SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

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SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

Contents

Corporate information – continued
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Board of Directors:

Dr. Audu Rauf	Chairman *(Appointed on 03/05/24)*
Dr. Jimmy Ben Heymann	Chairman *(Resigned on 18/10/23)*
Mr. Stephen Oduro	Managing Director *(Resigned on 01/01/24)*
Ms. Hollistar Duah-Yentumi	Managing Director *(Appointed on 01/01/24)*
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 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
(Reassigned on 25/03/24)

Ms. Cynthia Rockson
(Appointed on 25/03/24)

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

Actuary: Deloitte & Touche
The Deloitte Place
Plot No. 71 off George Walker
Bush Highway, Dzorwulu
P. O Box GP 453
Accra

Auditor: Baker Tilly Andah + Andah
Chartered Accountants
18 Nyanyo Lane, Asylum Down
P.O Box CT 5443
Accra

Corporate information – continued
For the year ended 31 December 2023

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

SIC Insurance PLC

Report of the directors

For the year ended 31 December 2023

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 2023.

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	
	2023	Restated 2022
	GH¢	GH¢
The balance brought forward on retained earnings account at 1 January was	**95,458,185**	91,761,684
To which must be added:		
Profit for the year after charging all expenses, depreciation, and taxation of	**12,812,982**	23,064,589
	108,271,167	114,826,273
Retained earnings adjustment - Revaluation difference	-	(3,993,849)
IFRS 9 retained earnings adjustment for 2021		(1,167,894)
IFRS 17 retained earnings adjustment as at 2021	-	6,926,551
From which is made an appropriation to contingency reserve of	**(11,195,725)**	(11,349,605)
And an approved dividend of	-	(8,999,670)
	97,075,442	96,241,806
Non-controlling interest	**674,208**	(415,035)
Subsidiary adjustment	-	(368,586)
Leaving a balance to be carried forward on retained earnings account of	**97,749,650**	95,458,185

3. Nature of business

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

4. Dividend

The directors proposed a dividend of GH¢ 0.0511 per share for the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: nil).

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 2023:

Report of the directors – continued
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Name	Qualifications	Other engagements	Position
1. Dr. Jimmy Ben Heymann	1. MBChB – University of Ghana Medical School 2. Diploma de Langue-Alliance Francais d'Accra.	i. Cenpower Generation co. Ltd. ii. Cenpower Holding 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	i. Prime Strategy Ltd. Ghana	i. Director

Report of the directors – continued

For the year ended 31 December 2023

Name	Qualifications	Other engagements	Position
6.Mr. Stephen Oduro	1. BBA (Computer Systems) – USA 2. MBA (Computer & Info System with Finance – USA 3. Graduate School of Management – Newark NJ.	i. SIC Life Co. Ltd. ii. SIC Fin. Services Ltd. iii. Accra City Hotel iv. Ghana Tourism Development Corporation	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	i. Procare Pharmacy, Tamale ii. Tamale Technical University	i. Executive Director ii. Non-Executive Director
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)	i. MP ii. Chairman iii. Member
10.Mrs. Christina Sutherland	1. Project Leadership Cert. – Cornell University 2. Bsc (Design) & PG Dip. (Architecture)	i. Sutherland & Sutherland – Architects, Accra.	i. Principal

Report of the directors – continued
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Name	Qualifications	Other engagements	Position
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. iv. Adjunct Lecturer.

Report of the directors

For the year ended 31 December 2023

7. Capacity building for directors

In the year under review two (2) training programmes were organised towards the capacity building of the Directors. They were the following:

Date	Programme	Facilitator
2nd February, 2023	Training on IFRS 17	Deloitte & Touche
18th December, 2023	Training on Enterprise Risk Management for the Board Risk Committee Members	JPCANN Associates Ltd

8. Corporate social responsibility

An amount of GH¢ 2,234,264 was spent on fulfilling the corporate social responsibility of the company (2022: GH¢870,244)

Sponsorship activities for 2023 covered the following areas:

- Education
- Community development
- Health
- Environment
- 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 will continue as the auditors of the Company.

The audit fee payable to the auditors is GH¢ 350,760 (2022: GH¢308,760).

11. Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 17-10-2024.

On behalf of the board of directors

Non-Executive Director	**Non-Executive Director**	**Non-Executive Director**
(Mr. Daniel Ofori)	**(Mr. Nicholas Oteng)**	**(Mr. Christian Tetteh Sottie)**
Date: 19-10-24	**Date:** 19/10/2024	**Date:** 19/10/2024

SIC Insurance PLC

Financial highlights

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Group		Company	
	2023 **GH¢**	Restated 2022 GH¢	**2023** **GH¢**	Restated 2022 GH¢
Insurance revenue	**373,190,838**	355,534,169	**373,190,838**	355,534,169
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	**256,681,679**	258,904,825	**256,681,679**	258,904,825
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(105,725,161)**	(143,344,797)	**(105,725,161)**	(143,344,797)
Net insurance financial result	**(3,881,540)**	(2,024,052)	**(3,881,540)**	(2,024,052)
Net insurance result	**147,074,978**	113,535,976	**147,074,978**	113,535,976
Profit before tax	**22,844,807**	33,055,009	**25,002,550**	30,981,606
Profit after tax	**12,812,982**	23,064,589	**15,060,342**	21,681,145
Shareholders' funds	**478,483,007**	398,437,561	**484,259,761**	401,966,955
Total assets	**899,830,632**	707,681,047	**865,932,150**	664,194,064
Number of shares issued and fully paid for	**195,645,000**	195,645,000	**195,645,000**	195,645,000
Earnings per share (GH¢)	**0.0655**	0.1179	**0.0770**	0.1108
Net assets per share (GH¢)	**2.4457**	2.0365	**2.4752**	2.0546
Current ratio	**1.2622**	1.3422	**1.2748**	1.3788
Return on shareholders' funds	**2.68%**	5.79%	**3.11%**	5.39%

SIC Insurance PLC

Statement of directors' responsibilities

For the year ended 31 December 2023

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 IFRS Accounting Standards.

SIC Insurance PLC

Actuarial Opinion

We have conducted an actuarial valuation of the insurance business of SIC Insurance PLC as at 31 December 2023.

The valuation was conducted in accordance with generally accepted actuarial principles and in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standard 17.

In completing the actuarial valuation, we have relied upon the financial statements of the Company.

In our opinion, the actuarial value of the liabilities in respect of all portfolios of general insurance business did not exceed the amount of funds of the insurance business as at 31 December 2023.

Takalani Sikhavhakhavha
Fellow of the Actuarial Society of South Africa
Fellow of the Actuarial Society of Ghana
Date: 26 September 2024

Katlego Thaba
Fellow of the Actuarial Society of South Africa

Date: 26 September 2024

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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, 2023, and the consolidated and separate statement of profit or loss and other 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 material accounting policies as set out on pages 30 to 117.

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, 2023, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, with IAS 29 directive issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants Ghana(ICAG), 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 26 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 in the consolidated financial statements of SIC insurance PLC were unaudited.

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Independent auditor's report
To the Shareholders of SIC Insurance PLC

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 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.

Key Audit Matters

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

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

Impairment Assessment on Government of Ghana Debt Securities

As at 31st December 2023, the group and company incurred impairment loss amounting to GHS 49,224,412 (2022: GHS 43,024,663), GHS 49,005,597 (2022 GHS 42,706,496) respectively. 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

Valuation of insurance of Insurance Contract Liabilities

Insurance contract liabilities for the group and company as at 31st December 2023 amounting to GHS 161,333,656 (2022 GHS 138,731,827).

The Group adopted IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts on 1 January 2023. The standard introduces new requirements for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of insurance contracts.

In retrospectively applying IFRS 17, the Group has restated its insurance contract liability balances using the fully retrospective approach which is permitted under the standard.

In measuring the Group's insurance contract liabilities under IFRS 17, management applied the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) measurement models which requires significant degree of estimation and judgements.

The Premium Allocation Approach is applied to contracts with a duration of one year or less, or where it is a reasonable approximation of the General Measurement Model. Management exercised significant judgement in the determination of the eligibility of the premium allocation approach. The most significant assumptions made in the valuation of the liability for incurred claims as it relates to insurance contracts are:

- future cash flow projections and
- risk adjustment for non-financial risk

Independent auditor's report
To the Shareholders of SIC Insurance PLC

Future cash flow projections

The best estimate provision for liability for incurred claims relates to claim events that have occurred before or at the reporting date, whether the claims arising from these events have been reported or incurred but not reported claims. The cash flow projections comprise estimates of all future claim payments, receivables from salvage as well as the directly attributable claims administration expenses arising from these events within the boundary of each group of contracts.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk

is the compensation that the Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows of groups of insurance contracts. The Group uses a confidence level approach (value at risk) under IFRS 17. The group's calibrated risk adjustment (using value at risk) is such that the technical reserves are held to be at least sufficient at the 75th percentile of the ultimate loss distribution
The value of the liability for incurred claims is the sum of the present value of expected future cash flows and the risk adjustment.
We considered the valuation of the liability for incurred claims to be a matter of most significance to the current year audit due to the following:

- The significant judgement and estimation uncertainties in the future cash flow projections and the risk adjustment for non-financial risk
- The magnitude of the liability

How our audit addressed the issues.
We tailored our testing of the insurance contract liabilities with reference to the various portfolios of contracts and the various measurement models applied.

We:

- assessed whether the Group's chosen accounting policies and methodologies were in compliance with IFRS 17 and that the nature and substance of the policies issued by the Group supported the policy elections made on transition.
- assessed the valuation methodology and assumptions for compliance against accepted actuarial techniques, guidelines issued by the insurance regulator, and approved Group accounting policy in accordance with IFRS 17
- compared the future cashflows used in calculating the fulfillment cashflows with the Group's historical loss experience and net cashflows over the life of the insurance contract.
- assessed the appropriateness of the basis and the methodology used in determining the risk adjustment for non-financial risk and discount rates used in the calculation of the fulfilment cash flows
- performed an eligibility test that focused on qualitative and quantitative assessment to assess the appropriateness of management's use of the premium allocation approach measurement model to value the liabilities of certain insurance contracts.
- reviewed the expense allocation results and confirmed that this was in line with the split of directly and not directly attributable expenses as required by IFRS 17.

Independent auditor's report
To the Shareholders of SIC Insurance PLC

- performed an independent analysis and re-computation of the liability for remaining claim ("LRC") balances of selected classes of business measured under the premium allocation approach model for comparison with those performed by management.

We reviewed the de-recognition of the balances relating to the legacy IFRS 4 insurance contracts and recognition of new IFRS 17 balances.

We checked the adequacy of the presentation and disclosure of insurance contract liabilities on the financial statements as well as the required disclosures in line with IFRS 17.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Directors, Financial Highlights and the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities 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 IFRS Accounting Standards with the IAS 29 directive issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants Ghana(ICAG) , 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.

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Independent auditor's report
To the Shareholders of SIC Insurance PLC

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.

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Independent auditor's report
To the Shareholders of SIC Insurance PLC

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

Baker Tilly Andah + Andah (ICAG/F/2024/122)
Chartered Accountants
18 Nyanyo Lane, Asylum Down
Accra.

21/10/**2024**

Consolidated and separate statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2023

		Group			Company		
	Note	31-Dec-23	Restated 31-Dec-22	Restated 1-Jan-22	31-Dec-23	Restated 31-Dec-22	Restated 1-Jan-22
		GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Assets							
Non-current assets							
Property, plant, and equipment	19	**145,665,632**	134,983,146	143,260,181	**145,077,956**	134,250,109	142,543,422
Intangible asset	20	**140,034**	221,576	269,325	**26,140**	39,210	112,768
Investment properties	21	**65,445,056**	78,510,360	33,406,369	**65,445,056**	78,510,360	33,406,369
Right of use assets	22	**5,181,976**	3,451,576	3,795,736	**4,890,616**	2,868,862	2,921,665
Equity investments	24	**219,332,953**	126,113,555	100,631,955	**219,285,595**	126,073,337	100,292,011
Investment in subsidiary	25	-	-	-	**12,878,526**	12,878,526	12,878,526
Investment in associate	26	**45,061,727**	39,596,747	34,996,532	**45,061,727**	39,596,747	34,996,532
Total non-current assets		**480,827,378**	382,876,960	316,360,098	**492,665,617**	394,217,151	327,151,294
Current assets							
Investments at amortised cost	27	**184,256,946**	149,996,738	124,969,843	**197,779,020**	159,734,232	104,753,715
Receivables	28	**78,086,527**	53,921,435	114,968,506	**27,264,251**	6,963,318	101,070,024
Inventories	29	**1,892,464**	1,741,231	1,842,551	**1,892,464**	1,741,231	1,842,551
Reinsurance Contract Assets:	41						
Asset for incurred claims		**7,131,847**	5,972,848	11,181,780	**7,131,847**	5,972,848	11,181,780
Asset for remaining coverage		**55,162,676**	(363,496)	23,721,827	**55,162,676**	(363,496)	23,721,827
Growth & sustainability levy	18b	-	-	-	**118,303**	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	30	**92,472,794**	113,535,331	58,869,390	**83,917,972**	95,928,780	56,455,211
Total current assets		**419,003,254**	324,804,087	335,553,897	**373,266,533**	269,976,913	299,025,108
Total assets		**899,830,632**	707,681,047	651,913,995	**865,932,150**	664,194,064	626,176,401

Consolidated and separate statement of financial position - continued

As at 31 December 2023

	Note	Group			Company		
		31-Dec-23	Restated 31-Dec-22	Restated 1-Jan-22	**31-Dec-23**	Restated 31-Dec-22	Restated 1-Jan-22
		GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢	GH¢
Shareholders' equity and liabilities							
Equity							
Stated capital	**31**	**25,000,000**	25,000,000	25,000,000	**25,000,000**	25,000,000	25,000,000
Revaluation reserve	**32a**	**124,207,929**	125,895,388	122,212,765	**124,207,929**	125,895,388	122,212,765
Retained earnings	**32b**	**97,749,650**	95,458,185	97,520,341	**113,647,902**	109,783,285	112,445,264
Contingency reserve	**33**	**71,595,781**	60,400,056	49,050,451	**71,595,781**	60,400,056	49,050,451
Fair value reserve	**34**	**152,492,978**	80,473,263	63,122,514	**156,812,317**	84,792,602	67,453,363
Other reserves	**42b**	**(7,004,168)**	(3,904,376)	(2,880,385)	**(7,004,168)**	(3,904,376)	(2,880,385)
Non-controlling interest	**35**	**14,440,837**	15,115,045	14,700,010	**-**	-	-
Shareholders' funds		**478,483,007**	398,437,561	368,725,696	**484,259,761**	401,966,955	373,281,458
Liabilities							
Non-current liabilities							
Employee benefits obligation	**42a**	**23,184,420**	17,932,929	15,524,097	**23,184,420**	17,932,929	15,524,097
Lease liabilities	**23**	**4,789,413**	2,369,491	2,721,901	**4,076,257**	1,374,032	1,695,602
Deferred tax	**18d**	**61,421,198**	46,941,697	42,413,006	**61,611,481**	47,118,363	42,495,710
Total non-current liabilities		**89,395,031**	67,244,117	60,659,004	**88,872,158**	66,425,324	59,715,409

Consolidated and separate statement of financial position - continued

As at 31 December 2023

	Note	Group			Company		
		31-Dec-23	Restated 31-Dec-22	Restated 1-Jan-22	31-Dec-23	Restated 31-Dec-22	Restated 1-Jan-22
		GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Current liabilities							
Bank overdraft		-	-	2,324,816	-	-	2,324,816
Deferred revenue	38	76,326,602	9,106,820	6,794,892	76,326,602	9,106,820	6,794,892
Insurance contract liabilities:	40						
Liability for incurred claims		60,566,609	42,719,252	33,441,248	60,566,609	42,719,252	33,441,248
Liability for remaining coverage		100,767,047	96,012,575	81,364,140	100,767,047	96,012,575	81,364,140
Trade & other payables	36	66,532,632	70,903,484	45,000,081	30,685,856	28,120,512	18,736,564
Lease liabilities	23	1,728,240	2,090,416	1,224,513	1,728,240	2,090,416	1,224,513
Borrowings	37	14,649,408	14,464,282	14,801,930	14,649,408	14,464,282	14,801,930
Current tax liability	18a	10,227,637	5,147,584	33,669,339	8,076,468	2,993,836	31,153,589
Growth & sustainability levy	18b	1,154,418	1,554,956	3,908,336	-	294,092	3,337,842
Total current liabilities		331,952,594	241,999,369	222,529,295	292,800,231	195,801,785	193,179,534
Total liabilities		421,347,625	309,243,486	283,188,299	381,672,389	262,227,109	252,894,943
Total equity and liabilities		899,830,632	707,681,047	651,913,995	865,932,150	664,194,064	626,176,401

Non-Executive Director
(Mr. Daniel Ofori)

Date: 19-10-24

Non-Executive Director
(Mr. Nicholas Oteng)

Date: 19/10/2024

Non-Executive Director
(Mr. Christian Tetteh Sottie)

Date: 19/10/2024

The accompanying notes on pages 30 to 117 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 ended 31 December 2023

	Note	Group		Company	
			Restated		Restated
		31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-22
		GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Insurance revenue	6	373,190,838	355,534,169	373,190,838	355,534,169
Insurance service expenses	7	(116,509,159)	(96,629,344)	(116,509,159)	(96,629,344)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held		256,681,679	258,904,825	256,681,679	258,904,825
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	8	(105,725,161)	(143,344,797)	(105,725,161)	(143,344,797)
Insurance service result		150,956,518	115,560,028	150,956,518	115,560,028
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	9	(4,458,627)	(3,337,549)	(4,458,627)	(3,337,549)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	10	577,087	1,313,497	577,087	1,313,497
Net insurance financial result		(3,881,540)	(2,024,052)	(3,881,540)	(2,024,052)
Net insurance result		147,074,978	113,535,976	147,074,978	113,535,976
Investment income	14	32,528,537	42,648,322	30,852,129	40,625,188
Finance cost	15	(2,460,849)	(3,179,415)	(2,414,217)	(3,112,736)
Impairment loss	16	(13,846,653)	(50,608,194)	(13,783,363)	(50,212,704)
Net insurance and investment result		163,296,013	102,396,689	161,729,527	100,835,724
Brokerage and advisory fees	11	10,336,388	12,607,193	-	-
Other income	13	17,376,079	57,141,226	15,797,175	56,112,705
Share of associate profit	29	5,464,980	4,600,215	5,464,980	4,600,215
Other operating expenses	12	(173,628,653)	(143,690,314)	(157,989,132)	(130,567,038)
Profit before income tax		22,844,807	33,055,009	25,002,550	30,981,606
Income tax	18c	(8,769,840)	(8,587,930)	(8,692,080)	(8,001,641)
Growth & sustainability levy	18b	(1,261,985)	(1,402,490)	(1,250,128)	(1,298,820)
Profit for the year		12,812,982	23,064,589	15,060,342	21,681,145

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

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	Group 31-Dec-23 GH¢	31-Dec-22 GH¢	Company 31-Dec-23 GH¢	31-Dec-22 GH¢
Profit for the year		**12,812,982**	23,064,589	**15,060,342**	21,681,145
Other comprehensive income					
Net change in fair value of equity investments	34	**93,212,258**	25,781,326	**93,212,258**	25,781,326
Deferred tax	18d	**(20,849,561)**	(4,683,781)	**(20,849,561)**	(4,683,781)
Revaluation loss (net of tax)	32a	**(1,022,402)**	-	**(1,022,402)**	-
Actuarial (loss)/gain on employee benefits	42b	**(4,107,830)**	(1,099,674)	**(4,107,830)**	(1,099,674)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**80,045,447**	43,062,460	**82,292,807**	41,679,016
Basic earnings per share - GH¢	17	**0.0655**	0.1179	**0.0770**	0.1108
Profit attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		**13,487,190**	22,649,554	**15,060,342**	21,681,145
Non-controlling interest		**(674,208)**	415,035	**-**	-
		12,812,982	23,064,589	**15,060,342**	21,681,145
Total comprehensive income attributable to					
Equity holders of the parent		**80,719,655**	42,647,425	**82,292,807**	41,679,016
Non-controlling interest		**(674,208)**	415,035	**-**	-
		80,045,447	43,062,460	**82,292,807**	41,679,016

The accompanying notes on pages 30 to 117 form an integral part of these financial statements

SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2023

Group

31 December 2023	**Stated capital GH¢**	**Retained earnings GH¢**	**Contingency reserves GH¢**	**Revaluation reserve GH¢**	**Fair value reserve GH¢**	**Other reserves GH¢**	**Non-controlling interest GH¢**	**Total GH¢**
Bal at 1 January 2023	25,000,000	95,458,185	60,400,056	125,895,388	80,473,263	(3,904,376)	15,115,045	398,437,561
Profit for the year		12,812,982						12,812,982
Approved dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25,000,000	**108,271,167**	**60,400,056**	**125,895,388**	**80,473,263**	**(3,904,376)**	**15,115,045**	**411,250,543**
Other comprehensive income								
Net gain on available-for-sale investment					93,212,258			93,212,258
Revaluation gain				(1,022,403)	-			(1,022,403)
Deferred tax charged to OCI				(665,056)	(21,192,543)	1,008,038		(20,849,561)
Actuarial movement in employee benefit	-	-	-	-	-	(4,107,830)	-	(4,107,830)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(1,687,459)	72,019,715	(3,099,792)	-	67,232,464
Transfer (from)/to reserve		(11,195,725)	11,195,725					
Non-controlling interest		674,208					(674,208)	-
Subsidiary adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal at 31 December 2023	**25,000,000**	**97,749,650**	**71,595,781**	**124,207,929**	**152,492,978**	**(7,004,168)**	**14,440,837**	**478,483,007**

SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2023

Group

Restated
31 December 2022

	Stated capital GH¢	Retained earnings GH¢	Contingency reserves GH¢	Revaluation reserve GH¢	Fair value reserve GH¢	Other reserves GH¢	Non-controlling interest GH¢	Total GH¢
Opening 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
IFRS 9 retained earnings adj.		(1,167,894)						(1,167,894)
IFRS 17 retained earnings adj.	-	6,926,551	-	-	-	-	-	6,926,551
Restated bal at 1 January 2022	25,000,000	97,520,341	49,050,451	122,212,765	63,122,514	(2,880,385)	14,700,010	368,725,696
Profit for the year		23,064,589						23,064,589
Approved dividend	-	(8,999,670)	-	-	-	-	-	(8,999,670)
	25,000,000	111,585,260	49,050,451	122,212,765	63,122,514	(2,880,385)	14,700,010	382,790,615
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	-
Retained earnings adj. - Revaluation diff	-	(3,993,849)						(3,993,849)
Subsidiary adjustment	-	(368,586)	-	-	11,510	-	-	(357,076)
Bal at 31 December 2022	25,000,000	95,458,185	60,400,056	125,895,388	80,473,263	(3,904,376)	15,115,045	398,437,561

SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2023

Company

31 December 2023

	Stated capital GH¢	Retained earnings GH¢	Contingency reserves GH¢	Revaluation reserve GH¢	Fair value reserve GH¢	Other reserves GH¢	Total GH¢
Bal at 1 January 2023	25,000,000	109,783,285	60,400,056	125,895,388	84,792,602	(3,904,376)	401,966,955
Profit for the year		15,060,342					15,060,342
Approved dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25,000,000	**124,843,627**	**60,400,056**	**125,895,388**	**84,792,602**	**(3,904,376)**	**417,027,297**
Other comprehensive income							
Net gain on available-for-sale investment					93,212,258		93,212,258
Revaluation loss				(1,022,403)			(1,022,403)
Deferred tax charged to OCI				(665,056)	(21,192,543)	1,008,038	(20,849,561)
Actuarial movement in employee benefit	-	-	-	-	-	(4,107,830)	(4,107,830)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(1,687,459)	72,019,715	(3,099,792)	67,232,464
Transfer (from)/to reserve	-	(11,195,725)	11,195,725	-	-	-	-
Bal at 31 December 2023	**25,000,000**	**113,647,902**	**71,595,781**	**124,207,929**	**156,812,317**	**(7,004,168)**	**484,259,761**

Consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2023

Company

Restated 31 December 2022	**Stated capital GH¢**	**Retained earnings GH¢**	**Contingency reserves GH¢**	**Revaluation reserve GH¢**	**Fair value reserve GH¢**	**Other reserves GH¢**	**Total GH¢**
Opening 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
IFRS 9 retained earnings adjustment		(1,167,894)					(1,167,894)
IFRS 17 retained earnings adj.	-	6,926,551	-	-	-	-	6,926,551
Restated bal at 1 January 2022	25,000,000	112,445,264	49,050,451	122,212,765	67,453,363	(2,880,385)	373,281,458
Profit for the year		21,681,145					21,681,145
Approved dividend	-	(8,999,670)	-	-	-	-	(8,999,670)
	25,000,000	125,126,739	49,050,451	122,212,765	67,453,363	(2,880,385)	385,962,933
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				-
Retained earnings adj. - Revaluation diff	-	(3,993,849)	-	-	-	-	(3,993,849)
Bal at 31 December 2022	25,000,000	109,783,285	60,400,056	125,895,388	84,792,602	(3,904,376)	401,966,955

The accompanying notes on pages 30 to 117 form an integral part of these financial statements

SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Operating activities				
Profit before tax	**22,844,807**	33,055,009	**25,002,550**	30,981,606
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:				
Depreciation	**8,925,572**	12,371,024	**8,716,473**	12,142,331
Amortisation of intangible assets	**81,542**	202,340	**13,070**	73,558
Lease amortisation	**1,704,468**	2,155,948	**1,413,113**	1,864,593
Gain on disposal of property, plant & equipment	**(73,000)**	(9,567)	**(73,000)**	(9,567)
Share of associate profit	**(5,464,980)**	(4,600,215)	**(5,464,980)**	(4,600,215)
Revaluation loss/(gain) on investment property	**13,404,478**	(44,174,674)	**13,404,478**	(44,174,674)
Interest received	**(30,178,389)**	(40,795,216)	**(28,501,981)**	(38,772,083)
Dividend received	**(2,350,148)**	(547,609)	**(2,350,148)**	(547,609)
Dividend approved but not paid	**-**	(8,999,670)	-	(8,999,670)
Subsidiary adjustment	-	(341,170)	-	-
Revaluation difference	-	(3,993,849)	-	(3,993,849)
Net gain on fair value reserve	**93,212,258**	25,781,326	**93,212,258**	25,781,326
Actuarial loss on employee benefit	**(4,107,830)**	(1,099,674)	**(4,107,830)**	(1,099,674)
Working capital adjustments:				
Change in receivables	**(24,165,092)**	61,047,071	**(20,300,933)**	94,106,706
Change in inventories	**(151,233)**	101,320	**(151,233)**	101,320
Change in reinsurance contract assets	**(56,685,171)**	29,294,255	**(56,685,171)**	29,294,255
Change in insurance contract liabilities	**22,601,829**	23,926,439	**22,601,829**	23,926,439
Change in trade & other payables	**(4,370,852)**	25,903,403	**2,565,344**	9,383,948
Change in deferred revenue	**67,219,782**	2,311,928	**67,219,782**	2,311,928
Change in employee benefits	**5,251,491**	2,408,832	**5,251,491**	2,408,832
Tax paid	**(10,059,847)**	(36,693,981)	**(9,965,891)**	(36,222,522)
National stabilization levy paid	**(1,662,523)**	(4,342,570)	**(1,662,523)**	(4,342,570)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**95,977,162**	72,960,700	**110,136,698**	89,614,409

SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate statement of cash flows - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Investing activities				
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**(20,664,316)**	(4,093,989)	**(20,600,578)**	(3,849,019)
Acquisition of intangible assets	**-**	(154,591)	**-**	-
Addition to right of use assets	**(3,434,868)**	(1,811,789)	**(3,434,868)**	(1,811,789)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	**73,000**	9,567	**73,000**	9,567
Revaluation of PPE and revaluation reserve	**33,856**	-	**33,856**	-
Purchase of equity investments	**(93,219,398)**	(25,481,600)	**(93,212,258)**	(25,781,326)
Additions to investment property	**(339,174)**	(929,317)	**(339,174)**	(929,317)
Dividend received	**2,350,148**	547,609	**2,350,148**	547,609
Interest received	**30,178,389**	40,795,217	**28,501,981**	38,772,083
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities	**(85,022,363)**	8,881,107	**(86,627,893)**	6,957,808
Financing activities				
Increase/(Decrease) in borrowings	**185,126**	(337,648)	**185,126**	(337,648)
Increase in lease liability	**2,057,746**	513,493	**2,340,049**	544,333
Net cash generated from financing activities	**2,242,872**	175,845	**2,525,175**	206,685
Changes in cash and cash equivalents	**13,197,671**	82,017,652	**26,033,980**	96,778,902
Cash at 1 January	**263,532,069**	181,514,417	**255,663,012**	158,884,110
Cash at 31 December	**276,729,740**	263,532,069	**281,696,992**	255,663,012
Analysis of changes in cash and cash equivalents				
Cash and bank	**92,472,794**	113,535,331	**83,917,972**	95,928,780
Investments at amortised cost	**184,256,946**	149,996,738	**197,779,020**	159,734,232
	276,729,740	263,532,069	**281,696,992**	255,663,012

The accompanying notes on pages 30 to 117 form an integral part of these financial statements

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

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 No.15, 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 IFRS Accounting Standards 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 17	Insurance Contracts (including the June 2020 and December 2021 Amendments to IFRS 17)
IFRS 9	Financial instruments
IAS 1	Presentation of financial statements and IFRS practice statement 2 making materiality judgements— disclosure of accounting policies;
IAS 12	Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction;
IAS 12	International tax reform—pillar two model rules;
IAS 8	Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors—definition of accounting estimates

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 Accounting Standards 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. Material 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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 equal or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the group does not recognize 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.

(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 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 is 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.

I) Insurance contracts

The Group issues short term insurance contracts which transfer insurance risk or financial risk or, in some cases, both. Insurance contracts are those contracts under which the Group accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policy holder) by agreeing to compensate the policy holder or other beneficiary if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder. Insurance risk is risk other than financial risk.

The Group issues the following contracts that are accounted for using different measurement methods:

- Motor, Fire, Theft and Property, Accident, Engineering, Bonds and Marine and Aviation. The Group issues fully comprehensive and third-party liability car insurance policies as well as home insurance policies for contents and buildings with coverage of one year or less which are accounted for applying the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA);

The product features of insurance contracts that have a material effect on the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows arising from insurance contracts in the Group are described below in accordance with the National Insurance Commission (NIC) guide.

1. Fire, Theft and Property

Contracts of insurance against loss or damage to property, and consequential losses, due to fire, explosion, storm and other natural perils and other perils customarily included in fire insurance policies. Excluding insurance of a type described above which is incidental to some other class of insurance business.

Contracts of insurance against loss or damage to property due to theft or any other cause not covered under any other class, including consequential losses. This includes Burglary, all risks and other theft insurance, Cash–in–transit and Fidelity guarantee.

The following are IFRS 17 portfolios that are classified under fire, theft, and Property:

- Fire Private
- Private Commercial

2. Accident

Contracts of insurance that provide fixed pecuniary benefits or benefits in the nature of an indemnity (or a combination of both) against risks of the person insured.

a) sustaining accidental injury,
b) dying as a result of an accident,
c) becoming incapacitated because of disease,
d) attributable to sickness or infirmity,

This class excludes any contract of insurance that falls within a class of long-term insurance business.

Contracts of insurance against the liability of an employer to the employer's employees in relation to any injury or disease arising out of, or in the course of, their employment.

Contracts of insurance against loss of or damage to merchandise, baggage, and all other goods in transit, irrespective of the form of transport.

2. Accident - continued

Contracts of insurance against risks of the persons insured incurring liability to third parties (excluding any risks relating to the other classes of business). They include (i) Public liability, (ii) Professional indemnity, (iii) Products liability, and other Liability insurances.

The following are IFRS 17 portfolios that are classified under Accident:

- Public Liability
- Professional Indemnity
- Workers' Compensation/Employer's Liability
- Personal Accident
- Travel
- All Other Accident policies (Goods in transit, Cash in transit and Fidelity guarantee and others)

3. Bonds

Contracts of insurance against the risk of financial and other losses to the person insured;

a) arising from the failure of debtors to pay their debts when due, whether by reason of their insolvency or otherwise (credit insurance);
b) arising from the person insured having to perform contracts of guarantee entered by them, including performance bonds, fidelity bonds, administration bonds and other similar contracts of guarantee (suretyship);
c) Attributable to the person insured incurring legal expenses, including the cost of litigation (legal expenses insurance);
d) Attributable to the person insured incurring other unforeseen expenses (not falling within any other class of general insurance), including fidelity and kidnap and ransom insurance (miscellaneous financial loss insurance)

The following are IFRS 17 portfolios that are classified under Bonds:

- All classes of Bonds as one portfolio

4. Motor

Contracts of insurance against:

a) loss of or damage to motor vehicles.
b) loss or damage arising out of or in connection with the use of, motor vehicles, including third party risks, carrier's liability, and medical expenses for the injury of occupants of a motor vehicle.

The following are IFRS 17 portfolios that are classified under Motor:

- Motor Comprehensive
- Motor Third Party Fire & Theft
- Motor Third Party Only
- Other Approved Motor Products

5. Engineering

Contracts of insurance against

a) loss or damage to plant and machinery;
b) loss or damage arising out of the use or operation of plant and machinery, including loss of or damage to surrounding property of the insured, liability to third parties for damage to property, injury, or loss of life;
c) loss or damage arising out of contract work in relation to plant and machinery, including damage to property on site and third-party risks.

The following are IFRS 17 portfolios that are classified under Engineering:

- Engineering-All Risk
- Other Engineering policies

6. Marine & aviation

Contracts of insurance against

a) loss of or damage to marine craft or the equipment or fittings of marine craft;
b) loss or damage arising out of or in connection with the freight, use, construction, or repair of marine craft, including third party risks, carrier's liability, and medical expenses for the injury of occupants of a marine craft, including crew. It includes marine hull and cargo.

Contracts of insurance against

a) loss of or damage to aircraft or aircraft equipment or fittings;
b) loss or damage arising out of or in connection with the use of aircraft, or the construction or repair of aircraft, including third party risks, carrier's liability, airport owner's liability and medical expenses for the injury or loss of life of occupants of an aircraft, including aircrew.

The following are IFRS 17 portfolios that are classified under Marine and Aviation:

- Marine Cargo and Liability
- Marine Hull and Liability
- Aviation

7. Agriculture

Contracts of insurance against crop failure due to natural disasters such as droughts, floods, and pests. This type of insurance helps farmers to preserve their livelihoods and continue to produce crops and livestock, even in the face of adverse weather conditions.

The following are IFRS 17 portfolios that are classified under Agriculture:

- Area Yield Index
- Weather index
- Poultry & Livestock
- Other Agric Products

8. Other approved products

Any other Product line that does not fit into any of the above category.

(ii) Recognition and measurement insurance contracts
The Group applies the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) to the measurement of insurance contracts with a coverage period of each contract in the group of one year or less.

On initial recognition, the Group measures the Liability for Remaining Coverage (LRC) at the amount of premiums received in cash. As all the issued insurance contracts to which the PAA is applied have coverage of a year or less, the Group applies a policy of expensing insurance acquisition cash flows as they are incurred. Premiums due to the Group for insurance contract services already provided in the period but not yet received at the end of the reporting period are included in the LRC. The carrying amount of the LRC at the end of each subsequent reporting period represents the carrying amount at the start of the reporting period adjusted for the premiums received in the period and the amount recognised as insurance revenue for insurance contract services provided in that period. The Group does not discount the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money and financial risk for such insurance contracts.

Applying the PAA, the insurance revenue is measured at the amount allocated from the expected premium receipts excluding any investment component. The allocation is done based on the passage of time unless the expected pattern of release from risk differs significantly from the passage of time, in which case it is recognised on the expected timing of incurred claims and benefits. The Group applies judgement in determining the basis of allocation.

If facts and circumstances lead the Group to believe that a group under PAA has become onerous, the Group tests it for onerousness. If the amount of the fulfilment cash flows exceeds the carrying amount of the LRC, the Group recognize a loss in profit or loss and increases the LRC for the corresponding amount.

(iii)Reinsurance contracts held

Recognition
The Group uses facultative and treaty reinsurance to mitigate some of its risk exposures. Reinsurance contracts held are accounted under IFRS 17 when they meet the definition of an insurance contract, which includes the condition that the contract must transfer significant insurance risk. The Group cedes reinsurance in the normal course of business for the purpose of limiting its net loss potential. Reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Group from its direct obligations to its policyholders.

Reinsurance contracts transfer significant insurance risk only if they transfer to the reinsurer substantially all the insurance risk relating to the reinsured portions of the underlying insurance contracts, even if a reinsurance contract does not expose the issuer (reinsurer) to the possibility of a significant loss.

For reinsurance contracts held accounted for applying the PAA, the Group assumes that all reinsurance contracts held in each portfolio will not result in a net gain on initial recognition, unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise.

(iv) Modification and derecognition
The Group derecognises the original contracts and recognises the modified contract as a new contract, if the terms of insurance contracts are modified and the following conditions are met:
(a) if the modified terms were included at contract inception and the Group would have concluded that the modified contract:
- is outside of the scope of IFRS 17;
- results in a different insurance contract due to separating components from the host contract;
- results in a different contract boundary;
- includes in a different group of contracts.

(b) the original contract met the definition of an insurance contract with direct participation features, but the modified contract no longer meets the definition;
(c) the original contract was accounted applying the PAA, but the modified contract no longer meets the PAA eligibility criteria for that approach.

If the contract modification meets any of the conditions, the Group performs all assessments applicable at initial recognition, derecognises the original contract and recognises the new modified contract as if it was entered for the first time.

If the contract modification does not meet any of the conditions, the Group treats the effect of the modification as changes in the estimates of fulfilment cash flows.

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

The Group derecognises an insurance contract when, and only when the contract is:
- extinguished (when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled); or
- modified and derecognition criteria are met.

(v) Presentation
The Company has presented separately in the statement of financial position the carrying amount of portfolios of insurance contracts that are assets and those that are liabilities, portfolio of reinsurance contracts held that are assets and those that are liabilities.

The Company disaggregates the amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income into an insurance service result sub-total that comprises insurance revenue and insurance service expenses and, separately from the insurance service result, the insurance finance income or expenses. The Company has voluntarily included the insurance finance income or expenses line in another sub-total: insurance finance result, which includes also the income from all the assets backing the Company's insurance liabilities.

The Company includes any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised before the corresponding groups of insurance contracts are recognised in the carrying amount of the related portfolios of insurance contracts issued.

(v) Presentation - continued

Insurance revenue

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

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

Insurance service expense

Insurance service expense arising from group insurance contracts issued comprises of:

- changes in the Liability for Incurred Claims (LIC) related to claims and expenses incurred in the period excluding repayment of investment components.
- changes in the LIC related to claims and expenses incurred in prior periods (related to past service).
- other directly attributable expenses incurred in the period.
- amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows, which is recognised at the same amount in both insurance service expense and insurance contract revenue.
- loss component of onerous groups of contracts initially recognised in the period.
- changes in the LRC related to future service that do not adjust the Contractual Service Margin (CSM), because they are changes in the loss components of onerous groups of contracts.

Income or expenses from reinsurance contacts held

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

- amount recovered from reinsurers; and
- an allocation of the reinsurance premiums paid, provided that together they equal total income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held.

The Company presents cash flows that are contingent on claims as part of the amount recovered from reinsurers. Ceding commissions that are not contingent on claims of the underlying contracts are presented as a deduction in the premiums to be paid to the reinsurer which is then allocated to profit or loss.

Insurance finance income and expenses

Insurance finance income or expenses present the effect of the time value of money and the change in the time value of money, together with the effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk and changes in financial risk of a group of insurance contracts and a group of reinsurance contracts held.

The use of OCI presentation for insurance finance income and expense

The Company has an accounting policy choice to either present all of the period's insurance finance income or expenses in profit or loss or to split the amount between profit or loss and other comprehensive income (OCI). In considering the choice of presentation of insurance finance income or expenses, the Company considers the assets held for that portfolio and how they are accounted for.

The Company has elected to recognize its insurance finance income or expenses in the profit or loss.

(v) Presentation - continued

(vi) Contracts existing at transition date

The Company has adopted IFRS 17 retrospectively, applying the full retrospective approach to all insurance contracts, which were issued subsequent to 1 January 2023.

(vii) Insurance finance result – income or expenses from assets backing insurance contracts

The Company has voluntarily presented an insurance finance result sub-total in the statement of comprehensive income. The sub-total is present in both the profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The accounting policies below are for the recognition and measurement of income or expenses from the assets backing insurance contracts as well as the same assets when they do not back insurance contracts.

(viii) Interest revenue from financial instruments not measured at FVTPL

Interest revenue for all financial instruments except for those measured or designated as at FVTPL are recognised as 'Interest revenue from financial instruments not measured at FVTPL' in the profit or loss account using the effective interest method. Interest on financial instruments measured as at FVTPL is included within the fair value movement during the period, see 'Net income from other financial instruments at FVTPL'.

(ix) Net income from other financial instruments at FVTPL

Net income from other financial instruments at FVTPL includes all gains and losses from changes in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL. The Company has elected to present the full fair value movement of assets and liabilities at FVTPL in this line, including the related interest income, expense and dividends.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established. The presentation of dividend income in the statement of profit or loss depends on the classification and measurement of the equity investment, i.e.:

- for equity instruments mandatorily measured at FVTPL dividend income is presented as net income from other instruments at FVTPL; and
- for equity instruments designated at FVTOCI dividend income is presented in other income.

(x) Receivables and payables related to insurance contracts

Receivables and payables are recognised when due. These include amounts due to and from agents and brokers. 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.

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.

Déferred 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) 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.

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.

p) Leases - continued

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.

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.

p) Leases – continued

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.

q) 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.

r) 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) Valuation of insurance contract liabilities - critical judgement
The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements:

• *Assessment of significance of insurance risk*: The Group applies its judgement in assessing whether a contract transfers to the issuer significant insurance risk.

r) Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies - continued

• *Combination of insurance contracts:* Determining whether it is necessary to treat a set or series of insurance contracts as a single contract involves significant judgement and careful consideration. In assessing whether a set or series of insurance contracts achieve, or are designed to achieve, an overall commercial effect, the Group determines whether the rights and obligations are different when looked at together compared to when looked at individually and whether the Group is unable to measure one contract without considering the other.

• *Separation of non-insurance components from insurance contracts:* The Group issues some insurance contracts that have several elements in addition to the provision of the insurance coverage service, such as a deposit component, an investment management service and other goods or services. Some of these elements need to be separated and accounted for by applying other Standards, while other elements remain within the insurance measurement model. In assessing whether components meet the separation criteria and should be separated, the Group applies significant judgement.

• *Separation of insurance components of an insurance contracts:* The Group issues some insurance contracts that combine protection for the policyholder against different types of insurance risks in a single contract. IFRS 17 does not require or permit separating insurance components of an insurance contract unless the legal form of a single contract does not reflect the substance of its contractual rights and obligations. Overriding the 'single contract' unit of account presumption involves significant judgement and is not an accounting policy choice. When determining whether a legal contract reflects its substance or not, the Group considers the interdependency between different risks covered, the ability of all components to lapse independently, and the ability to price and sell the components separately.

• *Determination of contract boundary:* The measurement of a group insurance contracts includes all the future cash flows arising within the contract boundary. In determining which cash flows fall within a contract boundary, the Group considers its substantive rights and obligations arising from the terms of the contract, and also from applicable law and regulation.

• *Identification of portfolios*: The Group defines the portfolio as insurance contracts subject to similar risks and managed together. Contracts within product lines are expected to be in the same portfolio as they have similar risks and are managed together. The assessment of which risks are similar and how contracts are managed requires the exercise of judgement but majorly defined by the NIC.

• *Level of aggregation*: The Group applies judgement and the NIC's guide when distinguishing between contracts that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous and other profitable contracts.

• *Assessment of directly attributable cash flows:* The Group applies judgement in assessing whether cash flows are directly attributable to a specific portfolio of insurance contracts. Insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the measurement of a group of insurance contracts only if they are directly attributable to either the individual contracts in a group, or to the group itself, or the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs. When estimating FCF, the Group also allocates to the FCF fixed and variable overheads directly attributable to the fulfilment of insurance contracts.

r) Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies - continued

• *Assessment of eligibility for PAA:* For quota share home and motor reinsurance contracts with a coverage period extending beyond one year, the Group elects to apply the PAA if at the inception of the group, the Group reasonably expects that it will provide a liability for remaining coverage that would not differ materially from the General Model. The Group exercises judgement in determining whether the PAA eligibility criteria are met at initial recognition.

• *Level of aggregation for determining the risk adjustment for non-financial risk:* IFRS 17 does not define the level at which the risk adjustment for non-financial risk should be determined. The level of aggregation for determining the risk adjustment for non-financial risk is not an accounting policy choice and involves judgement. The Group considers that the benefit of diversification occurs at an issuing entity level and therefore determines the risk adjustment for non-financial risk at that level. The Group allocates total entity-level risk adjustment to groups based on the percentage of the group's expected FCF to the total expected FCF.

• *Selecting a method of allocation of coverage units*: IFRS 17 establishes a principle for determining coverage units, not a set of detailed requirements or methods. The selection of the appropriate method for determining the amount of coverage units is not an accounting policy choice. It involves the exercise of significant judgement and development of estimates considering individual facts and circumstances. The Group selects the appropriate method on a portfolio-by-portfolio basis. In determining the appropriate method, the Group considers the likelihood of insured events occurring to the extent that they affect expected period of coverage in the group, different levels of service across period and the quantity of benefits expected to be received by the policyholder.

Impairment assessment of asset for insurance acquisition cash flows: The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for asset for insurance acquisition cash flows at the end of each reporting period. When such indicators exist, the Group performs an impairment testing over the asset. An impairment exists when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the expected net cash inflows for the associated group of contracts.

• *Business model assessment*: Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement, and the Group takes into account all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated.

• *Significant increase of credit risk*: ECL are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL assets for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk.

Models and assumptions used: The Group uses various models and assumptions in measuring fair value of financial assets as well as in estimating ECL. Judgement is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of asset, as well as for determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions that relate to key drivers of credit risk.

r) Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies - continued

ii) Valuation of insurance contract liabilities - key estimations

The following are key estimations that the directors have used in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements:

• *Technique for estimation of future cash flows:* In estimating FCF included in the contract boundary, the Group considers all the range of possible outcomes in an unbiased way specifying the amount of cash flows, timing and a probability of each scenario reflecting conditions existing at the measurement data, using a probability-weighted average expectation. The probability-weighted average represents the probability-weighted mean of all possible scenarios. In determining possible scenarios, the Group uses all the reasonable and supportable information available to them without undue cost and effort, which includes information about past events, current conditions and future forecasts.

• *Method of estimating discounts rates:* In determining discount rates for different products, the Group uses the bottom-up approach for cash flows of nonparticipating contracts as recommended by the NIC guide.

• *Estimation of allocation rate in systematic allocation of insurance finance income or expenses:* The Group uses the constant rate in the systematic allocation of insurance finance income or expenses.

The constant rate used in a period is calculated applying the formula which uses three variables: the estimate of future cash flows at the end of the reporting period (not discounted), the present value of future cash flows brought forward discounted by the constant rate used in the previous period, and the expected duration of the group contracts. In determining the constant rate, the Group estimates the expected insurance finance income or expense over the remaining duration of the group that is partly implicit in the estimated cash flows.

• *Risk adjustment for non-financial risk:* The risk adjustment for the non-financial risk is the compensation the Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows arising from insurance risk and other non-financial risks such as lapse risk and expense risk. It measures the degree of variability of expected future cash flows and the Group-specific price for bearing that risk and reflects the degree of the Group's risk aversion. The Group determines the risk adjustment for non-financial risk at the entity level and then allocates it to all the groups of insurance contracts. In estimating the risk adjustment, the Group uses the Value at Risk method whiles following the recommendations from the NIC guide with a 75% confidence level (2022: 75%).

• *Allocation of asset for insurance acquisition cash flows to current and future group of contracts:* The Group allocates the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows to an associated group of contracts and to any future groups that include the contracts that are expected to arise from the renewals of the contracts in that group using a systematic and rational method. In doing so, the Group estimates the expected contract to be included within a future group or the number of renewals that may arise from an original group when allocating the asset.

r) Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies - continued

• *Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and determining the forward-looking information relevant to each scenario:* When measuring ECL the Group uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

• *Probability of default:* PD constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations for future conditions.

• *Loss Given Default:* LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from any collateral. See note 3 for more details, including analysis of the sensitivity of the reported ECL to changes in LGD resulting from changes in economic drivers.

• *Fair value measurement and valuation process:* In estimating the fair value of a financial asset or a liability, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available the Group uses valuation models to determine the fair value of its financial instruments.

s) 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.

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.

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 considering 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.

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.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

iii) *Financial risk* - continued

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-23 Amount GH¢	Scenario 1 5% increase GH¢	Scenario 2 5% decrease GH¢
Pre-tax profit	**1,142,240**	**22,844,806**	**23,987,047**	**21,702,566**
Shareholders' equity	**23,924,150**	**478,483,007**	**502,407,157**	**454,558,857**

	5% change in Interest rate GH¢	31-Dec-22 Amount GH¢	Scenario 1 5% increase GH¢	Scenario 2 5% decrease GH¢
Pre-tax profit	1,652,750	33,055,009	34,707,760	31,402,259
Shareholders' equity	19,921,878	398,437,561	418,359,440	378,515,683

Assuming no management actions, a series of such rises would increase pre-tax profit for 2023 by GH¢1,142,240 (2022: GH¢1,652,750), while a series of such falls would decrease pre-tax profit for 2022 by GH¢1,142,240 (2022: GH¢1,652,750). Also, a series of such rises would increase the shareholders' equity by GH¢23,924,150 (2022: GH¢19,921,878) whilst a series of such falls would decrease shareholders' equity by GH¢23,924,150 (2022: GH¢19,921,878).

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.

Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December 2023 and 2022 is the same as the balances of the various financial assets in the statement of financial position listed below.

	2023 GH¢	2022 GH¢
Investments at amortised cost	**184,256,946**	149,996,738
Receivables	**78,086,527**	53,921,435
Reinsurance contract assets	**62,294,523**	5,609,352
Cash and bank balances	**92,472,794**	113,535,331
	417,110,790	323,062,856

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

b) Credit risk - continued

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.

Group				
2023	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Assets	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**
Investments at amortised cost	**-**	**-**	**184,256,946**	**184,256,946**
Unlisted equities	**-**	**-**	**210,816,549**	**210,816,549**
Receivables	**-**	**-**	**78,086,527**	**78,086,527**
Reinsurance contract assets	**-**	**-**	**62,294,523**	**62,294,523**
Cash and cash equivalent	**-**	**-**	**92,472,794**	**92,472,794**
	-	**-**	**627,927,339**	**627,927,339**
Liabilities				
Borrowings	**-**	**-**	**14,649,408**	**14,649,408**
Insurance contract liabilities	**-**	**-**	**161,333,656**	**161,333,656**
Trade & other payables	**-**	**-**	**66,532,632**	**66,532,632**
	-	**-**	**242,515,696**	**242,515,696**

2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Investments at amortised cost	-	-	149,996,738	149,996,738
Unlisted equities	-	-	116,461,361	116,461,361
Receivables	-	-	53,921,435	53,921,435
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	5,609,352	5,609,352
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	113,535,331	113,535,331
	-	-	439,524,217	439,524,217

Group				
2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Liabilities	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	138,731,826	138,731,826
Trade & other payables	-	-	70,903,484	70,903,484
Borrowings	-	-	10,470,433	10,470,433
	-	-	220,105,743	220,105,743

The listed equity securities were valued using the stock market prices. The unlisted equity securities were valued by 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 31st December 2022 financial statements of investee companies as their 2023 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 31st December 2023.

Company

2023	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Assets	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**
Investments at amortised cost	-	-	**197,779,020**	**197,779,020**
Unlisted equities	-	-	**210,816,549**	**210,816,549**
Receivables	-	-	**27,264,251**	**27,264,251**
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	**62,294,523**	**62,294,523**
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	**83,917,972**	**83,917,972**
	-	-	**582,072,315**	**582,072,315**
Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	**14,649,408**	**14,649,408**
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	**161,333,656**	**161,333,656**
Trade & other payables	-	-	**30,685,856**	**30,685,856**
	-	-	**206,668,920**	**206,668,920**

2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Investments at amortised cost	-	-	159,734,232	159,734,232
Unlisted equities	-	-	116,461,361	116,461,361
Receivables	-	-	6,963,318	6,963,318
Reinsurance contract assets	-	-	5,609,352	5,609,352
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	95,928,780	95,928,780
	-	-	384,697,043	384,697,043
Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	-	-	138,731,826	138,731,826
Trade & other payables	-	-	28,120,512	139,721,659
Borrowings	-	-	10,470,433	10,470,433
	-	-	177,322,771	288,923,918

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

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.

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

2023	**Carrying amount GH¢**	**Up to one year GH¢**	**More than one year GH¢**	**Total GH¢**
Financial assets				
Investments at amortised cost	**184,256,946**	**184,256,946**	-	**184,256,946**
Receivables	**78,086,527**	**78,086,527**	-	**78,086,527**
Reinsurance contract assets	**62,294,523**	**62,294,523**	-	**62,294,523**
Cash and bank balances	**92,472,794**	**92,472,794**	-	**92,472,794**
Total undiscounted assets	**417,110,790**	**417,110,790**	-	**417,110,790**
Financial liability				
Insurance contract liabilities	**161,333,656**	**161,333,656**	-	**161,333,656**
Trade and other payable	**66,532,632**	**66,532,632**	-	**66,532,632**
Borrowing	**14,649,408**	**14,649,408**	-	**14,649,408**
Lease liability	**6,517,653**	**6,517,653**	-	**6,517,653**
Total undiscounted liabilities	**249,033,349**	**249,033,349**	-	**249,033,349**
Total liquidity gap	**168,077,441**	**168,077,441**	-	**168,077,441**

2022	Carrying amount GH¢	Up to one year GH¢	More than one year GH¢	Total GH¢
Financial assets				
Investments at amortised cost	149,996,738	149,996,738	-	149,996,738
Other receivables	53,921,435	53,921,435	-	53,921,435
Reinsurance contract assets	5,609,352	5,609,352	-	5,609,352
Cash and bank balances	113,535,331	113,535,331	-	113,535,331
Total undiscounted assets	323,062,856	323,062,856	-	323,062,856
Financial liability				
Insurance contract liabilities	138,731,826	138,731,826	-	138,731,826
Trade and other payable	70,903,484	70,903,484	-	70,903,484
Borrowing	10,470,433	10,470,433	-	10,470,433
Lease liability	4,459,907	4,459,907	-	4,459,907
Total undiscounted liabilities	224,565,650	224,565,650	-	224,565,650
Total liquidity gap	98,497,206	98,497,206	-	98,497,206

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

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.

2023	**10% change in exchange rate GH¢**	**31-Dec-23 Amount GH¢**	**Scenario 1 10% increase GH¢**	**Scenario 2 10% decrease GH¢**
Pre-tax profit/(loss)	**2,284,481**	**22,844,806**	**25,129,287**	**20,560,326**
Shareholders' equity	**47,848,301**	**478,483,007**	**526,331,308**	**430,634,706**

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)	3,305,501	33,055,009	36,360,510	29,749,508
Shareholders' equity	39,843,756	398,437,561	438,281,318	358,593,805

Assuming no management actions, a series of such rises would increase pre-tax profit for 2023 by GH¢2,284,481 (2022: GH¢3,305,501), while a series of such falls would decrease pre-tax profit for 2023 by GH¢2,284,481 (2022: GH¢3,305,501). Also, a series of such rises would increase the shareholders' equity by GH¢47,848,301. (2022: GH¢39,843,756), whilst a series of such falls would decrease shareholders' equity by GH¢47,848,301. (2022: GH¢39,843,756).

The following significant exchange rates were applicable as at 31st December 2023:

	2023 GH¢ Selling	**2023 GH¢ Buying**	2022 GH¢ Selling	2022 GH¢ Buying
US Dollar	**12.0000**	**11.7000**	8.5803	8.5717
GB Pound	**15.2940**	**14.9110**	10.3178	10.3058
Euro	**13.2760**	**12.9400**	9.1502	9.1412

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

4. Application of new and revised standards, amendments, and interpretations

4.1 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 2023. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (including the June 2020 and December 2021 Amendments to IFRS 17)

The group has adopted IFRS 17 and the related amendments for the first time in the current year. 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.

The group has applied the principles for recognition, measurement and presentation to all contracts that meet the definition of an insurance contract under IFRS 17.

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

The Group has adopted the amendments to IAS 1 for the first time in the current year. 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 based on 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.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes—Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction.

The Group has adopted the amendments to IAS 12 for the first time in the current year. 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 profit nor taxable profit.

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.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes— International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules

The Group has adopted the amendments to IAS 12 for the first time in the current year. The IASB amends the scope of IAS 12 to clarify that the Standard applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the OECD, including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top up taxes described in those rules.

The amendments introduce a temporary exception to the accounting requirements for deferred taxes in IAS 12, so that an entity would neither recognize nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

Following the amendments, the Group is required to disclose that it has applied the exception and to disclose separately its current tax expense (income) related to Pillar Two income taxes.

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

The Group has adopted the amendments to IAS 8 for the first time in the current year. 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.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

4.2 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

Amendment 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	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7	Supplier Finance Arrangements
Amendments to IFRS 16	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

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.

4.3. Transition to IFRS 17

The previous financial statements of the Group were prepared in accordance with IFRS 4 – Insurance contracts. The Group adopted IFRS 17 – Insurance contracts in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The Group applied IAS 8 paragraph 19 in the transition from IFRS 4 to IFRS 17, which requires the same accounting policies to be used in the opening IFRS 17 statement of financial position and throughout all years presented in the first IFRS 17 financial statements.

The effect of the Group's transition to IFRS 17 is summarized in this note as follows:

(i) Transition elections.
(ii) Reconciliation of comprehensive income as previously reported under IFRS 4 to IFRS 17;
(iii) Reconciliation of equity as previously reported under IFRS 4 to IFRS 17; and
(iv) Adjustments to the statement of cash flows.

(i) Transition elections

The Group applied the transition provisions in paragraphs C1–C24 and C28 in Appendix C of IFRS 17 to contracts within the scope of IFRS 17.

For the purposes of the transition requirements in paragraphs C1 and C3–C33 of IFRS 17:

a. the date of initial application is the beginning of the annual reporting period in which an entity first applies IFRS 17; and
b. the transition date is the beginning of the annual reporting period immediately preceding the date of initial application.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

(ii) Reconciliation of comprehensive income as previously reported under IFRS 4 to IFRS 17

Company
IFRS 4 statement of comprehensive income

		Reclassification		Remeasurements		IFRS 17 Balances
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
		Debit	*Credit*	*Debit*	*Credit*	
Insurance revenue	-	-	343,308,934		12,225,235	**355,534,169**
Incurred claims and insurance contracts expenses	-	(66,331,349)		-	978,336	(65,353,013)
Insurance contract acquisition cash flows	-	(6,569,192)	-	(24,707,139)	-	(31,276,331)
Insurance service expense	**-**	**(72,900,541)**	**-**	**(24,707,139)**	**978,336**	**(96,629,344)**
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	-	(72,900,541)	343,308,934	(24,707,139)	13,203,571	**258,904,825**
Gross insurance premium	378,320,178	(343,308,934)	-	(35,011,244)	-	**-**
Insurance premium ceded to reinsurers	(195,362,830)	-	195,308,289	-	54,541	**-**
Net insurance premium written	**182,957,348**	**(416,209,475)**	**538,617,223**	**(59,718,383)**	**13,258,112**	**258,904,825**
Unearned insurance premium	(11,334,713)	-	11,334,713	-	-	**-**
Net insurance premium revenue	**171,622,635**	**(416,209,475)**	**549,951,936**	**(59,718,383)**	**13,258,112**	**258,904,825**
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	-	(195,308,289)		(1,534)	37,917,847	**(157,391,976)**
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	-	-	-	-	14,047,179	**14,047,179**
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	**-**	**(195,308,289)**	**-**	**(1,534)**	**51,965,026**	**(143,344,797)**
Insurance service result (a)	**171,622,635**	**(611,517,764)**	**549,951,936**	**(59,719,917)**	**65,223,138**	**115,560,028**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

(ii) Reconciliation of comprehensive income as previously reported under IFRS 4 to IFRS 17 (continued)

Company
IFRS 4 statement of comprehensive income

		Reclassification		Remeasurements		IFRS 17 Balances
	2022 GH¢	2022 GH¢ Debit	2022 GH¢ Credit	2022 GH¢ Debit	2022 GH¢ Credit	2022 GH¢
Gross claims incurred	(54,996,636)	-	54,996,636	-	-	-
Claim recoveries from reinsurers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net claims incurred	**(54,996,636)**	**-**	**54,996,636**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net commission expense	(6,685,273)		6,569,192		116,081	-
Management expenses	(130,567,038)	-	130,567,038	-	-	-
Total underwriting expense(b)	**(192,248,947)**	**-**	**192,132,866**	**-**	116,081	**-**
Underwriting loss (c = a+b)	**(20,626,312)**	**(611,517,764)**	**742,084,802**	**(59,719,917)**	**65,339,219**	**115,560,028**
Finance income and expense from insurance contracts	-			(3,337,549)		**(3,337,549)**
Finance income and expense from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-	-	1,313,497	**1,313,497**
	-	**-**	**-**	**(3,337,549)**	**1,313,497**	**(2,024,052)**
Net insurance result	**(20,626,312)**	**(611,517,764)**	**742,084,802**	**(63,057,466)**	**66,652,716**	**113,535,976**
Investment income	40,625,188	-	-	-	-	**40,625,188**
Share of associate profit	4,600,215		-	-	-	**4,600,215**
Other income	56,112,705	-	-	-	-	**56,112,705**
Other operating expense	-	(130,567,038)	-	-	-	**(130,567,038)**
Finance costs	(3,112,736)		-	-	-	**(3,112,736)**
Impairment loss on financial assets	(51,622,661)	-	-	-	1,409,957	**(50,212,704)**
Profit before income tax	**25,976,399**	**(742,084,802)**	**742,084,802**	**(63,057,466)**	**68,062,673**	**30,981,606**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

(ii) Reconciliation of comprehensive income as previously reported under IFRS 4 to IFRS 17 (continued)

Company

IFRS 4 statement of comprehensive income		**Reclassification**		**Remeasurements**		**IFRS 17 Balances**
	2022	**2022**	**2022**	**2022**	**2022**	**2022**
	GH¢	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**
		Debit	*Credit*	*Debit*	*Credit*	
Profit before income tax	25,976,399	(742,084,802)	742,084,802	(63,057,466)	68,062,673	**30,981,606**
Income tax charge	(8,001,641)	-	-	-	-	**(8,001,641)**
National stabilization levy	(1,298,820)	-	-	-	-	**(1,298,820)**
Profit for the year	**16,675,938**	**(742,084,802)**	**742,084,802**	**(63,057,466)**	**68,062,673**	**21,681,145**
Other comprehensive income						
Net change in fair value of equity investments	25,781,326					**25,781,326**
Deferred tax	(4,683,781)					**(4,683,781)**
Revaluation surplus	-					**-**
Actuarial (loss)/gain on employee benefits	(1,099,674)	-	-	-	-	**(1,099,674)**
	19,997,871	-	-	-	-	**19,997,871**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**36,673,809**	**(742,084,802)**	**742,084,802**	**(63,057,466)**	**68,062,673**	**41,679,016**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

(iii) a. Reconciliation of equity at 31 December 2022 as previously reported under IFRS 4 to IFRS 17

Company IFRS 4 Statement of financial position		Cumulative adjustment from prior period	Reclassification		Remeasurements		IFRS 17 Balances
	31-Dec-2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	31-Dec-22
Assets	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Non-current assets			*Debit*	*Credit*	*Debit*	*Credit*	
Property, plant, and equipment	134,250,109						**134,250,109**
Intangible assets	39,210						**39,210**
Investment properties	78,510,360	-					**78,510,360**
Right-of-use asset	2,868,862	-					**2,868,862**
Long term investments	126,073,337	-					**126,073,337**
Investment in subsidiary	12,878,526	-					**12,878,526**
Investment in associate	39,596,747	-	-	-	-	-	**39,596,747**
Total non-current assets	**394,217,151**	-	-	-	-	-	**394,217,151**
Current assets							
Short term investments	159,492,169	(1,167,894)			1,409,957		**159,734,232**
Receivables	42,122,777	(36,175,294)	5,718,807	-	53,007	(4,755,979)	**6,963,318**
Inventories	1,741,231	-					**1,741,231**
Unearned reinsurance premium	71,217,108	(59,807,144)		(11,409,964)			**-**
Reinsurance Contract Assets:							
Assets for incurred claims	-	11,181,780		(5,718,807)	11,992,839	(11,482,964)	**5,972,848**
Assets for remaining coverage	-	23,721,827	11,409,964	(33,019,794)	39,231,344	(41,706,837)	**(363,496)**
Cash and bank balance	95,928,780	-	-	-	-	-	**95,928,780**
Total current assets	**370,502,065**	**(62,246,725)**	**17,128,771**	**(50,148,565)**	**52,687,147**	**(57,945,780)**	**269,976,913**
Total assets	**764,719,216**	**(62,246,725)**	**17,128,771**	**(50,148,565)**	**52,687,147**	**(57,945,780)**	**664,194,064**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

(iii) a. Reconciliation of equity at 31 December 2022 as previously reported under IFRS 4 to IFRS 17 (continued)

Company

IFRS 4 Statement of financial position		**Cumulative Adjustment from prior period**	**Reclassification**		**Remeasurements**		**IFRS 17 Balances**
	31-Dec-2022	**2022**	**2022**	**2022**	**2022**	**2022**	**31-Dec-22**
Shareholders' equity and liabilities	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**
Equity			*Debit*	*Credit*	*Debit*	*Credit*	
Stated capital	25,000,000	-					**25,000,000**
Revaluation reserve	125,895,388	-					**125,895,388**
Retained earnings	86,337,332	5,758,657			(3,993,849)		**88,102,140**
Contingency reserve	60,400,056	-	-	-	-	-	**60,400,056**
Available-for-sale reserve	84,792,602	-	-	-	-	-	**84,792,602**
Other reserve	(3,904,376)	-	-	-	-	-	**(3,904,376)**
Profit for the year	16,675,938	-	(742,084,802)	742,084,802	(63,057,466)	68,062,673	**21,681,145**
Total equity	**395,196,940**	**5,758,657**	**(742,084,802)**	**742,084,802**	**(67,051,315)**	**68,062,673**	**401,966,955**
Liabilities							
Non-current liabilities							
Employee benefits obligation	17,932,929						**17,932,929**
Lease liability	1,374,032	-					**1,374,032**
Deferred tax	47,118,363	-	-	-	-	-	**47,118,363**
	66,425,324	-	-	-	-	-	**66,425,324**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

(iii) a. Reconciliation of equity at 31 December 2022 as previously reported under IFRS 4 to IFRS 17 (continued)

Company

IFRS 4 Statement of financial position		Cumulative adjustment from prior period	Reclassification		Remeasurements		IFRS 17 Balances
	31-Dec-2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	31-Dec-22
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
			Debit	*Credit*	*Debit*	*Credit*	
Current liabilities							
Unearned insurance premium	144,467,282	(121,722,605)	(22,744,677)				-
Outstanding claims	45,842,206	(35,585,867)	(10,256,339)				-
Trade & other payables	96,938,687	(32,297,190)	(36,520,985)				28,120,512
Lease liability	2,090,416	-					2,090,416
Deferred revenue	-	6,794,892				2,311,928	9,106,820
Insurance contract liabilities:							
Liability for incurred claims	-	33,441,248		10,256,339	(3,664,422)	2,686,087	42,719,252
Liability for remaining coverage	-	81,364,140	-	26,245,868	(55,244,141)	43,646,708	96,012,575
Borrowings	10,470,433					3,993,849	14,464,282
Current tax liability	2,993,836						2,993,836
National stabilization levy	294,092	-	-	-	-	-	294,092
	303,096,952	(68,005,382)	(69,522,001)	36,502,207	(58,908,563)	52,638,572	195,801,785
Total liabilities	369,522,276	(68,005,382)	(69,522,001)	36,502,207	(58,908,563)	52,638,572	262,227,109
Total equity and liabilities	764,719,216	(62,246,725)	(811,606,803)	778,587,009	(125,959,879)	120,701,244	664,194,064

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

(iii) b. Reconciliation of equity at 1 January 2022 as previously reported under IFRS 4 to IFRS 17 (continued)

Company **IFRS 4 Statement of financial position**		**Reclassification**		**Remeasurements**		**IFRS 17 Balances**
	31-Dec-2021	**2021**	**2021**	**2021**	**2021**	**1-Jan-22**
	GH¢	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**
Assets		*Debit*	*Credit*	*Debit*	*Credit*	
Non-current assets						
Property, plant, and equipment	142,543,422					**142,543,422**
Intangible assets	112,768					**112,768**
Investment properties	33,406,369					**33,406,369**
Right-of-use asset	2,921,665					**2,921,665**
Long term investments	100,292,011					**100,292,011**
Investment in subsidiary	12,878,526					**12,878,526**
Investment in associate	34,996,532	-	-	-	-	**34,996,532**
Total non-current assets	**327,151,293**	-	-	-	-	**327,151,293**
Current assets						
Short term investments	105,921,609				(1,167,894)	**104,753,715**
Receivables	137,245,318		(8,346,239)	-	(27,829,055)	**101,070,024**
Inventories	1,842,551					**1,842,551**
Unearned reinsurance premium	59,807,144		(59,807,144)			**-**
Reinsurance Contract Assets:						
Assets for incurred claims	-	8,346,239		2,835,541		**11,181,780**
Assets for remaining coverage	-	59,807,144	(26,486,558)	1,800	(9,600,559)	**23,722,347**
Cash and bank balance	56,455,211	-	-	-	-	**56,455,211**
Total current assets	**361,271,833**	**68,153,383**	**(94,639,941)**	**2,835,541**	**(38,595,708)**	**299,025,108**
Total assets	**688,423,126**	**68,153,383**	**(94,639,941)**	**2,835,541**	**(38,595,708)**	**626,176,401**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

(iii) b. Reconciliation of equity at 1 January 2022 as previously reported under IFRS 4 to IFRS 17 (continued)

Company

IFRS 4 Statement of financial position		Reclassification		Remeasurements		IFRS 17 Balances
	31-Dec-2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	1-Jan-22
Shareholders' equity and liabilities	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Equity		*Debit*	*Credit*	*Debit*	*Credit*	
Stated capital	25,000,000					**25,000,000**
Revaluation reserve	122,212,765					**122,212,765**
Retained earnings	48,123,284			(6,765,018)	13,691,569	**55,049,835**
Contingency reserve	49,050,451	-	-			**49,050,451**
Available-for-sale reserve	67,453,363	-	-			**67,453,363**
Other reserve	(2,880,385)					**(2,880,385)**
Profit for the year	58,563,323	-	-	(1,167,894)	-	**57,395,429**
Total equity	**367,522,801**	-	-	**(7,932,912)**	**13,691,569**	**373,281,458**
Liabilities						
Non-current liabilities						
Employee benefits obligation	15,524,097					**15,524,097**
Lease liability	1,695,602					**1,695,602**
Deferred tax	42,495,710	-	-	-	-	**42,495,710**
	59,715,409	-	-	-	-	**59,715,409**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

(iii) b. Reconciliation of equity at 1 January 2022 as previously reported under IFRS 4 to IFRS 17 (continued)

Company

IFRS 4 Statement of financial position		Reclassification		Remeasurements		IFRS 17 Balances
	31-Dec-2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	1-Jan-22
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
		Debit	*Credit*	*Debit*	*Credit*	
Current liabilities						
Bank overdraft	2,324,816					**2,324,816**
Unearned insurance premium	121,722,605	(121,722,605)				**-**
Outstanding claims	35,585,867	(35,585,867)				**-**
Trade & other payables	51,033,754	(32,297,190)				**18,736,564**
Deferred revenue					6,794,892	**6,794,892**
Lease liability	1,224,513					**1,224,513**
Insurance contract liabilities:						
Liability for Incurred claims	-		35,585,867	(2,144,619)		**33,441,248**
Liability for remaining coverage	-	-	127,533,237	(46,169,097)		**81,364,140**
Borrowings	14,801,930					**14,801,930**
Current tax liability	31,153,589					**31,153,589**
National stabilization levy	3,337,842	-	-	-	-	**3,337,842**
	261,184,916	**(189,605,662)**	**163,119,104**	**(48,313,716)**	**6,794,892**	**193,179,534**
Total liabilities	**320,900,325**	**(189,605,662)**	**163,119,104**	**(48,313,716)**	**6,794,892**	**252,894,943**
Total equity and liabilities	**688,423,126**	**(189,605,662)**	**163,119,104**	**(56,246,628)**	**20,486,461**	**626,176,401**

(iv) Adjustments to the statement of cash flows.

The transition from IFRS 4 to IFRS 17 has no impact on cash flows.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

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.

5a. Segment information

Class of business

2023	Fire, theft and property GH¢	Motor GH¢	Accident GH¢	Marine and aviation GH¢	Bonds GH¢	Engineering GH¢	Total GH¢
Insurance revenue	**128,411,066**	**127,376,369**	**30,991,334**	**23,443,381**	**53,860,059**	**9,108,629**	**373,190,838**
Incurred claims and insurance contracts expenses	9,176,536	57,688,442	6,916,034	3,500,900	(738,878)	(674,422)	75,868,612
Insurance contract acquisition cash flows	13,049,648	18,539,485	4,096,279	2,543,363	840,246	1,571,525	40,640,547
Insurance service expense	**22,226,184**	**76,227,927**	**11,012,313**	**6,044,264**	**101,368**	**897,104**	**116,509,159**
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	**106,184,882**	**51,148,442**	**19,979,021**	**17,399,118**	**53,758,691**	**8,211,525**	**256,681,678**
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(95,529,423)	(7,103,065)	(8,087,702)	(15,352,235)	(1,812,257)	(4,382,403)	(132,267,084)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	11,138,245	6,854,964	3,522,442	4,869,752	384,158	(227,637)	26,541,923
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(84,391,178)**	**(248,101)**	**(4,565,260)**	**(10,482,484)**	**(1,428,099)**	**(4,610,040)**	**(105,725,161)**
Insurance service result	**21,793,704**	**50,900,341**	**15,413,761**	**6,916,634**	**52,330,592**	**3,601,485**	**150,956,517**
Finance expense from insurance	(789,344)	(1,747,525)	(480,755)	(1,103,949)	(86,706)	(250,348)	(4,458,627)
Finance income from reinsurance	265,590	138,776	81,367	74,295	1,778	15,280	577,087
Net insurance financial result	**(523,754)**	**(1,608,749)**	**(399,388)**	**(1,029,654)**	**(84,928)**	**(235,068)**	**(3,881,540)**
Net insurance result	**21,269,950**	**49,291,592**	**15,014,374**	**5,886,980**	**52,245,664**	**3,366,417**	**147,074,977**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

5a. Segment information – continued

Class of business

2022	Fire, theft and property GH¢	Motor GH¢	Accident GH¢	Marine and aviation GH¢	Bonds GH¢	Engineering GH¢	Total GH¢
Insurance revenue	173,682,091	106,172,736	22,371,346	15,228,618	30,530,016	7,549,362	355,534,169
Incurred claims and insurance contracts expenses	19,914,603	32,972,929	5,674,829	4,900,431	(281,235)	2,171,457	65,353,014
Insurance contract acquisition cash flows	11,222,114	14,504,554	2,441,129	1,380,496	486,198	1,241,838	31,276,331
Insurance service expense	31,136,717	47,477,483	8,115,958	6,280,928	204,963	3,413,295	96,629,344
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	142,545,374	58,695,254	14,255,388	8,947,690	30,325,052	4,136,067	258,904,825
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(131,231,898)	(4,637,470)	(7,673,882)	(10,514,906)	(895,743)	(2,438,077)	(157,391,976)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	3,467,981	2,543,670	3,909,289	4,734,904	(8,576)	(600,089)	14,047,179
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	(127,763,917)	(2,093,800)	(3,764,594)	(5,780,002)	(904,319)	(3,038,165)	(143,344,797)
Insurance service result	14,781,457	56,601,454	10,490,794	3,167,688	29,420,733	1,097,902	115,560,028
Finance expense from insurance	(1,094,024)	(627,746)	(111,928)	(877,135)	(585,027)	(41,689)	(3,337,549)
Finance income from reinsurance	1,030,454	132,120	35,577	5,555	2,772	107,019	1,313,497
Net insurance financial result	(63,570)	(495,626)	(76,351)	(871,580)	(582,254)	65,329	(2,024,051)
Net insurance result	14,717,887	56,105,828	10,414,443	2,296,108	28,838,479	1,163,231	113,535,976

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

6. Insurance revenue

The following tables present an analysis of the insurance revenue recognised in the period.

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Fire, theft, and property	**128,411,066**	173,682,091	**128,411,066**	173,682,091
Motor	**127,376,369**	106,172,736	**127,376,369**	106,172,736
Accident	**30,991,334**	22,371,346	**30,991,334**	22,371,346
Marine and aviation	**23,443,381**	15,228,618	**23,443,381**	15,228,618
Bonds	**53,860,059**	30,530,016	**53,860,059**	30,530,016
Engineering	**9,108,629**	7,549,362	**9,108,629**	7,549,362
	373,190,838	355,534,169	**373,190,838**	355,534,169

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

7. Insurance service expenses
The tables below show an analysis of insurance service expenses recognised in the period.

Group and Company

2023	**Incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses**	**Changes that relate to past service - adjustment to the LIC**	**Changes that relate to future service - losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversal of such losses**	**Insurance acquisition cash flows expenses**	**Total Insurance service expenses**
	GH¢	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**
Fire, theft, and property	10,279,966	(2,930,124)	-	13,049,649	**20,399,491**
Motor	30,825,583	15,379,321	-	18,539,485	**64,744,389**
Accident	6,213,558	(674,239)	-	4,096,279	**9,635,598**
Marine and aviation	4,964,204	(2,766,800)	606,603	2,543,363	**5,347,370**
Bonds	(34,931)	(556,865)	-	840,246	**248,450**
Engineering	617,540	(1,157,711)	-	1,571,525	**1,031,354**
	52,865,920	**7,293,582**	**606,603**	**40,640,547**	**101,406,652**
Other provisions	**15,102,507**	-	-	-	**15,102,507**
Total	**67,968,427**	**7,293,582**	**606,603**	**40,640,547**	**116,509,159**
2022					
Fire, theft, and property	16,333,007	4,698,232	-	11,222,114	32,253,353
Motor	23,019,471	11,802,290	-	14,504,554	49,326,315
Accident	5,115,090	877,933	-	2,441,130	8,434,153
Marine and aviation	1,911,519	3,444,267	(180,582)	1,380,497	6,555,701
Bonds	7,043	(304,047)	-	486,198	189,194
Engineering	785,904	1,507,309	-	1,241,838	3,535,051
	47,172,034	22,025,984	(180,582)	31,276,331	100,293,767
Other provisions	(3,664,423)	-	-	-	(3,664,423)
Total	43,507,612	22,025,984	(180,582)	31,276,331	96,629,344

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

8. Net expense from reinsurance contracts held

An analysis of allocation of reinsurance premiums paid and amounts recovered from reinsurers are presented in the tables below:

Group and Company

2023	**Amounts recovered from reinsurers**					
	Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses	Changes in amounts recoverable that relate to past service – adjustments to incurred claims	Movement in Loss Recovery Component adjustment to Reinsurance	**Total amounts recovered from reinsurers**	**Allocation of reinsurance premiums**	**Net income from reinsurance contracts held**
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	**GH¢**	**GH¢**
Fire, theft and property	(1,115,962)	5,981,872	-	**4,865,910**	**(95,529,423)**	**(90,663,513)**
Motor	1,400,734	1,593,960	-	**2,994,694**	**(7,103,065)**	**(4,108,371)**
Accident	(196,998)	1,735,830	-	**1,538,832**	**(8,087,702)**	**(6,548,870)**
Marine and aviation	895,539	1,031,652	200,233	**2,127,424**	**(15,352,235)**	**(13,224,811)**
Bonds	61,385	106,440	-	**167,825**	**(1,812,257)**	**(1,644,432)**
Engineering	(228,149)	128,702	-	**(99,447)**	**(4,382,402)**	**(4,481,849)**
	816,549	**10,578,456**	**200,233**	**11,595,238**	**(132,267,084)**	**(120,671,846)**
Other provisions	**14,946,685**	-	-	**14,946,685**	-	**14,946,685**
Total	**15,763,234**	**10,578,456**	**200,233**	**26,541,923**	**(132,267,084)**	**(105,725,161)**
2022						
Fire, theft and property	(6,680,924)	9,641,728	-	2,960,804	(131,231,898)	(128,271,094)
Motor	403,540	1,768,129	-	2,171,669	(4,637,470)	(2,465,801)
Accident	400,469	2,937,103	-	3,337,572	(7,673,882)	(4,336,310)
Marine and aviation	4,299,523	(255,080)	(1,999)	4,042,444	(10,514,906)	(6,472,462)
Bonds	(38,318)	30,996	-	(7,322)	(895,743)	(903,065)
Engineering	(1,825,973)	1,313,645	-	(512,328)	(2,438,077)	(2,950,405)
	(3,441,683)	15,436,521	(1,999)	11,992,839	(157,391,976)	(145,399,137)
Other provisions	2,054,340	-	-	2,054,340	-	2,054,340
Total	(1,387,343)	15,436,521	(1,999)	14,047,179	(157,391,976)	(143,344,797)

9. Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued

Group and Company

2023	Interest accreted GH¢	Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions GH¢	**Total insurance finance expenses recognised in P&L GH¢**
Fire, theft, and property	(789,344)	-	**(789,344)**
Motor	(2,085,124)	337,599	**(1,747,525)**
Accident	(536,728)	55,973	**(480,755)**
Marine and aviation	(1,105,593)	1,644	**(1,103,949)**
Bonds	(86,706)	-	**(86,706)**
Engineering	(250,348)	-	**(250,348)**
Total	**(4,853,843)**	**395,216**	**(4,458,627)**
2022			
Fire, theft and property	(1,257,114)	163,091	(1,094,023)
Motor	(737,778)	110,031	(627,747)
Accident	(132,350)	20,422	(111,928)
Marine and aviation	(878,684)	1,549	(877,135)
Bonds	(585,027)	-	(585,027)
Engineering	(41,689)	-	(41,689)
Total expense	(3,632,642)	295,093	(3,337,549)

10. Finance income from reinsurance contracts held

Group and Company

2023	Interest accreted GH¢	Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions GH¢	**Total reinsurance finance income recognised in P&L GH¢**
Fire, theft, and property	265,590	-	**265,590**
Motor	141,952	(3,175)	**138,777**
Accident	81,367	-	**81,367**
Marine and aviation	74,295	-	**74,295**
Bonds	1,778	-	**1,778**
Engineering	15,280	-	**15,280**
Total	**580,262**	**(3,175)**	**577,087**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

10. Finance income from reinsurance contracts held – continued

Group and Company

2022	Interest accreted	Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	Total reinsurance finance income recognised in P&L
Fire, theft and property	1,103,562	(73,108)	1,030,454
Motor	137,994	(5,874)	132,120
Accident	35,577	-	35,577
Marine and aviation	5,555	-	5,555
Bonds	2,772	-	2,772
Engineering	107,019	-	107,019
Total	1,392,479	(78,982)	1,313,497

11. Brokerage and advisory fees

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Asset management	**8,186,971**	7,667,080	**-**	-
Brokerage fees	**2,149,417**	4,940,113	**-**	-
	10,336,388	12,607,193	**-**	-

12. Other operating expenses

Profit is stated after charging:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Directors' emoluments	**1,074,469**	918,312	**804,140**	644,840
Staff cost	**93,283,793**	85,547,859	**84,346,299**	77,449,020
Depreciation	**8,925,572**	12,371,024	**8,716,473**	12,142,331
Lease amortisation	**1,704,468**	2,155,948	**1,413,113**	1,864,593
Software amortisation	**81,542**	202,340	**13,070**	73,558
Audit fees	**350,760**	308,760	**230,000**	200,000

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

13. Other income

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Rent	**973,972**	730,949	**973,972**	730,949
Sale of stickers	**4,999,573**	3,076,393	**4,999,573**	3,076,393
Net medical income	**3,602,017**	1,650,017	**3,602,017**	1,650,017
Profit on disposal of PPE	**73,000**	9,567	**73,000**	9,567
Revaluation gain - investment property	**-**	44,174,674	**-**	44,174,674
Gain on lease remeasurement	**281,184**	-	**281,184**	-
Sundry income	**7,439,193**	6,861,416	**5,867,429**	5,848,123
Gain on exchange	**7,140**	638,210	**-**	622,982
	17,376,079	57,141,226	**15,797,175**	56,112,705

Sundry income comprises recoveries, documentation, and other fees.

14. Investment income

All listed investment income below are net income from financial instruments measured at amortised cost.

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Dividend	**2,350,148**	547,609	**2,350,148**	547,609
Interest on fixed deposits	**3,669,038**	9,151,653	**3,669,038**	9,151,653
Interest on treasury bills	**24,398,892**	29,512,203	**24,398,892**	29,512,203
Statutory investments	**348,447**	1,305,496	**348,447**	1,305,496
Other investment income	**1,762,012**	2,131,361	**85,604**	108,227
	32,528,537	42,648,322	**30,852,129**	40,625,188

15. Finance cost

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Interest on borrowings	**1,910,181**	2,751,823	**1,910,181**	2,749,280
Finance lease	**550,668**	427,592	**504,036**	363,456
	2,460,849	3,179,415	**2,414,217**	3,112,736

16. Impairment loss

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Impairment on financial assets -DDEP	**6,199,749**	41,644,184	**6,299,101**	41,538,602
Impairment on trade and other receivables	**162,642**	289,908	**-**	-
Impairment on investment - SIC FSL	**7,484,262**	8,674,102	**7,484,262**	8,674,102
	13,846,653	50,608,194	**13,783,363**	50,212,704

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

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.

16. Impairment loss – continued

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-23
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2023	**204,078,121**
Impairment	**(6,299,101)**
Fair value as at 31 December	**197,779,020**

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.

17. 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	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Profit attributable to the group's equity Holders	**12,812,982**	23,064,589	**15,060,342**	21,681,145
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	**195,645,000**	195,645,000	**195,645,000**	195,645,000
Basic earnings per share	**0.0655**	0.1179	**0.0770**	0.1108

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

18. Taxation - Group

(a) Current tax

Income tax	At 1-Jan GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Payment during the year GH¢	At 31-Dec GH¢
Up to 2020	4,586,648	-	-	4,586,648
2021	29,082,691	-	-	29,082,691
2022	(28,521,755)	-	-	(28,521,755)
2023	-	15,139,900	(10,059,847)	5,080,053
	5,147,584	**15,139,900**	**(10,059,847)**	**10,227,637**

(b) Growth and sustainability levy

	At 1-Jan GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Payment during the year GH¢	At 31-Dec GH¢
Up to 2020	1,523,309	-	-	1,523,309
2021	2,385,027	-	-	2,385,027
2022	(2,353,380)	-	-	(2,353,380)
2023	-	1,261,985	(1,662,523)	(400,538)
	1,554,956	**1,261,985**	**(1,662,523)**	**1,154,418**

Company

(a) Current tax

Income tax	At 1-Jan GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Payment during the year GH¢	At 31-Dec GH¢
Up to 2020	2,738,518	-	-	2,738,518
2021	28,415,071	-	-	28,415,071
2022	(28,159,753)	-	-	(28,159,753)
2023	-	15,048,523	(9,965,891)	5,082,632
	2,993,836	**15,048,523**	**(9,965,891)**	**8,076,468**

(b) Growth and sustainability levy

	At 1-Jan GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Payment during the year GH¢	At 31-Dec GH¢
Up to 2020	1,078,255	-	-	1,078,255
2021	2,259,587	-	-	2,259,587
2022	(3,043,750)	-	-	(3,043,750)
2023	-	1,250,128	(1,662,523)	(412,395)
	294,092	**1,250,128**	**(1,662,523)**	**(118,303)**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

18 Taxation - Company - continued

(c) Income tax

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Corporate tax	**15,139,900**	8,743,020	**15,048,523**	8,062,769
Deferred tax	**(6,370,060)**	(155,090)	**(6,356,443)**	(61,128)
	8,769,840	8,587,930	**8,692,080**	8,001,641

(d) Deferred tax

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**46,941,697**	42,413,006	**47,118,363**	42,495,710
Charge to P&L	**(6,370,060)**	(155,090)	**(6,356,443)**	(61,128)
Charge to OCI	**20,849,561**	4,683,781	**20,849,561**	4,683,781
Balance at 31 December	**61,421,198**	46,941,697	**61,611,481**	47,118,363

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

18 Taxation – continued

(d) Deferred tax
Group

Deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the following:

31 December 2023	Net at 1/1/23 GH¢	Recognised in profit/loss GH¢	Recognised in OCI GH¢	Net at 31/12/23 GH¢	Deferred tax assets GH¢	Deferred tax liabilities GH¢
Accelerated depreciation	(2,106,956)	207,771		**(1,899,185)**	**(1,899,185)**	-
Property, plant & equipment	(176,666)	(13,617)		**(190,283)**	**(190,283)**	-
IBNR Provision	(3,668,694)	(2,692,760)		**(6,361,454)**	**(6,361,454)**	-
Risk adjustment	-	(904,233)		**(904,233)**	**(904,233)**	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	(4,483,232)	(1,312,873)		**(5,796,105)**	**(5,796,105)**	-
Right-of-Use Asset	(148,896)	(79,573)		**(228,469)**	**(228,469)**	-
Impairment on investment	(10,737,140)	(1,574,775)		**(12,311,915)**	**(12,311,915)**	-
Investment property (revaluation gain)	15,396,432	-		**15,396,432**	-	**15,396,432**
Revaluation surplus	30,553,191	-	665,056	**31,218,247**	-	**31,218,247**
Fair valuation (Fair value reserves)	23,308,672	-	21,192,543	**44,501,215**	-	**44,501,215**
Other reserves	(995,014)	-	(1,008,038)	**(2,003,052)**	**(2,003,052)**	-
Net tax liabilities (assets)	46,941,697	(6,370,060)	20,849,561	**61,421,198**	**(29,694,696)**	**91,115,894**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

18 Taxation – continued

Company

Deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the following:

31 December 2023	Net at 1/1/23 GH¢	Recognised in profit/loss GH¢	Recognised in OCI GH¢	Net at 31/12/23 GH¢	Deferred tax assets GH¢	Deferred tax liabilities GH¢
Accelerated depreciation	(2,106,956)	207,771		(1,899,185)	(1,899,185)	-
IBNR provision	(3,668,694)	(2,692,760)		(6,361,454)	(6,361,454)	-
Risk adjustment	-	(904,233)		(904,233)	(904,233)	-
Employee benefit obligation	(4,483,232)	(1,312,873)		(5,796,105)	(5,796,105)	-
Right-of-Use Asset	(148,897)	(79,573)		(228,470)	(228,470)	-
Impairment on investment	(10,737,140)	(1,574,775)		(12,311,915)	(12,311,915)	-
Investment property (revaluation gain)	15,396,433	-		15,396,433	-	15,396,433
Revaluation surplus	30,553,191	-	665,056	31,218,247	-	31,218,247
Fair valuation (fair value reserves)	23,308,672	-	21,192,543	44,501,215	-	44,501,215
Other reserves	(995,014)	-	(1,008,038)	(2,003,052)	(2,003,052)	-
Net tax liabilities (assets)	47,118,363	(6,356,443)	20,849,561	61,611,481	(29,504,414)	91,115,895

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

18 Taxation - continued

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 (Fair value 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

For the year ended 31 December 2022

18 Taxation - continued

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

For the year ended 31 December 2022

19. Property, plant, and equipment

Group

31 December 2023	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	124,156,725	4,380,314	20,003,482	3,397,034	3,282,034	26,465,844	181,685,433
Additions for the year	16,834,300	-	-	260,155	-	3,569,861	20,664,316
Adjustment	(1,278,000)	-	-	-	-	(42,318)	(1,320,318)
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(223,012)	(223,012)
Balance as at 31 December	139,713,025	4,380,314	20,003,482	3,657,189	3,282,034	29,770,375	200,806,419
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 1 January	22,920,225	522,556	633,315	2,773,013	-	19,853,178	46,702,287
Charge for the year	5,584,511	136,243	195,658	293,949	-	2,715,211	8,925,572
Adjustment	(255,600)	-	-		-	(8,460)	(264,060)
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(223,012)	(223,012)
Balance as at 31 December	28,249,136	658,799	828,973	3,066,962	-	22,336,917	55,140,787
Net book value	111,463,889	3,721,515	19,174,509	590,227	3,282,034	7,433,458	145,665,632

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

19. Property, plant, and equipment – continued

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	278,983	-	2,597,139	12,371,024
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(119,700)	(119,700)
Balance as at 31 December	22,920,225	522,556	633,315	2,773,013	-	19,853,178	46,702,287
Net book value	**101,236,500**	**3,857,758**	**19,370,167**	**624,021**	**3,282,034**	**6,612,666**	**134,983,146**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

19. Property, plant, and equipment – continued
Company

31 December 2023	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	124,156,725	4,380,314	20,003,482	2,987,361	3,282,034	24,364,254	179,174,170
Additions for the year	16,834,300	-	-	260,155		3,506,123	20,600,578
Adjustment	(1,278,000)					(42,318)	(1,320,318)
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(223,012)	(223,012)
Balance as at 31 December	139,713,025	4,380,314	20,003,482	3,247,516	3,282,034	26,605,047	198,231,418
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 1 January	22,920,225	522,556	633,315	2,427,226	-	18,420,739	44,924,061
Charge for the year	5,584,511	136,243	195,658	293,949		2,506,112	8,716,473
Adjustment	(255,600)					(8,460)	(264,060)
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(223,012)	(223,012)
Balance as at 31 December	28,249,136	658,799	828,973	2,721,175	-	20,695,379	53,153,462
Net book value	111,463,889	3,721,515	19,174,509	526,341	3,282,034	6,909,668	145,077,956

Disposal schedule 2023	Cost GH¢	Accumulated depreciation GH¢	Net book value GH¢	Proceeds GH¢	Profit on disposal GH¢
Group					
Other machinery	223,012	(223,012)	-	73,000	73,000
Company					
Other machinery	223,012	(223,012)	-	73,000	73,000

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

19. 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	386,313	437,657	2,185,272	-	16,134,964	32,901,430
Charge for the year	9,163,001	136,243	195,658	241,954	-	2,405,475	12,142,331
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(119,700)	(119,700)
Balance as at 31 December	22,920,225	522,556	633,315	2,427,226	-	18,420,739	44,924,061
Net book value	**101,236,500**	**3,857,758**	**19,370,167**	**560,135**	**3,282,034**	**5,943,515**	**134,250,109**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

20. Intangible asset

Computer software Cost	Group 2023 GH¢	2022 GH¢	Company 2023 GH¢	2022 GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	**2,872,399**	2,717,808	**1,802,843**	1,802,843
Additions	**-**	154,591	**-**	-
Balance as at 31 December	**2,872,399**	2,872,399	**1,802,843**	1,802,843
Amortisation				
Balance as at 1 January	**2,650,823**	2,448,483	**1,763,633**	1,690,075
Charge for the year	**81,542**	202,340	**13,070**	73,558
Balance as at 31 December	**2,732,365**	2,650,823	**1,776,703**	1,763,633
Net book value	**140,034**	221,576	**26,140**	39,210

21. Investment properties

Group and Company	Leasehold properties GH¢	Freehold land & buildings GH¢	2023 Total GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	70,819,360	7,691,000	**78,510,360**
Additions	339,174	-	**339,174**
Revaluation	(17,469,478)	4,065,000	**(13,404,478)**
Balance as at 31 December	53,689,056	11,756,000	**65,445,056**

	Leasehold properties GH¢	Freehold land & buildings GH¢	2022 Total GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	27,248,369	6,158,000	33,406,369
Additions	929,317		929,317
Revaluation	42,641,674	1,533,000	44,174,674
Balance as at 31 December	70,819,360	7,691,000	78,510,360

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
For the year ended 31 December 2023

22. Right of use assets

Cost	Group 2023 GH¢	Group 2022 GH¢	Company 2023 GH¢	Company 2022 GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	**9,051,027**	7,239,238	**7,594,244**	5,782,455
Additions	**3,434,868**	1,811,789	**3,434,868**	1,811,789
Balance as at 31 December	**12,485,895**	9,051,027	**11,029,112**	7,594,244
Amortisation				
Balance as at 1 January	**5,599,451**	3,443,503	**4,725,383**	2,860,790
Charge for the year	**1,704,468**	2,155,948	**1,413,113**	1,864,593
Balance as at 31 December	**7,303,919**	5,599,451	**6,138,496**	4,725,383
Net book value	**5,181,976**	3,451,576	**4,890,616**	2,868,862

23. Lease liabilities

Cost	Group 2023 GH¢	Group 2022 GH¢	Company 2023 GH¢	Company 2022 GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	**4,459,907**	3,932,014	**3,464,448**	2,920,115
Additions/adjustment	**4,186,321**	688,566	**4,186,321**	688,566
Interest expense	**550,668**	427,592	**504,036**	363,456
Repayment of principal	**(1,362,521)**	(1,565,866)	**(1,362,521)**	(1,565,866)
Exchange loss on lease liabilities	**840,669**	1,492,161	**456,450**	1,058,177
Write off	**(2,157,391)**	(514,560)	**(1,444,237)**	-
Balance as at 31 December	**6,517,653**	4,459,907	**5,804,497**	3,464,448
Breakdown				
Current	**1,728,240**	2,090,416	**1,728,240**	2,090,416
Non-current	**4,789,413**	2,369,491	**4,076,257**	1,374,032
	6,517,653	4,459,907	**5,804,497**	3,464,448

24. Equity investments

	Group 2023 GH¢	Group 2022 GH¢	Company 2023 GH¢	Company 2022 GH¢
Equity shares	**219,124,353**	125,845,915	**219,076,995**	125,805,697
Mutual fund	**208,600**	267,640	**208,600**	267,640
	219,332,953	126,113,555	**219,285,595**	126,073,337

24. Equity investments – continued

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Equity securities:				
Listed	**8,307,805**	9,384,554	**8,260,447**	9,344,336
Unlisted	**210,816,548**	116,461,361	**210,816,548**	116,461,361
Total equity investments	**219,124,353**	125,845,915	**219,076,995**	125,805,697

The listed equity securities were valued using the stock market prices. The unlisted equity securities were valued by 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 31st December 2022 financial statements of investee companies as their 2023 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 31st December 2023.

a. Financial instruments classification summary

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

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Equity investment (Note 24)	**219,124,353**	125,845,915	**219,076,995**	125,805,697
	219,124,353	125,845,915	**219,076,995**	125,805,697

The group does not hold financial assets in the category of Fair value designated through income.

25. Investment in subsidiary

	2023	2022
	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**	**% Interest Held**
SIC Financial Services Limited	Investment advisory, asset & fund management	**3,000,000**	70

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

25 Investment in subsidiary - continued

Summary of the subsidiary's financial statements as at 31 December 2023 is as shown in the table below:

SIC Financial Services Limited

	2023 GH¢	2022 GH¢
Non-current assets	**992,928**	1,498,116
Current assets	**46,741,701**	56,533,247
Total assets	**47,734,629**	58,031,363
Non- current liabilities	**522,873**	818,792
Current liabilities	**40,109,985**	47,863,438
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	**21,542,608**	24,464,178
Non-controlling interests	**(14,440,837)**	(15,115,045)
Total equity and liabilities	**47,734,629**	58,031,363

	2023 GH¢	2022 GH¢
Revenue	**10,336,388**	12,663,928
Other income	**2,623,077**	1,050,188
Investment income	**632,235**	1,988,066
Operating expenses	**(15,652,611)**	(13,123,271)
Finance cost	**(46,632)**	(66,679)
Impairment loss	**(63,290)**	(395,489)
Income tax	**(76,530)**	(689,959)
Profit for the year	**(2,247,363)**	1,426,784
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	**(1,573,155)**	1,011,749
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interests	**(674,208)**	415,035
Profit for the year	**(2,247,363)**	1,426,784
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	-	-
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	**(1,573,155)**	1,011,749
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	**(674,208)**	415,035
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(2,247,363)**	1,426,784

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

26. Investment in associate

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**39,596,747**	34,996,532	**39,596,747**	34,996,532
Share of associate profit	**5,464,980**	4,600,215	**5,464,980**	4,600,215
	45,061,727	39,596,747	**45,061,727**	39,596,747

The associate company is:

	Nature of business	Number of shares	% Interest held
SIC Life Company Limited	Life assurance	**2,000,000,000**	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.

	2023	2022
	GH¢	GH¢
Profit after tax	**27,324,897**	23,001,074
Post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**27,324,897**	23,001,074

The financial statement used for the equity accounting was the separate (non-consolidated) IFRS4 unaudited financial statement of SIC Life Company Limited, although SIC Life Company Limited has a 100% shareholding in SIC Savings and Loans Company Limited.

27. Investments at amortised cost

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Ghana Gov't treasury bills	**152,827,600**	135,210,442	**152,827,600**	135,210,442
Bank time deposits	**31,429,346**	14,786,296	**44,951,420**	24,523,790
	184,256,946	149,996,738	**197,779,020**	159,734,232

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¢ 7,523,606 (2022: GH¢ 7,436,990). 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.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

28. Receivables

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Accrued income and prepayments	**774,047**	226,522	**678,289**	63,499
Staff debtors	**2,406,539**	2,625,593	**2,406,539**	2,625,593
Sundry debtors	**79,049,487**	50,500,770	**27,205,602**	2,651,599
Net reinsurance prepaid (Note 28a)	**(4,750,514)**	51,208	**(4,750,514)**	51,208
Rent debtors	**1,724,335**	1,571,419	**1,724,335**	1,571,419
Impairment	**(1,117,367)**	(1,054,077)	**-**	-
	78,086,527	53,921,435	**27,264,251**	6,963,318

The Group measures the loss allowance for receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (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.

28a. Net reinsurance prepaid

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Receivables arising from reinsurance contracts:				
Reinsurance premium prepaid	**156,467**	57,192	**156,467**	57,192
Less reinsurance commissions	**(4,906,981)**	(5,984)	**(4,906,981)**	(5,984)
Net reinsurance prepaid	**(4,750,514)**	51,208	**(4,750,514)**	51,208
Current portion	**(4,750,514)**	51,208	**(4,750,514)**	51,208

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.

29. Inventories

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Fuel and lubricants	**-**	95,819	**-**	95,819
Medical Stores	**667,030**	833,094	**667,030**	833,094
Stationery and printing stock	**804,348**	545,982	**804,348**	545,982
Computer stationery Stock	**421,086**	266,336	**421,086**	266,336
	1,892,464	1,741,231	**1,892,464**	1,741,231

30. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Cash and bank balances	**92,472,794**	113,535,331	**83,917,972**	95,928,780

31. Stated capital

(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:

	2023	2022
	GH¢	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.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

32a. Revaluation reserve
The movement in the revaluation reserve account for the year is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**125,895,388**	122,212,765	**125,895,388**	122,212,765
Revaluation loss	**(1,022,403)**	-	**(1,022,403)**	-
Deferred tax effect	**(665,056)**	3,682,623	**(665,056)**	3,682,623
Balance at 31 December	**124,207,929**	125,895,388	**124,207,929**	125,895,388

32b. Retained earnings

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

33. Contingency reserve

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**60,400,056**	49,050,451	**60,400,056**	49,050,451
Transfer from retained earnings	**11,195,725**	11,349,605	**11,195,725**	11,349,605
Balance at 31 December	**71,595,781**	60,400,056	**71,595,781**	60,400,056

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 insurance revenue or 20% of profit after tax, whichever is higher.

34. Fair value reserve

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**80,473,263**	63,122,514	**84,792,602**	67,453,363
Fair valuation	**93,212,258**	25,781,326	**93,212,258**	25,781,326
Deferred tax effect	**(21,192,543)**	(8,442,087)	**(21,192,543)**	(8,442,087)
Adjustment	-	11,510	-	-
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December	**152,492,978**	80,473,263	**156,812,317**	84,792,602

The fair value reserve is used to record the valuation gains and losses resulting from the valuation of the listed and unlisted equities.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

35. Non-controlling interest

	Group 2023 GH¢	2022 GH¢	Company 2023 GH¢	2022 GH¢
Balance at 1 January	**15,115,045**	14,700,010	-	-
Share of (Loss)/Profit	**(674,208)**	415,035	-	-
Balance at 31 December	**14,440,837**	15,115,045	-	-

36. Trade and other payables

	Group 2023 GH¢	2022 GH¢	Company 2023 GH¢	2022 GH¢
Sundry creditors	**66,532,632**	70,903,484	**30,685,856**	28,120,512
	66,532,632	70,903,484	**30,685,856**	28,120,512

37. Borrowings

	Group 2023 GH¢	2022 GH¢	Company 2023 GH¢	2022 GH¢
At 1 January	**14,464,282**	14,801,930	**14,464,282**	14,801,930
Repayment	**(5,781,623)**	(4,331,497)	**(5,781,623)**	(4,331,497)
Revaluation loss	**5,966,749**	3,993,849	**5,966,749**	3,993,849
	14,649,408	14,464,282	**14,649,408**	14,464,282

The company has a medium-term loan facility of GBP 2,000,000 with Ghana International Bank at interest rate 6.5% p.a. 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.

38. Deferred revenue

	Group 2023 GH¢	2022 GH¢	Company 2023 GH¢	2022 GH¢
Insurance premium prepaid	**80,942,026**	9,701,434	**80,942,026**	9,701,434
Less insurance commissions	**(4,615,424)**	(594,614)	**(4,615,424)**	(594,614)
	76,326,602	9,106,820	**76,326,602**	9,106,820

The above relates to gross insurance premiums received in advance being adjusted by the related commissions paid for those future contract.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

39. Portfolio of insurance and reinsurance contracts assets and liabilities

The table below sets out the carrying amounts of portfolios of insurance and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities at the end of reporting date, per class of business:

	Group		**Company**	
2023	**Reinsurance contracts assets GH¢**	**Insurance contracts liabilities GH¢**	**Reinsurance contracts assets GH¢**	**Insurance contracts liabilities GH¢**
Fire, theft and property	**51,272,683**	**(49,344,701)**	**51,272,683**	**(49,344,701)**
Motor	**1,474,388**	**(71,992,392)**	**1,474,388**	**(71,992,392)**
Accident	**4,413,923**	**(14,791,327)**	**4,413,923**	**(14,791,327)**
Marine and aviation	**4,112,752**	**(19,751,425)**	**4,112,752**	**(19,751,425)**
Bonds	**1,004,600**	**(2,588,673)**	**1,004,600**	**(2,588,673)**
Engineering	**16,177**	**(2,865,138)**	**16,177**	**(2,865,138)**
Total	**62,294,523**	**(161,333,656)**	**62,294,523**	**(161,333,656)**

	Group		**Company**	
2022	Reinsurance contracts assets GH¢	Insurance contracts liabilities GH¢	Reinsurance contracts assets GH¢	Insurance contracts liabilities GH¢
Fire, theft and property	2,907,230	(68,674,864)	2,907,230	(68,674,864)
Motor	961,200	(39,666,035)	961,200	(39,666,035)
Accident	(1,144,550)	(7,257,552)	(1,144,550)	(7,257,552)
Marine and aviation	1,912,651	(14,559,263)	1,912,651	(14,559,263)
Bonds	76,892	(4,591,856)	76,892	(4,591,856)
Engineering	895,929	(3,982,257)	895,929	(3,982,257)
Total	5,609,352	(138,731,827)	5,609,352	(138,731,827)

40. Insurance contract liabilities

The following table shows the reconciliation from the opening to the closing balances of the net liability for the remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims for insurance contracts.

Group and Company

2023	Liability for remaining coverage			Liability for incurred claims			Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Total	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total	
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Opening liabilities	96,012,575	-	**96,012,575**	39,805,261	2,913,991	**42,719,252**	**138,731,827**
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI							
Insurance revenue – contracts under full retrospective	(373,190,838)	-	**(373,190,838)**	-	-		**(373,190,838)**
Insurance service expenses							
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses				52,865,920		**52,865,920**	**52,865,920**
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims				6,820,629	472,953	**7,293,582**	**7,293,582**
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts		606,603	**606,603**				**606,603**
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	40,640,547		**40,640,547**				**40,640,547**
	40,640,547	**606,603**	41,247,150	**59,686,549**	**472,953**	**60,159,502**	**101,406,652**
Insurance service result	(332,550,291)	606,603	**(331,943,688)**	59,686,549	472,953	**60,159,502**	**(271,784,186)**
Insurance finance expenses recognised in profit and loss				3,730,129	728,498	**4,458,627**	**4,458,627**
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(332,550,291)	606,603	**(331,943,688)**	63,416,678	1,201,451	**64,618,129**	**(267,325,559)**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

40. Insurance contract liabilities - continued

Group and Company

2023	Liability for remaining coverage			Liability for incurred claims			Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Total	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total	
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Cash flows							
Premiums received	374,541,977		374,541,977				374,541,977
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(37,843,817)		(37,843,817)				(37,843,817)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid				(46,770,772)		(46,770,772)	(46,770,772)
Total cash flows	336,698,160	-	336,698,160	(46,770,772)	-	(46,770,772)	289,927,388
Closing liabilities	100,160,444	606,603	100,767,047	56,451,167	4,115,442	60,566,609	161,333,656

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

40. Insurance contract liabilities - continued

Group and Company

2022	Liability for remaining coverage			Liability for incurred claims			
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Total	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Opening liabilities	81,183,558	180,582	81,364,140	31,076,990	2,364,258	33,441,248	114,805,388
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI							
Insurance revenue – contracts under full retrospective	(355,534,169)		(355,534,169)				(355,534,169)
Insurance service expenses							
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses				47,172,034		47,172,034	47,172,034
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims				21,936,079	89,905	22,025,984	22,025,984
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts		(180,582)	(180,582)				(180,582)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	31,276,331		31,276,331				31,276,331
	31,276,331	(180,582)	31,095,749	69,108,113	89,905	69,198,018	100,293,767
Insurance service result	(324,257,838)	(180,582)	(324,438,420)	69,108,113	89,905	69,198,018	(255,240,402)
Insurance finance expenses recognised in profit and loss				2,877,721	459,828	3,337,549	3,337,549
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(324,257,838)	(180,582)	(324,438,420)	71,985,834	549,733	72,535,567	(251,902,853)

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

40. Insurance contract liabilities - continued

Group and Company

2022	Liability for remaining coverage			Liability for incurred claims			
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Total	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Cash flows							
Premiums received	371,136,189		371,136,189				371,136,189
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(32,049,334)		(32,049,334)				(32,049,334)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid				(63,257,563)		(63,257,563)	(63,257,563)
Total cash flows	339,086,855	-	339,086,855	(63,257,563)	-	(63,257,563)	275,829,292
Closing liabilities	96,012,575	-	96,012,575	39,805,261	2,913,991	42,719,252	138,731,827

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

41. Reinsurance contract assets

Group and Company

2023	Assets for remaining coverage			Assets for incurred claims			Total
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Total	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total	
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Opening assets	3,182,649	-	**3,182,649**	5,559,674	413,174	**5,972,848**	**9,155,497**
Opening liabilities	(3,546,145)		**(3,546,145)**				**(3,546,145)**
Net opening balance	**(363,496)**	-	(363,496)	**5,559,674**	**413,174**	5,972,848	5,609,352
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI							
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(132,267,084)	200,233	**(132,066,851)**	11,412,960	(17,955)	**11,395,005**	**(120,671,846)**
Reinsurance finance income recognised in profit and loss				473,794	103,293	**577,087**	**577,087**
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	**(132,267,084)**	**200,233**	**(132,066,851)**	**11,886,754**	**85,338**	**11,972,092**	**(120,094,759)**
Cash flows							
Premiums paid	217,288,490	-	**217,288,490**				**217,288,490**
Amounts received from reinsurers relating to incurred claims	(29,695,467)	-	**(29,695,467)**	(10,813,093)	-	**(10,813,093)**	**(40,508,560)**
Total cash flows	**187,593,023**	-	**187,593,023**	**(10,813,093)**	-	**(10,813,093)**	**176,779,930**
Net closing balance	**54,962,443**	**200,233**	**55,162,676**	**6,633,335**	**498,512**	**7,131,847**	**62,294,523**
Closing assets	59,821,167	200,233	**60,021,400**	6,633,335	498,512	**7,131,847**	**67,153,247**
Closing liabilities	(4,858,724)	-	**(4,858,724)**	-	-	-	**(4,858,724)**
Net closing balance	**54,962,443**	**200,233**	**55,162,676**	**6,633,335**	**498,512**	**7,131,847**	**62,294,523**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

41. Reinsurance contract assets - continued

Group and Company

2022	**Assets for remaining coverage**			**Assets for incurred claims**			**Total**
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	**Total**	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	**Total**	
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Opening assets	23,915,638	1,999	23,917,637	10,436,658	745,122	11,181,780	35,099,417
Opening liabilities	(195,810)	-	(195,810)			-	(195,810)
Net opening balance	23,719,828	1,999	23,721,827	10,436,658	745,122	11,181,780	34,903,607
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI							
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(157,391,976)	(1,999)	(157,393,975)	12,471,706	(476,868)	11,994,838	(145,399,137)
Reinsurance finance income recognised in profit and loss				1,168,577	144,920	1,313,497	1,313,497
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(157,391,976)	(1,999)	(157,393,975)	13,640,283	(331,948)	13,308,335	(144,085,640)
Cash flows							
Premiums paid	157,405,142	-	157,405,142				157,405,142
Amounts received from reinsurers relating to incurred claims	(24,096,490)	-	(24,096,490)	(18,517,267)	-	(18,517,267)	(42,613,757)
Total cash flows	133,308,652	-	133,308,652	(18,517,267)	-	(18,517,267)	114,791,385
Net closing balance	(363,496)	-	(363,496)	5,559,674	413,174	5,972,848	5,609,352
Closing assets	3,182,649	-	3,182,649	5,559,674	413,174	5,972,848	9,155,497
Closing liabilities	(3,546,145)	-	(3,546,145)	-	-	-	(3,546,145)
Net closing balance	(363,496)	-	(363,496)	5,559,674	413,174	5,972,848	5,609,352

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

42. Employee benefits obligation

Group and Company

a. Breakdown of employee benefit obligation

	1 January to 31 December 2023		
	Retirement Benefit Scheme	Post-Employment Medical Benefit	**Total**
Actuarial Liability			
Active Members	783,197	17,149,732	**17,932,929**
Retired Members	694,007	4,557,484	**5,251,491**
Total Actual Liability	**1,477,204**	**21,707,216**	**23,184,420**

	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

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

42. Employee benefits obligation - continued

b. Other reserves

As at December 2023

	January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023			January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022		
	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	16.00%	16.00%	16.00%	19.80%	19.80%	19.80%
Assumed rate of salary increase	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%
Assumed rate of inflation	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Assume rate of medical	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%
Present value of obligation, 1st January	**783,197**	**17,149,732**	**17,932,929**	**754,915**	**14,769,181**	**15,524,097**
Current Service Cost	94,517	344,368	438,885	102,736	326,926	429,662
Interest Expenses (Income)	154,160	3,219,263	3,373,423	163,544	2,890,858	3,054,402
Past Service cost and gain and losses on settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-
	248,677	**3,563,631**	**3,812,308**	**266,280**	**3,217,784**	**3,484,064**
Remeasurements:						
Actuarial gain/loss from change in financial assumptions	570,868	3,368,092	3,938,960	(107,402)	930,011	822,609
Experience actuarial gain/loss	72,718	96,153	168,871	(7,285)	284,350	277,065
Change in asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in interest expense.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	643,586	**3,464,245**	**4,107,831**	**(114,687)**	**(1,214,361**	**1,099,674**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

42. Employee benefits obligation - continued

b. Other reserves - continued

	January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023			January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022		
	Retirement Benefit Scheme	Post-Employment Medical Benefit scheme	Combined Scheme	Retirement Benefit Scheme	Post-Employment Medical Benefit scheme	Combined Scheme
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Payments from plan						
Benefit paid	(198,257)	(2,470,391)	(2,668,648)	(123,311)	(2,051,595)	(2,174,906)
Present value of obligation, 31st December	**1,477,203**	**21,707,216**	**23,184,420**	**783,197**	**17,149,732**	**17,932,929**
Present value of obligation	1,477,203	21,707,216	23,184,420	783,197	17,149,732	17,932,929
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability (assets) recognized in balance sheet	**1,477,203**	**21,707,216**	**23,184,420**	**783,197**	**17,149,732**	**17,932,929**
Current service cost	94,517	344,368	438,885	102,736	326,926	429,662
Net interest cost/income	154,160	3,219,263	3,373,423	163,544	2,890,858	3,054,402
Expense (income) recognized in the income statement	**248,677**	**3,563,631**	**3,812,308**	**266,280**	**3,217,784**	**3,484,064**
Remeasurements						
Net actuarial (gain) loss recognized in year	643,586	3,464,245	4,107,831	(114,587)	1,214,361	1,099,674
Expense (income) recognized in the other comprehensive income	**643,586**	**3,464,245**	**4,107,831**	**(114,687)**	**1,214,361**	**1,099,674**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

42. Employee benefits obligation - continued

b. Other reserves - continued

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢	**GH¢**	GH¢
At 1 January	**(3,904,376)**	(2,880,385)	**(3,904,376)**	(2,880,385)
Deferred tax	**1,008,038**	75,683	**1,008,038**	75,683
Actuarial loss	**(4,107,830)**	(1,099,674)	**(4,107,830)**	(1,099,674)
	(7,004,168)	(3,904,376)	**(7,004,168)**	(3,904,376)

42. Employee benefits obligation - continued

c. 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, 2023 can be summarized as follows:

	31-Dec-2023							
	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	1,477,203	1,770,375	1,252,974	1,239,193	1,781,798	1,477,203	1,477,203	1,486,137
Post-Employment Medical	21,707,216	26,378,871	18,360,129	21,707,216	21,707,216	17,824,287	27,056,804	22,460,403
Total	**23,184,419**	**28,149,246**	**19,613,103**	**22,946,409**	**23,489,014**	**19,301,490**	**28,534,007**	**23,946,540**
Percentage		**21.4%**	**-15.4%**	**-1.0%**	**1.3%**	**-16.7%**	**23.1%**	**3.3%**

	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	18,439,108
Percentage		17.8%	-13.3%	-0.5%	0.%&	15.3%	20.3%	2.8%

43. Financial assets classification and measurement

Instrument	Carrying amount as at 31 Dec. 2023 GH¢	Classification	Fair value as at 31 Dec. 2023 GH¢	Fair value change GH¢
Investment at amortised cost	246,784,617	Amortised cost	197,779,020	49,005,597
Trade and other receivables	78,086,527	Amortised cost	78,086,527	-
Reinsurance contract assets	62,294,523	Amortised cost	62,294,523	-
Cash and cash equivalents	92,472,794	Amortised cost	92,472,794	-

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 3siii(b).

44. 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.

45. 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;	**2023 GH¢**	2022 GH¢
Social Security & National Insurance Trust		
Premium income	**1,891,464**	1,737,819
Claims paid	**98,998**	364,318
Ghana Reinsurance Company Limited		
Premium income	**31,945**	23,128
Claims paid	**-**	
SIC Life Insurance Company		
Premium income	**420,943**	976,186
Claims paid	**71,239**	126,404
Ghana Commercial Bank Limited		
Premium income	**3,997,626**	3,340,318
Claims paid	**571,596**	533,760
Ghana Cocoa Board		
Premium income	**32,761**	30,378
Claims paid	**9,245**	12,500
SIC FSL		
Staff provident fund contribution deposited with SIC FSL	**4,564,080**	4,757,102

Transactions with directors

Directors' emoluments for 2023 are as follows:

Name	**Bi-monthly allowance GH¢**	**Sitting allowance GH¢**	**No. of meetings attended Board**	**Committee**	**Total GH¢**
Dr. Jimmy Ben Heymann	5,040	3,500	8	2	**65,240**
Mr. Kwabena Osei-Bonsu	3,380	2,800	10	16	**99,260**
Mr. Daniel Ofori	3,380	2,800	4	8	**57,260**
Mr. Christian Tetteh Sottie	3,380	2,800	11	14	**87,360**
Mrs. Pamela Djamson-Tettey	3,380	2,800	4	7	**58,660**
Mr. Nicholas Oteng	3,380	2,800	11	15	**100,660**
Dr. Aguriba Abugri	3,380	2,800	11	12	**88,060**
Hon. John Osei-Frimpong	3,380	2,800	10	12	**85,260**
Mrs. Christina Sutherland	3,380	2,800	11	16	**99,960**
Dr. Kingsley Agyemang	3,380	2,800	6	6	**62,420**
					804,140

46. Related party transactions – continued

The Board Chairman was present at the meeting with SIGA and IAA; and Orientation for Audit Committee Members of the Board

The Bi-monthly Allowance was paid seven (7) times during the period under review [ie. 4 Quarters].

Messrs. Christian Sottie, Kingsley Agyemang, Nicholas Oteng, Mrs. Djamson-Tettey and Christina Sutherland chaired Committee meetings 6x, 5x, 6x, 6x and 1x respectively, which the sitting allowance paid was GH¢3,500.00.

Year end balances arising from transactions with related party are as follows;	**2023**	2022
	GH¢	GH¢
The compensation of executive and management staff is shown below;		
Salaries and other benefits	**3,497,562**	3,549,321
Employers SSF	**203,391**	215,153
Employers PF	**148,211**	150,328

47. Compliance with legal and regulatory requirement

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

In accordance with Capitalization, Solvency and Financial provisions in the 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 303.04% (2022: 255.30%) and 72% (2022: 77%) respectively which were within the minimum requirements per the regulations.

48. 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

For the year ended 31 December 2023

Shareholders' information

(a) Directors' shareholding as at 31 December 2023

Name of Director	Number of shares held	% Shares held
Mr. Daniel Ofori	**11,570,515**	5.9100
Dr. Kingsley Agyeman	**7,490,809**	3.8300
	19,061,324	**9.7400**

(b) Analysis of shareholding as at 31st December 2023.

Range of shareholding	No. of Shareholders	Shares holdings	% of Shareholders	% Holding
1 - 1000	8,645	4,124,772	74.02	2.11
1001 - 5000	2,187	5,454,726	18.72	2.79
5000 - 10000	422	3,421,040	3.61	1.75
10001 and others	426	182,644,462	3.65	93.36
	11,680	**195,645,000**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

(c) List of the twenty largest shareholders as at 31 December 2023

	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	9,666,764	4.94%
5	SCGN/BANQUE PICTET AND CIE SA, GENEVA RE,PATRICK SCHEGG	9,666,764	4.94%
6	PSL/AGYEMANG KINGSLEY	7,490,809	3.83%
7	DEGBOTSE EMMANUEL KOBLA	5,085,565	2.60%
8	CM FUND 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	ANIM-ADDO, KOJO	1,110,166	0.57%
17	METLIFE CLASSIC A/C, STD NOMS TVL PTY/METLIFE GOLD PLAN FUND MICAC	985,000	0.50%
18	STATE INSURANCE COMPANY PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNT	921,669	0.47%
19	GIANNOPOULOS ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED	895,807	0.46%
20	MAINSTREAM REINSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	517,332	0.26%
	TOTAL	**166,411,899**	**85.06%**
	OTHERS	**29,233,107**	**14.94%**
		195,645,000	**100.00%**