	139,029,708	**35,234,834**	124,563,556
Agents & reinsurance balance	**2,627,432**	8,346,239	**2,627,432**	8,346,239
Rent debtors	**1,571,419**	1,357,592	**1,571,419**	1,357,592
Impairment	**(1,054,077)**	(716,876)	**-**	-
	89,080,894	151,143,800	**42,122,777**	137,245,318

The Group measures the loss allowance for receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The expected credit losses on receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

32. Inventories

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Fuel and lubricants	**95,819**	84,987	**95,819**	84,987
Medical Stores	**833,094**	1,022,119	**833,094**	1,022,119
Stationery and printing stock	**545,982**	563,496	**545,982**	563,496
Computer stationery Stock	**266,336**	171,949	**266,336**	171,949
	1,741,231	1,842,551	**1,741,231**	1,842,551

33. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
a. Cash and bank balances	**113,535,331**	58,869,390	**95,928,780**	56,455,211
b. Bank overdraft				
Ecobank Ghana Limited	**-**	2,324,816	**-**	2,324,816

The company has an overdraft facility of GH¢7,000,000 with Ecobank Ghana Limited to support the company's operational expenses requirement. Interest rate is at 16.42% per annum. The overdraft expired on 31 August 2022. The balance has been paid off as at year end.

34. Stated capital

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(a) The number of authorised shares is 500,000,000 of no par value.

(b) The number of shares issued is 195,645,000.

(c) The number of shares fully paid is 195,645,000.

Stated capital is made up as follows:

	2022 GH¢	2021 GH¢
Issued and fully paid for cash	**200**	200
Transfer from retained earnings	**42,600**	42,600
Transfer from Revaluation reserve	**24,957,200**	24,957,200
	25,000,000	25,000,000

There are no shares in treasury and no call or installment unpaid on any share.

35a Revaluation reserve

The movement in the revaluation reserve account for the year is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2022 GH¢	2021 GH¢	**2022 GH¢**	2021 GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**122,212,765**	78,021,294	**122,212,765**	78,021,294
Revaluation gain	**-**	58,921,961	**-**	58,921,961
Deferred tax effect	**3,682,623**	(14,730,490)	**3,682,623**	(14,730,490)
Balance at 31 December	**125,895,388**	122,212,765	**125,895,388**	122,212,765

35b Retained earnings

The retained earnings is the cumulative profits or losses for the years less any distributions made.

36 Contingency reserve

	Group		Company	
	2022 GH¢	2021 GH¢	**2022 GH¢**	2021 GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**49,050,451**	37,337,786	**49,050,451**	37,337,786
Transfer from retained earnings	**11,349,605**	11,712,665	**11,349,605**	11,712,665
Balance at 31 December	**60,400,056**	49,050,451	**60,400,056**	49,050,451

This represents sums set aside to cover fluctuation in securities and variations in statistical estimate in accordance with the Insurance Act, 2021 (Act 1061). The transfer from retained earnings to contingency reserve represents 3% of gross premium or 20% of profit after tax, whichever is higher.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

37 Available-for-sale reserves

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**63,122,514**	77,094,913	**67,453,363**	81,502,321
Fair valuation	**25,781,326**	(14,725,263)	**25,781,326**	(14,834,632)
Deferred tax effect	**(8,442,087)**	785,674	**(8,442,087)**	785,674
Adjustment	**11,510**		**-**	
Non-controlling interest	**-**	(32,810)	**-**	-
Balance at 31 December	**80,473,263**	63,122,514	**84,792,602**	67,453,363

The available-for-sale reserve is used to record the valuation gains and losses resulting from the valuation of the listed and unlisted equities.

38. Non-controlling interest

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**14,700,010**	14,135,778	**-**	-
Addition	**415,035**	564,232	**-**	-
Balance at 31 December	**15,115,045**	14,700,010	**-**	-

39. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Agents & brokers	**9,311,823**	5,810,632	**9,311,823**	5,810,632
Reinsurers	**59,506,352**	26,486,558	**59,506,352**	26,486,558
Sundry creditors	**70,903,484**	45,000,081	**28,120,512**	18,736,564
	139,721,659	77,297,271	**96,938,687**	51,033,754

40. Borrowings

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
At 1 January	**14,801,930**	-	**14,801,930**	-
Addition for the year		14,801,930		14,801,930
Repayment	**(4,331,497)**	-	**(4,331,497)**	-
	10,470,433	14,801,930	**10,470,433**	14,801,930

The company has a medium-term loan facility of GBP 2,000,000 with Ghana International Bank at interest rate 6.5%pa. The loan will expire on 22 May 2026.

The company has pledged its shares in Republic Bank to Ghana International Bank as collateral for the loan.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

41. Employee benefits obligation

a. Breakdown of employee benefit obligation

	1 January to 31 December 2022		
	Retirement Benefit Scheme	Post-Employment Medical Benefit	**Total**
Actuarial Liability			
Active Members	783,197	5,209,904	**5,993,101**
Retired Members	-	11,939,828	**11,939,828**
Total Actual Liability	783,197	17,149,732	**17,932,929**

	1 January to 31 December 2021		
	Retirement Benefit Scheme	Post - Employment Medical Benefit	Total
Actuarial Liability			
Active Members	754,915	4,754,798	**5,509,713**
Retired Members	-	10,014,384	**10,014,384**
Total: Actual Liability	754,915	14,769,182	**15,524,097**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

b. Other reserves
As at December 2022

	January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022			January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021		
	Retirement Benefit Scheme	**Post-Employment Medical Benefit scheme**	**Combined Scheme**	**Retirement Benefit Scheme**	**Post-Employment Medical Benefit scheme**	**Combined Scheme**
Financial assumptions at the end of the year	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**
Assumed discount rate on liabilities	19.80%	19.80%	19.80%	20.55%	20.55%	20.55%
Assumed rate of salary increase	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Assumed rate of inflation	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Assume rate of medical	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%
Present value of obligation, 1st January	**754,915**	**14,769,181**	**15,524,097**	**706,863**	**11,188,659**	**11,895,522**
Current Service Cost	102,736	326,926	429,662	109,431	321,009	430,350
Interest Expenses (Income)	163,544	2,890,858	3,054,402	144,355	1,995,288	2,139,643
Past Service cost and gain and losses on settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-
	266,280	**3,217,784**	**3,484,064**	**253,696**	**2,316,297**	**2,569,993**
Remeasurements:						
Returns on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest expenses (income)				-	-	-
Actuarial gain/loss from change in demographic assumption				-	-	-
Actuarial gain/loss from change in financial assumptions	(107,402)	930,011	822,609	(81,258)	(1,111,230)	(1,192,488)
Experience actuarial gain/loss	(7,285)	284,350	277,065	(11,507)	4,391,756	4,380,249
Change in asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in interest expense.				-	-	-

SIC Insurance PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	(114,687)	**(1,214,361**	**1,099,674**	**(92,765)**	**(3,280,526)**	**(3,187,761)**
Payments from plan						
Benefit paid	(123,311)	(2,051,595)	(2,174,906)	(112,879)	(2,016,300)	(2,129,179)
Present value of obligation, 31st December	**783,197**	**17,149,732**	**17,932,929**	**754,915**	**14,769,182**	**15,524,097**
Present value of obligation	783,197	17,149,732	17,932,929	754,915	14,769,182	15,524,097
Fair value of plan assets				-	-	
Liability (assets) recognized in balance sheet	**783,197**	**17,149,732**	**17,932,929**	**754,915**	**14,769,182**	**15,524,097**
Current service cost	102,736	326,926	429,662	109,341	321,009	430,350
Net interest cost/income	163,544	2,890,858	3,054,402	144,355	1,995,288	2,139,643
Expense (income) recognized in the income statement	**266,280**	**3,217,784**	**3,484,064**	**253,696**	**2,316,297**	**2,569,993**
Remeasurements						
Net actuarial (gain) loss recognized in year	(114,587)	1,214,361	1,099,674	(92,765)	3,280,526	3,187,761
Past service cost and gains and losses on settlements				-	-	-
Expense (income) recognized in the other comprehensive income	**(114,687)**	**1,214,361**	**1,099,272**	**(92,765)**	**3,280,526**	**3,187,761**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
At 1 January	**(2,880,385)**	(489,564)	**(2,880,385)**	(489,564)
Deferred tax	**75,683**	796,940	**75,683**	796,940
Actuarial loss	**(1,099,674)**	(3,187,761)	**(1,099,674)**	(3,187,761)
	(3,904,376)	(2,880,385)	**(3,904,376)**	(2,880,385)

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity tests indicated that the resulting liabilities are most sensitive to the discount rate assumption followed closely by the medical inflation assumption; changes in the rate of salary increases assumption had minimal effect on the liabilities.

The results of the sensitivity analysis as at 31 December, 2022 can be summarized as follows:

	31-Dec-2022							
	Base Case	**Discount Rate - 2%**	**Discount Rate + 2%**	**Rate of Salary Increase - 2%**	**Rate of Salary Increase + 2%**	**Medical Inflation - 2%**	**Medical Inflation + 2%**	**Mortality Loading + 10%**
Accrued liability								
Retirement Benefit Sch	783,197	891,598	696,650	686,751	902,663	783,197	783,197	786,874
Post-Employment Medical	17,149,732	20,224,721	14,859,010	17,149732	17,149,732	14,413,467	20,787,995	17,652,234
Total	17,932,929	21,116,319	15,555,660	17,836483	18,052,395	15,196,664	21,571,192	18,439,109
Percentage		17.8%	-13.3%	-0.5%	0.%&	15.3%	20.3%	2.8%

	31-Dec-2021							
	Base Case	**Discount Rate - 2%**	**Discount Rate + 2%**	**Rate of Salary Increase - 2%**	**Rate of Salary Increase + 2%**	**Medical Inflation - 2%**	**Medical Inflation + 2%**	**Mortality Loading + 10%**
Accrued liability								
Retirement Benefit Sch	754,915	863,150	669,543	661,176	872,159	754,915	754,915	758,515
Post-Employment Medical	14,769,182	17,296,676	12,866,691	14,769,181	14,769,182	12,475,642	17,790,452	15,170,580
Total	15,524,097	18,159,826	13,536,234	15,430,357	15,641,341	13,230,557	18,545,367	15,929,095
Percentage		17%	-12.8%	-0.6%	0.8%	-14.8%	19.5%	2.6%

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

42. Temporary exemptions from IFRS 9

The company is applying the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 and below is the predominance percentage calculated as at year end that justify this temporary exemption application:

Group and Company	**2022 GH¢**	2021 GH¢
Insurance liabilities	**190,309,488**	**157,308,472**
Total liabilities	**369,522,276**	**320,900,325**
Predominance percentage	**51.50%**	**49.02%**

The Company's predominance rate was lower than 80% at the date of assessment, which was 31 December 2022. The predominance rate was reassessed at year-end but the company's predominance rate was still below the 80% required.

If an entity no longer qualifies for the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 as a result of a reassessment (IFRS 4 paragraph 20G(a)), then the entity is permitted to continue to apply the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 only until the end of the annual period that began immediately after that reassessment.
In this case, the Company is permitted to continue to apply the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 only until 31 December 2022.

Financial assets classification and measurement

Instrument	**Carrying amount as at 31 Dec. 2022 GH¢**	**Classification**	**Fair value as at 31 Dec. 2022 GH¢**	**Fair value change GH¢**
Short term investment	149,754,675	Amortised cost	149,754,675	-
Trade and other receivables	89,080,894	Amortised cost	89,080,895	-
Unearned reinsurance premium	71,217,108	Amortised cost	71,217,108	-
Cash and bank	113,535,331	Amortised cost	113,535,331	-

Credit risk of financial assets

For information about the credit risk exposure, including significant credit risk concentrations, inherent in the various financial assets identified above, refer to the credit risk disclosures in note 3tiii(b).

43. Contingencies, capital and financial commitments

The group entered into various commitments in the normal course of insurance business that are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

The group has contingent liabilities in respect of claims and other matters arising in the ordinary course of business. It is not anticipated that any material liabilities will arise from the contingent liabilities.

However, the group like all other insurers is subject to litigation in the normal course of its business.

44. Related party transactions

A number of business transactions were entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include premiums, claims, etc. These transactions were carried out on commercial terms and at market rates. The volumes of related party transactions, outstanding balances at the year-end are as follows:

The following transactions were carried out with related parties;	**2022** **GH¢**	2021 GH¢
Social Security & National Insurance Trust		
Premium income	**1,737,819**	1,856,385
Claims paid	**364,318**	274,931
Ghana Reinsurance Company Limited		
Premium income	**23,128**	24,075
Claims paid		-
SIC Life Insurance Company		
Premium income	**976,186**	551,101
Claims paid	**126,404**	37,471
Ghana Commercial Bank Limited		
Premium income	**3,340,318**	2,234,767
Claims paid	**533,760**	2,425,660
Ghana Cocoa Board		
Premium income	**30,378**	42,339
Claims paid	**12,500**	167,379
SIC FSL		
Staff provident fund contribution deposited with SIC FSL	**4,757,102**	4,313,556

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Transactions with Directors

Directors' emoluments for 2022 are as follows:

Name	Bi-monthly allowance GH¢	Sitting allowance GH¢	No. of meetings Board	No. of meetings Committee	Total GH¢
Dr. Jimmy Ben Heymann	5,040	3,500	9	1	**60,360**
Mr. Kwabena Osei-Bonsu	3,380	2,800	9	14	**78,420**
Mr. Daniel Ofori	3,380	2,800	8	7	**58,720**
Mrs. Pamela Djamson-Tettey	3,380	2,800	5	5	**47,320**
Mr. Christian Tetteh Sottie	3,380	2,800	7	11	**73,420**
Mr. Nicholas Oteng	3,380	2,800	9	11	**71,920**
Dr. Aguriba Abugri	3,380	2,800	9	9	**65,520**
Hon. John Frimpong Osei	3,380	2,800	8	7	**56,720**
Mrs. Christina Sutherland	3,380	2,800	9	11	**70,720**
Dr. Kingsley Agyemang	3,380	2,800	8	8	**61,320**
Mr. James Appietu-Ankrah	-	-			**400**
					644,840

The Bi-monthly allowance was paid six (6) times during the period under review. However, Messrs, J. F. Osei, Kingsley Agyemang and Mrs. Christina Sutherland were paid five and half (5 ½) times during the period under review. (They were appointed in December 2021).

The Board Chairman was present during the inauguration and the first meeting of the Audit, Risk & Compliance Committee of the Board.

Messrs Kwabena Osei-Bonsu, Christian Sottie, Kingsley Agyemang and Mrs. Djamson-Tettey chaired Committee meetings 1x, 5x, 4x and 4x respectively, which sitting allowance was paid GH¢2,500 and GH¢3,500 from April 2022.

Mr. James Appietu-Ankrah (retired Director) was paid the balance of his Bi-monthly allowance.

Year end balances arising from transactions with related party are as follows;	**2022 GH¢**	2021 GH¢
The compensation of executive and management staff is shown below;		
Salaries and other benefits	**3,549,321**	3,681,598
Employers SSF	**215,153**	233,466
Employers PF	**150,328**	158,692

45. Compliance with legal and regulatory requirement

The company's transactions were within its powers and complied with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), the Insurance Act, 2021 (Act 1061) and all relevant guidelines issued by the National Insurance Commission.

In accordance with the Capitalization, Solvency and Financial provisions of the Insurance Act, 2021 (Act 1061), an insurer is required to maintain a capital adequacy ratio of 150% by 31 December 2022 and investment to total assets ratio of 55% at all times in accordance with the regulations. The company's capital adequacy ratio and investment to assets ratio as at the year-end were 221.61% (2021: 205.84%) and 67% (2021: 50%) respectively which were within the minimum requirements per the regulations.

46. Events after reporting period

There is no significant event which occurred after the end of the reporting date and which is likely to affect these financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Shareholders' information

(a) Directors' shareholding as at 31 December 2022

Name of Director	**Number of shares held**	% Shares held
Mr. Daniel Ofori	**11,570,515**	5.9100
Dr. Kingsley Agyemang	**7,022,016**	3.2400
	18,592,531	9.1500

(b) Analysis of shareholding as at 31st December 2022.

Range of shareholding	**No. of Shareholders**	**Shares holdings**	**% of Shareholders**	**% Holding**
1 - 1000	8,617	4,297,315	73.88	2.20
1001 - 5000	2,195	5,493,885	18.82	2.81
5001 - 10000	421	3,425,973	3.61	1.75
10001 and others	431	182,427,827	3.69	93.24
	11,664	**195,645,000**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements
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(c) List of the twenty largest shareholders as at 31 December 2022

	Name of shareholder	Shares held	% Holding
1	GOVERNMENT OF GHANA C/O MINISTRY OF FINANCE	78,258,000	40.00%
2	SOCIAL SECURITY AND NATIONAL INSURANCE TRUST	23,127,392	11.82%
3	OFORI DANIEL	11,570,515	5.91%
4	SCGN/PICTET AFRICA NON TAX 6275J,SSGN/PICTET AFRICA NON TAX 6275J PICTETMAST	9,666,764	4.94%
5	SCGN/BANQUE PICTET AND CIE SA, GENEVA RE,PATRICK SCHEGG	9,666,764	4.94%
6	PSL/AGYEMAN KINGSLEY	7,022,016	3.59%
7	DEGBOTSE EMMANUEL KOBLA	5,085,565	2.60%
8	CMFUND LIMITED	2,865,483	1.46%
9	PRESTIGE CAPITAL LIMITED	2,720,505	1.39%
10	SIC-FSL/SIC LIFE SECURITIES TRADING A/C,	2,662,200	1.36%
11	EDC/TEACHERS EQUITY FUND	2,066,700	1.06%
12	GHANA COMMERCIAL BANK LTD	2,000,000	1.02%
13	SIC EMPLOYEE SHARE OWNERSHIP PLAN	1,835,416	0.94%
14	GHANA REINSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED GENERAL BUSINESS	1,661,912	0.85%
15	SCGN/CITIBANK KUWAIT INV AUTHORITY	1,303,900	0.67%
16	METLIFE CLASSIC A/C, STD NOMS TVL PTY/METLIFE GOLD PLAN FUND MICAC	985,000	0.50%
17	STATE INSURANCE COMPANY PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNT	921,669	0.47%
18	ANIM-ADDO, KOJO	856,555	0.44%
19	GIANNOPOULOS ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED	579,685	0.30%
20	MAINSTREAM REINSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	517,332	0.26%
	TOTAL	165,373,373	84.53%
	OTHERS	30,271,627	15.47%
		195,645,000	100.00%