

SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate financial statements **For the year ended 31 December 2024**

SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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SIC Insurance PLC

Corporate information

Board of Directors:	Hon. Bernard Ahiafor, MP Mr. James Agyenim-Boateng Hon. David T.D. Vondee, MP Hon. Emmanuel Kofi Ntekuni, MP Major Benjamin Donkor (Rtd) Mr. Daniel Amasah Kotey Dr. Abena N. Asomaning Mr. Daniel Ofori Mr. Nicholas Oteng Mr. Kwabena Gyima Osei-Bonsu Ms. Hollistar Duah-Yentumi Dr. Audu Rauf Dr. Aguriba Abugri Dr. Kingsley Agyemang Mrs. Christina Sutherland Mr. John Frimpong Osei Mrs. Pamela Djamson - Tettey Mr. Christian Tetteh Sottie	Chairman (<i>Appointed 30/6/2025</i>) Ag. Managing Director (<i>Appointed 24/1/2025</i>) Non-Executive Director (<i>Appointed 30/6/2025</i>) Non-Executive Director (<i>Appointed 30/6/2025</i>) Non-Executive Director (<i>Appointed 30/6/2025</i>) Non-Executive Director (<i>Appointed 30/6/2025</i>) Non-Executive Director (<i>Appointed 30/6/2025</i>) Non-Executive Director (<i>Appointed 31/7/2014</i>) Independent Non-Executive Director (<i>Appointed 19/10/2017</i>) Independent Non-Executive Director (<i>Appointed 19/10/2017</i>) Managing Director (<i>Replaced 24/1/2025</i>) Chairman (<i>Replaced 30/6/2025</i>) Non-Executive Director (<i>Replaced 4/3/2025</i>) Non-Executive Director (<i>Resigned 11/6/2025</i>) Non-Executive Director (<i>Replaced 30/6/2025</i>) Non-Executive Director (<i>Replaced 30/6/2025</i>) Non-Executive Director (<i>Replaced 30/6/2025</i>) Independent Non-Executive Director (<i>Resigned 01/7/2025</i>)
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Company Secretary Ms. Cynthia M.E. Rockson

Registered Office: SIC Insurance Plc
GL-046-1458, No 15
Ring Road East Osu - Accra

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

Stallion Consultants
3rd Floor, Gulf House,
Tetteh Quarshie Interchange
Accra

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

SIC Insurance PLC

Corporate information

Registrar: NTHC LTD
Martco House
P. O. Box KIA 9563
Airport - Accra

Bankers: - Local Agricultural Development Bank PLC
Stanbic Bank Ghana Limited
Ecobank Ghana PLC
GCB Bank PLC
NIB Bank Limited
Societe Generale Ghana PLC
UMB Bank Limited
Absa Bank Ghana Limited
Fidelity Bank Ghana LTD

Banker: - Foreign Ghana International Bank PLC

SIC Insurance PLC

Report of the directors

The Directors have the pleasure of submitting their report together with the audited consolidated and separate financial statements of the group for the year ended 31 December 2024.

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

	2024 GH¢	Group 2023 GH¢
The balance brought forward on retained earnings account at 1 January was	97,749,650	95,458,185
To which must be added:		
Profit for the year after charging all expenses, depreciation, and taxation of	<u>53,413,669</u>	<u>12,812,982</u>
	151,163,319	108,271,167
From which is made an appropriation to contingency reserve of	(16,784,496)	(11,195,725)
And an approved dividend of	<u>(9,997,460)</u>	<u>-</u>
	124,381,363	97,075,442
Non-controlling interest	<u>330,737</u>	<u>674,208</u>
Leaving a balance to be carried forward on retained earnings account of	<u>124,712,100</u>	<u>97,749,650</u>

3. Nature of business

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

4. Dividend

During the year, the Board declared dividend of **GHS0.0511** per share, which was paid on 31st January 2025. Based on the full year performance of the company, the Board is recommending the payment of dividend of **GHS 0.0511** per share, bringing the total dividend for **2024** to **GHS 10,000,000**. This is subject to approval from the Regulator (National Insurance Commission).

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

During the year under review, the Directors and Officers had no interest in any third party or entity responsible for managing any of the business activities of the Group.

Below are the interests of directors:

SIC Insurance PLC

Report of the directors – continued

Name	Qualification	Other Engagements	Position
Hon. Bernard Ahiafor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrister and Solicitor at Law, Ghana School of Law BA (Hons), Law and Political Science Diploma in Applied Insurance Studies, Malta International Training/Ghana Insurance College Professional Certificate in Legislative Drafting, UK, International Center of Parliamentary Studies Certificate in Good governance for effective delivery of public service and poverty alleviation, CBN International, Dubai, UAE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliamentarian for Akatsi South Constituency Parliament of Ghana Appointments Committee Privileges & Immunities Committee Private Members Bill and Private Motions Committee Independent Constitutional Bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member of Parliament 1st Deputy Speaker Chairman Chairman Chairman Member
Mr. James Agyenim-Boateng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualifying Certificate in Law, Ghana Law School. Bachelor of Law (LLB), University of London. Diploma in Journalism, Ghana Institute of Journalism 		
Hon. David Theophilus Dominic Vondee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Honorary Doctorate in Theology, Bible Institute of America MBA (Marketing), GIMPA Post Graduate Diploma in Management Studies, Institute of Commercial Management, UK Advance Diploma in Marketing, Institute of Commercial Management, UK Diploma in Mktg, Mgt. & Communication Studies, Institute of Commercial Mgt. (UK) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliamentarian for Twifo-Atii Morkwaa Constituency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MP

SIC Insurance PLC

Report of the directors – continued

Name	Qualification	Other Engagements	Position
Hon. Emmanuel Kofi Ntekuni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M.Phil. Human Physiology, KNUST, Kumasi • MBA, Hospital & Healthcare Management – Amity University, India • B.Sc. Physician Assistantship Studies, Golden City University College • Diploma in Nursing, University of Ghana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliamentarian for Pru West Constituency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MP
Major Benjamin Donkor (Rtd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate in Agro-Industrial Management, Graduate School of US Department of Agriculture (USDA), Washington DC. • BA (Hons), History Ghana Armed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream Reinsurance Company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr. Daniel Amasah Kotey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master of Commerce (Taxation), Pentecost University College, Accra • Bachelor of Entrepreneurship, GIMPA • Post Graduate Diploma (Level 7) in Mgt, ABE- UK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputation Limited • Symbiosis Prime Ltd • Megdun Ltd • AE Microcredit Enterprise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director • Director • Director • Director
Dr. Abena Nyarkoa Asomaning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHD (Science Economics) University of Lille, France • MBA (Management), University of Lincoln, UK • B.Sc. Planning (Policy Analysis), KNUST 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana Export Import Bank • University of Professional Studies • Blue Skies Foundation • Switchback Development Limited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head, ESG, M&E • Lecturer • Director • Director

SIC Insurance PLC

Report of the directors – continued

Name	Qualifications	Other engagements	Position
Dr. Audu Rauf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PhD (Clinical Pharmacy) KNUST M.Sc. (Clinical Pharmacy) KNUST MA (Health Law & Ethic) University of Ghana School of Law B.Pharm at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Arapharm Ghana Ltd ii. Al-Khari Farms Ltd iii. Green Crescent Ghana (NGO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Executive Director ii. Director iii. President
Ms. Hollistar Duah-Yentumi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BA (Political Science & Law) Univ. of Ghana, Legon Qualifying Certificate, Ghana School of Law Master of Laws (LLM) University of Maryland, USA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. DUYENT Global Inc ii. Royal Ashanti Holdings iii. Accra City Hotel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Director ii. Director iii. Director
Mr. Christian Tetteh Sottie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chartered Accountant – Ghana Post Graduate Certificate in Tax – Ghana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Letshego Savings and Loans Company ii. Internal Audit Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Director ii. Director
Mr. Kwabena Osei-Bonsu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BA (Law & Sociology) KNUST Cert. of Marketing, Cornell University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Aker Deep Water Ghana ii. Service Construct Ltd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Board Member ii. CEO
Mr. Nicholas Oteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B.Sc. (Agricultural Economics) KNUST M.Sc. (Agricultural Economics), University of Ghana Certificate (Financing of Agric business) University of America, India & Brazil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Prime Strategy Ltd. Ghana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Director
Mrs. Pamela Djamson-Tettey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BA (International Relations) University of Herts, UK and San Diego California, USA Post Grad Dip. (Politics & Foreign Policy) University of Kent, Canterbury, UK MA (International relations) University of Kent, Canterbury, UK Investor Relations Cert. NYSE 		

SIC Insurance PLC

Report of the directors – continued

Name	Qualifications	Other engagements	Position
Mr. John Frimpong Osei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M.Phil. (Geography & Resource Dev.) University of Ghana BA (Geography & Resource Dev't with classical History & Civilization), University of Ghana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Parliamentarian ii. Parliamentary Select Committee on food, Agric. & Cocoa Affairs iii. Privileges Committee of Parliament (Standing Committee) iv. Local Organizing Committee for the 13th African Games (Tech. C'ttee) v. Africa Parliamentary Network on Illicit Financial Flow and Tax (APNIFFT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Member of Parliament ii. Chairman iii. Member iv. Member v. Chairman
Mrs. Christina Sutherland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Leadership Cert. – Cornell University B.Sc. (Design) & PG Diploma (Architecture) KNUST 	i. Sutherland & Sutherland – Architects, Accra.	i. Principal Partner
Dr. Kingsley Agyemang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PhD (Public Health & Promotion) Brunel University – UK MBA (Finance) Central University, UG. ACII (Risk Management) UK. B.Sc. (Administration) UG. Certificates in Business Finance & Financial Market and Investment & Portfolio Mgt, Ghana Stock Exchange. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. People Praxis ii. Ghana Scholarship Secretariat iii. Green Co₂ Ghana (Non-Governmental Organization) iv. Sunyani Technical University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Board Chairman ii. Registrar iii. Co-Founding Director iv. Adjunct Lecturer
Dr. Aguriba Abugri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PharmD – KNUST Bachelor of Pharmacy - KNUST Certificate in Health Admin. & Management, GIMPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. ProCare Pharmacy, Tamale ii. Tamale Technical University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Executive Director ii. Lecturer

Report of the directors

7. Capacity building for directors

In the year under review four (4) training programmes were organised towards the capacity building of the Directors. They were the following:

TRAINING PROGRAM	DATE /VENUE	FACILITATORS
1. Enterprise Risk Management Oversight Responsibilities for Board of Directors	3 rd May 2024, Safari Valley Resort, Adukrom	JPCann Associates Ltd
2. Board Effectiveness and Corporate governance	4 th May 2024, Safari Valley Resort, Adukrom	Keystone Solicitors
3. Directors College (Workshop focused on key areas such as IFRS 17 for Directors, elevating corporate performance through ESG, presentation on Financial Condition Reports for non-life insurers)	26 th – 28 th June and 14 th – 16 th August 2024 at Aqua Safari Resort, Ada	Ghana Insurance College
4. ESG Masterclass	7 th August 2024	Ghana Stock Exchange

8. Corporate social responsibility

An amount of **GH¢1,005,005** was spent on fulfilling the corporate social responsibility of the company (2023: GH¢2,234,264)

Sponsorship activities for 2024 covered the following areas:

- Education
- Community development
- Health
- Environment
- Sport
- Festival

9. Major transactions

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

10. Auditors and audit fees

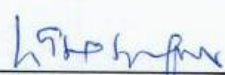
In accordance with section 139(5) of Act 992, the auditors, Messrs Baker Tilly Andah + Andah have expressed their willingness to continue to be in office.


The audit fee payable to the auditors is for the Group for the year ended 31 December **2024** was **GHS 443,863** (2023: GHS 350,760).

11. Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 02/09/2025 2025.

On behalf of the board of directors


Board Chairman
 (Hon. Bernard Ahiafor, MP)


Ag. Managing Director
 (Mr. James Agyenim-Boateng)


Director
 (Mr. Nicholas Oteng)

Date: 02/09/2025

Date: 02/09/2025

Date: 02/09/2025

SIC Insurance PLC

Financial Highlights

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Group		Company	
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Insurance revenue	559,483,192	373,190,838	559,483,192	373,190,838
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	418,050,990	256,681,679	418,050,990	256,681,679
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	<u>(137,716,272)</u>	<u>(105,725,161)</u>	<u>(137,716,272)</u>	<u>(105,725,161)</u>
Net insurance financial result	<u>(3,314,293)</u>	<u>(3,881,540)</u>	<u>(3,314,293)</u>	<u>(3,881,540)</u>
Net insurance result	277,020,425	147,074,978	277,020,425	147,074,978
Profit before tax	<u>83,205,619</u>	<u>22,844,807</u>	<u>84,054,412</u>	<u>25,002,550</u>
Profit after tax	53,413,669	12,812,982	54,516,129	15,060,342
Shareholders' funds	<u>670,378,999</u>	<u>478,483,007</u>	<u>677,256,723</u>	<u>484,259,761</u>
Total Assets	<u>1,115,730,704</u>	<u>899,830,632</u>	<u>1,079,699,250</u>	<u>865,932,149</u>
Number of shares issued and fully paid for	195,645,000	195,645,000	195,645,000	195,645,000
Earnings per share (GH¢)	0.2730	0.0655	0.2786	0.0770
Net assets per share (GH¢)	3.4265	2.4457	3.4617	2.4752
Current ratio	1.4948	1.2622	1.5516	1.2748
Return on shareholders' funds	7.97%	2.68%	8.05%	3.11%

Statement of directors' responsibilities

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

Statement of actuarial opinion

For the year ended 31 December 2024

We/I have valued the Insurance Contract Liabilities of SIC Insurance PLC for its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS 17) for the year ended 31 December 2024.



Katlego Thaba

Fellow of the Actuarial Society of South Africa

Fellow of the Actuarial Society of Ghana

Date of Signing: 5 May 2025

SIC INSURANCE PLC**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****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 (the Group) which comprise the consolidated and separate statement of financial position as at 31 December, 2024, and the consolidated and separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity and consolidated and 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 29 to 100.

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 the Group and the Company as at 31 December, 2024, 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 Insurance LTD (an associate). SIC Life Insurance LTD has 100% shareholding in SIC Life Savings and Loans Limited. SIC Insurance PLC accounts for its investment in SIC Life Insurance LTD, the associate, using the equity method.

SIC Insurance PLC in accounting for its share in SIC Life Insurance LTD, used the separate financial information of SIC Life Insurance LTD, excluding the financial information of its subsidiary, which is not in compliance with IAS 28 (Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures).

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.

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, 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 Investments at Amortised Cost

As at 31st December 2024, the impairment provision for the group and the company amounted to GH¢ 45,670,296 (2023: GH¢ 49,224,412), GH¢ 45,670,296 (2023 GH¢ 49,005,597) respectively.

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

- Due to the significance of investments at amortised cost to the financial position of the Group and the Company 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 investment securities based on the description of the key audit matter.

Our procedures include:

- Obtained an understanding and tested the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key controls over the impairment of investment securities.
- Assessing the appropriateness of staging for eligible investments
- 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 Contract Liabilities

Insurance contract liabilities for the group and company as at 31 December 2024 amounted to GH¢ 156,176,043 (2023 GH¢ 161,333,656).

In measuring the Group's insurance contract liabilities under IFRS 17 which consists of the liability for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims, 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

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

This 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 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 fulfillment 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.
- 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 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.

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

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

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

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the group and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and/or the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the group or separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

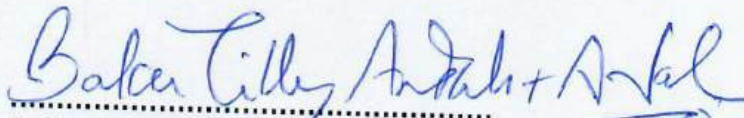
We confirm that:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit;
- in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Group and the Company, so far as appears from the examination of those books;
- the Group and 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)

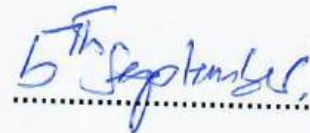
In accordance with section 78(1) (a) of the Insurance Act, 2021 (Act 1061), the Company has kept accounting records that are sufficient to explain its transactions and financial position with respect to its insurance businesses and any other business that it carries on. The Company has generally complied 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 (ICAG/F/2025/122)

Chartered Accountants
18 Nyanyo Lane, Asylum Down
Accra.


.....**2025**

Consolidated and separate statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2024

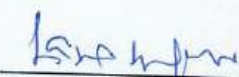
Assets	Note	Group		Company	
		GH¢ 2024	GH¢ 2023	GH¢ 2024	GH¢ 2023
Non-current assets					
Property, plant, and equipment	19	312,495,390	145,665,632	312,068,745	145,077,956
Intangible asset	20	71,513	140,034	13,070	26,140
Investment properties	21	67,875,374	65,445,056	67,875,374	65,445,056
Right of use assets	22	5,486,098	5,181,976	5,486,094	4,890,616
Equity investments	24	242,763,405	219,332,953	242,714,558	219,285,595
Investment in subsidiary	25	-	-	12,878,526	12,878,526
Investment in associate	26	-	45,061,727	-	45,061,727
Total non-current assets		628,691,780	480,827,378	641,036,367	492,665,616
Current assets					
Investments at amortised cost	27	315,578,702	184,256,946	301,900,077	197,779,020
Receivables	28	49,415,063	78,086,527	20,658,179	27,264,251
Inventories	29	3,989,537	1,892,464	3,989,537	1,892,464
<i>Reinsurance Contract Assets:</i>					
Asset for incurred claims	42	11,306,649	7,131,847	11,306,649	7,131,847
Asset for remaining coverage	42	(16,203,007)	55,162,676	(16,203,007)	55,162,676
Growth & sustainability levy	18b	-	-	-	118,303
Cash and bank balance	30	122,951,980	92,472,794	117,011,448	83,917,972
Total current assets		487,038,924	419,003,254	438,662,883	373,266,533
Total assets		1,115,730,704	899,830,632	1,079,699,250	865,932,149
Shareholders' equity and liabilities					
Equity					
Stated capital	31	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Revaluation reserve	32a	246,834,248	124,207,929	246,834,248	124,207,929
Retained earnings		124,712,100	97,749,650	141,382,075	113,647,902
Contingency reserve	33	88,380,277	71,595,781	88,380,277	71,595,781
Fair value reserve	34	175,363,880	152,492,978	179,682,176	156,812,317
Other reserves	35	(4,022,053)	(7,004,168)	(4,022,053)	(7,004,168)
Non-controlling interest	36	14,110,547	14,440,837	-	-
Shareholders' funds		670,378,999	478,483,007	677,256,723	484,259,761

SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate statement of financial position - continued

As at 31 December 2024

	Note	Group		Company	
		2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
Employee benefits obligation	43a	19,184,869	23,184,420	19,184,869	23,184,420
Lease liabilities	23	4,135,545	4,789,413	4,135,545	4,076,257
Deferred tax	18d	96,207,478	61,421,198	96,404,109	61,611,481
Total non-current liabilities		119,527,892	89,395,031	119,724,523	88,872,158
Current liabilities					
Customer advanced payment for contracts	39	21,743,859	76,326,602	21,743,859	76,326,602
Insurance contract liabilities:					
Liability for incurred claims	41	58,993,860	60,566,609	58,993,860	60,566,609
Liability for remaining coverage	41	97,182,183	100,767,047	97,182,183	100,767,047
Trade & other payables	37	119,604,941	66,532,632	80,160,653	30,685,856
Lease liabilities	23	627,204	1,728,240	627,204	1,728,240
Borrowings	38	-	14,649,408	-	14,649,408
Current tax liability	18a	24,448,240	10,227,637	22,088,595	8,076,468
Growth & sustainability levy	18b	3,223,526	1,154,418	1,921,650	-
Total current liabilities		325,823,813	331,952,594	282,718,004	292,800,230
Total liabilities		445,351,705	421,347,625	402,442,527	381,672,388
Total equity and liabilities		1,115,730,704	899,830,632	1,079,699,250	865,932,149



Board Chairman
(Hon. Bernard Ahiafor, MP)



Ag. Managing Director
(Mr. James Agyenim-Boateng)



Director
(Mr. Nicholas Oteng)

Date:

Date:

Date:

The accompanying notes on pages 29 to 100 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 2024

		Group		Company	
	Note	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Insurance revenue	6	559,483,192	373,190,838	559,483,192	373,190,838
Insurance service expenses	7	<u>(141,432,202)</u>	<u>(116,509,159)</u>	<u>(141,432,202)</u>	<u>(116,509,159)</u>
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held		418,050,990	256,681,679	418,050,990	256,681,679
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	8	<u>(137,716,272)</u>	<u>(105,725,161)</u>	<u>(137,716,272)</u>	<u>(105,725,161)</u>
Insurance service result		280,334,718	150,956,518	280,334,718	150,956,518
Finance expense from contracts issued	9	<u>(3,819,442)</u>	<u>(4,458,627)</u>	<u>(3,819,442)</u>	<u>(4,458,627)</u>
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	10	<u>505,149</u>	<u>577,087</u>	<u>505,149</u>	<u>577,087</u>
Net insurance financial result		<u>(3,314,293)</u>	<u>(3,881,540)</u>	<u>(3,314,293)</u>	<u>(3,881,540)</u>
Net insurance result		277,020,425	147,074,978	277,020,425	147,074,978
Investment income	14	36,276,759	32,528,537	35,410,064	30,852,129
Finance cost	15	<u>(2,206,431)</u>	<u>(2,460,849)</u>	<u>(2,206,431)</u>	<u>(2,414,217)</u>
Impairment loss	16	<u>(34,079,570)</u>	<u>(13,846,653)</u>	<u>(34,079,570)</u>	<u>(13,783,363)</u>
Net insurance and investment result		277,011,183	163,296,013	276,144,488	161,729,527
Brokerage and advisory fees	11	11,855,867	10,336,388	-	-
Other income	13	31,505,569	17,376,079	29,369,915	15,797,175
Share of associate (loss)/profit	26	<u>(45,061,727)</u>	<u>5,464,980</u>	<u>(45,061,727)</u>	<u>5,464,980</u>
Other operating expenses	12	<u>(192,105,273)</u>	<u>(173,628,653)</u>	<u>(176,398,264)</u>	<u>(157,989,132)</u>
Profit before income tax		83,205,619	22,844,807	84,054,412	25,002,550
Income tax	18c	<u>(25,560,074)</u>	<u>(8,769,840)</u>	<u>(25,335,562)</u>	<u>(8,692,080)</u>
Growth & sustainability levy	18b	<u>(4,231,876)</u>	<u>(1,261,985)</u>	<u>(4,202,721)</u>	<u>(1,250,128)</u>
Profit for the year		<u>53,413,669</u>	<u>12,812,982</u>	<u>54,516,129</u>	<u>15,060,342</u>

SIC Insurance PLC

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

For the year ended 31 December 2024

		Group		Company	
	Note	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Other comprehensive income					
Fair value gain on equity investments	34	23,430,454	93,212,258	23,428,964	93,212,258
Deferred tax	18d	(42,536,574)	(20,849,561)	(42,536,574)	(20,849,561)
Revaluation gains/loss (net of tax)	32a	163,982,480	(1,022,403)	163,982,480	(1,022,402)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on employee benefits	43b	<u>4,312,167</u>	<u>(4,107,830)</u>	<u>4,312,167</u>	<u>(4,107,830)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>202,602,196</u>	<u>80,045,447</u>	<u>203,703,166</u>	<u>82,292,807</u>
Earnings per share	17	<u>0.2730</u>	<u>0.0655</u>	<u>0.2786</u>	<u>0.0770</u>
Profit attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		53,744,406	13,487,190	54,516,129	15,060,342
Non-controlling interest		<u>(330,737)</u>	<u>(674,208)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>53,413,669</u>	<u>12,812,982</u>	<u>54,516,129</u>	<u>15,060,342</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to					
Equity holders of the parent		202,930,344	80,719,655	203,703,166	82,292,807
Non-controlling interest		<u>(328,148)</u>	<u>(674,208)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>202,602,196</u>	<u>80,045,447</u>	<u>203,703,166</u>	<u>82,292,807</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 29 to 100 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 2024

Group

31 December 2024

	Stated capital GH¢	Retained earnings GH¢	Contingency reserve GH¢	Revaluation reserve GH¢	Fair value reserve GH¢	Other reserves GH¢	Non- controlling interest GH¢	Total GH¢
Bal at 1 January 2024	25,000,000	97,749,650	71,595,781	124,207,929	152,492,978	(7,004,168)	14,440,837	478,483,007
Profit for the year	-	53,413,669	-	-	-	-	-	53,413,669
Approved dividend	-	(9,997,460)	-	-	-	-	-	(9,997,460)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net gain on financial instrument measured at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	23,430,454	-	-	23,430,454
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	163,982,480	-	-	-	163,982,480
Derecognition of assets	-	-	-	(708,744)	-	-	-	(708,744)
Change in fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	(447)	-	447	-
Deferred tax charged to OCI	-	-	-	(40,647,417)	(559,105)	(1,330,052)	-	(42,536,574)
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial movement in employee benefit	-	-	-	-	-	4,312,167	-	4,312,167
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer (from)/to reserve	-	(16,784,496)	16,784,496	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interest	-	330,737	-	-	-	-	(330,737)	-
Subsidiary adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal at 31 December 2024	25,000,000	124,712,100	88,380,277	246,834,248	175,363,880	(4,022,053)	14,110,547	670,378,999

SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Group

31 December 2023

	Stated capital GH¢	Retained earnings GH¢	Contingency reserve 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income								
Net gain on financial instrument measured at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	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)
Transfer (from)/to reserve	-	(11,195,725)	11,195,725	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interest	-	674,208	-	-	-	-	(674,208)	-
Subsidiary adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal at 31 December 2023	<u>25,000,000</u>	<u>97,749,650</u>	<u>71,595,781</u>	<u>124,207,929</u>	<u>152,492,978</u>	<u>(7,004,168)</u>	<u>14,440,837</u>	<u>478,483,007</u>

SIC Insurance PLC

Consolidated and separate statement of changes in equity - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Company	Stated Capital	Retained Earnings	Contingency Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Fair value Reserve	Other Reserves	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
31 December 2024							
Balance at 1 Jan 2024	25,000,000	113,647,902	71,595,781	124,207,929	156,812,317	(7,004,168)	484,259,761
Profit for the year	-	54,516,129	-	-	-	-	54,516,129
Actuarial Movement on employee benefit	-	-	-	-	-	4,312,167	4,312,167
Transfer to contingency reserve	-	(16,784,496)	16,784,496	-	-	-	-
Derecognition of leasehold asset	-	-	-	(708,744)	-	-	(708,744)
Revaluation of assets	-	-	-	163,982,480	-	-	163,982,480
Net gain on available-for-sale investment	-	-	-	-	23,428,964	-	23,428,964
Deferred Tax	-	-	-	(40,647,417)	(559,105)	(1,330,052)	(42,536,574)
Dividend paid	-	(9,997,460)	-	-	-	-	(9,997,460)
Balance at 31 December 2024	25,000,000	141,382,075	88,380,277	246,834,248	179,682,176	(4,022,053)	677,256,723
31 December 2023							
	Stated capital GH¢	Retained earnings GH¢	Contingency reserves GH¢	Revaluation reserve GH¢	Fair value reserve GH¢	Other reserves GH¢	Total GH¢
Balance 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
Transfer (from)/to reserve	-	(11,195,725)	11,195,725	-	-	-	-
Revaluation loss	-	-	-	(1,022,403)	-	-	(1,022,403)
Actuarial movement in employee benefit	-	-	-	-	-	(4,107,830)	(4,107,830)
Net gain on available-for-sale investment	-	-	-	-	93,212,258	-	93,212,258
Approved dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax charge to OCI	-	-	-	(665,056)	(21,192,543)	1,008,038	(20,849,561)
Balance at 31 Dec 2023	25,000,000	113,647,902	71,595,781	124,207,929	156,812,317	(7,004,168)	484,259,761

The accompanying notes on pages 29 to 100 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated and separate statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Operating activities				
Profit before tax	<u>83,205,619</u>	<u>22,844,807</u>	<u>84,054,412</u>	<u>25,002,550</u>
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:				
Depreciation	10,964,453	8,925,572	10,748,858	8,716,473
Amortisation of intangible assets	68,521	81,542	13,070	13,070
Lease amortisation	1,990,907	1,704,468	1,699,551	1,413,113
Gain on disposal of property, plant & equipment	-	(73,000)	-	(73,000)
Share of associate loss/(profit)	45,061,727	(5,464,980)	45,061,727	(5,464,980)
Revaluation loss/(gain) on investment property	(3,766,361)	13,404,478	(3,766,361)	13,404,478
Profit on disposal of investment property	(1,798,424)	-	(1,798,424)	-
Interest received	(34,095,991)	(30,178,389)	(33,229,296)	(28,501,981)
Dividend received	(2,180,769)	(2,350,148)	(2,180,769)	(2,350,148)
Approved dividend	(9,997,460)	-	(9,997,460)	-
Actuarial loss on employee benefit	312,616	1,143,661	312,616	1,143,661
Working capital adjustments:				
Change in receivables	28,671,465	(24,165,092)	6,606,072	(20,300,933)
Change in inventories	(2,097,073)	(151,233)	(2,097,073)	(151,233)
Change in reinsurance contract assets	67,190,881	(56,685,171)	67,190,881	(56,685,171)
Change in insurance contract liabilities	(5,157,613)	22,601,829	(5,157,613)	22,601,829
Change in trade & other payables	53,072,310	(4,370,852)	49,474,797	2,565,344
Change in customer advanced payment for contracts	(54,582,742)	67,219,782	(54,582,742)	67,219,782
Cash generated from operating activities	<u>176,862,066</u>	<u>14,487,274</u>	<u>152,352,246</u>	<u>28,552,854</u>
Tax paid	(19,089,766)	(10,059,847)	(19,067,381)	(9,965,891)
National stabilization levy paid	(2,162,768)	(1,662,523)	(2,162,768)	(1,662,523)
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>155,609,532</u>	<u>2,764,904</u>	<u>131,122,097</u>	<u>16,924,440</u>

Consolidated and separate statement of cash flows - continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Investing activities				
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(14,520,476)	(20,664,316)	(14,465,911)	(20,600,578)
Acquisition of intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Addition to right of use assets	(2,295,029)	(3,434,868)	(2,295,029)	(3,434,868)
Proceeds from disposal on investment property	3,134,467	73,000	3,134,467	73,000
Revaluation of PPE and revaluation reserve	-	33,856	-	33,856
Purchase of equity investments	-	(7,140)	-	-
Additions to investment property	-	(339,174)	-	(339,174)
Dividend received	2,180,769	2,350,148	2,180,769	2,350,148
Interest received	<u>34,095,991</u>	<u>30,178,389</u>	<u>33,229,296</u>	<u>28,501,981</u>
Net cash generated from investing activities	<u>22,595,722</u>	<u>8,189,895</u>	<u>21,783,592</u>	<u>6,584,365</u>
Financing activities				
Increase / (Decrease) in borrowings	(14,649,408)	185,126	(14,649,408)	185,126
Increase in lease liability	<u>(1,754,904)</u>	<u>2,057,746</u>	<u>(1,041,748)</u>	<u>2,340,049</u>
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	<u>(16,404,312)</u>	<u>2,242,872</u>	<u>(15,691,156)</u>	<u>2,525,175</u>
Changes in cash and cash equivalents	161,800,942	13,197,671	137,214,533	26,033,980
Cash at 1 January	<u>276,729,740</u>	<u>263,532,069</u>	<u>281,696,992</u>	<u>255,663,012</u>
Cash at 31 December	<u>438,530,682</u>	<u>276,729,740</u>	<u>418,911,525</u>	<u>281,696,992</u>
Analysis of changes in cash and cash equivalents				
Cash and bank	122,951,980	92,472,794	117,011,448	83,917,972
Investments at amortised cost	<u>315,578,702</u>	<u>184,256,946</u>	<u>301,900,077</u>	<u>197,779,020</u>
	<u>438,530,682</u>	<u>276,729,740</u>	<u>418,911,525</u>	<u>281,696,992</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 29 to 100 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

1. Reporting entity

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

2. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992).

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instrument measured at fair value through OCI 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.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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, 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).

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(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.

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:

	20%	Per annum
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.

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For the year ended 31 December 2024

e) Investment properties – continued

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.

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).

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(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. 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.

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(iii) Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI (continued)

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 investment 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'.

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For the year ended 31 December 2024

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 on financial instrument measured at fair value through OCI, 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 a on financial instrument measured at fair value through OCI 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 compared at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

h) Offsetting financial instruments

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

i) Cash and cash equivalents

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

j) Share capital

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments as consideration for the acquisition of a business are included in the cost of acquisition.

k) Insurance and investment contracts – classification

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

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

l) Insurance contracts

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

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For the year ended 31 December 2024

Insurance contracts(continued)

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.

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

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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

(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.

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For the year ended 31 December 2024

(ii) Recognition and measurement insurance contracts (continued)

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.

(iii) Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

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.

(iii) 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.

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(iv) Modification and derecognition

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.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Income or expenses from reinsurance contracts 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 include insurance finance income or expenses in profit or loss statement.

(vi) 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.

(vii) 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'.

(viii) 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.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

m) Deferred tax

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

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

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

n) Employee benefits

i) Pension obligations

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

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

ii) Other post-employment obligations

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

iii) Termination benefits

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

o) Provisions

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.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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.

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.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

p) Leases

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.

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.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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.
- 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 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.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

iii) Valuation of insurance contract liabilities - key estimations(continued)

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 while following the recommendations from the NIC guide with a 75% confidence level (2023: 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.

- 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.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Valuation of insurance contract liabilities - key estimations(continued)

- **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).

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

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

ii) Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments (continued)

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.

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-24 Amount GH¢	Scenario 1 5% increase GH¢	Scenario 2 5% decrease GH¢
Pre-tax profit	4,160,281	83,205,619	87,365,900	79,045,338
Shareholders' equity	33,518,950	670,378,999	703,897,949	636,860,049

	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	22,844,807	23,987,047	21,702,567
Shareholders' equity	23,924,150	478,483,007	502,407,157	454,558,857

Assuming no management actions, a series of such rises would increase pre-tax profit for 2024 by **GH¢4,160,281** (2023: GH¢1,142,240), while a series of such falls would decrease pre-tax profit for 2024 by **GH¢4,160,281** (2023: GH¢1,142,240). Also, a series of such rises would increase the shareholders' equity by **GH¢33,518,950** (2023: GH¢23,924,150) whilst a series of such falls would decrease shareholders' equity by **GH¢33,518,950** (2023: GH¢23,924,150).

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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 counterparties, 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 2024 and 2023 is the same as the balances of the various financial assets in the statement of financial position listed below.

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Investments at amortised cost	315,578,702	184,256,946
Receivables	49,415,063	78,086,527
Reinsurance contract assets	(4,896,358)	62,294,523
Cash and bank balances	<u>122,951,980</u>	<u>92,472,794</u>
	<u>483,049,387</u>	<u>417,110,790</u>

Fair value hierarchy

The tables below analyse financial instruments not carried at fair value at the end of the reporting period, by level of fair value hierarchy as required by IFRS 13. 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.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Fair value hierarchy(continued)

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 2024	Level 1 GH¢	Level 2 GH¢	Level 3 GH¢	Total GH¢
Assets				
Unlisted equities	-	231,180,610	-	231,180,610
Reinsurance contract assets	=	=	(4,896,358)	(4,896,358)
	=	<u>231,180,610</u>	<u>(4,896,358)</u>	<u>226,284,252</u>
Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>156,176,043</u>	<u>156,176,043</u>
2023				
Assets				
Unlisted equities	-	210,816,548	-	210,816,548
Reinsurance contract assets	=	=	62,294,523	62,294,523
	<u>-</u>	<u>210,816,548</u>	<u>62,294,523</u>	<u>273,111,071</u>
Liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	=	=	<u>161,333,656</u>	<u>161,333,656</u>

The listed equity securities were valued using the stock market prices. The unlisted equity securities were valued by Brighton and Walton Advisors. The market comparable approach was used in the determination of the values of the unlisted equities.

The fair valuation of the unlisted equities was based on the 31 December 2023 financial statements of investee companies as their 2024 financial statements were unavailable. These investee companies are Ghana International Bank, WAICA Reinsurance PLC, Broll Ghana Limited, Accra City Hotel Limited and African Reinsurance Corporation.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Fair value hierarchy(continued)

In performing the valuation, consideration was given to events after 31 December 2024.

Company

2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Unlisted equities	-	231,180,610	-	231,180,610
Reinsurance contract assets	-	=	(4,896,358)	(4,896,358)
	=	<u>231,180,610</u>	<u>(4,896,358)</u>	<u>226,284,252</u>

Liabilities

Insurance contract liabilities	=	=	<u>156,176,043</u>	<u>156,176,043</u>
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2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Unlisted equities	-	210,816,548	-	210,816,548
Reinsurance contract assets	=	=	62,294,523	62,294,523
	=	<u>210,816,548</u>	<u>62,294,523</u>	<u>273,111,071</u>

Liabilities

Insurance contract liabilities	=	=	<u>161,333,656</u>	<u>161,333,656</u>
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c) Liquidity risk

The group is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources mainly from claims arising from insurance contracts. Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due at a reasonable cost. The group's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will maintain adequate liquidity to meets its liabilities when due. Please refer to note 40 for the details of the insurance liabilities which may have an impact on the liquidity risk.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

c) Liquidity risk(continued)

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

Maturity analysis of financial assets and liabilities

2024	Carrying amount GH¢	Up to one year GH¢	More than one year GH¢	Total GH¢
Financial assets				
Investments at amortised cost	315,578,702	315,578,702	-	315,578,702
Receivables	49,415,063	49,415,063	-	49,415,063
Reinsurance contract assets	(4,896,358)	(4,896,358)	-	(4,896,358)
Cash and bank balances	<u>122,951,980</u>	<u>122,951,980</u>	-	<u>122,951,980</u>
Total undiscounted assets	<u>483,049,387</u>	<u>483,049,387</u>	-	<u>483,049,387</u>
Financial liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	156,176,043	156,176,043	-	156,176,043
Trade and other payables	119,604,941	119,604,941	-	119,604,941
Lease liabilities	<u>627,204</u>	<u>627,204</u>	-	<u>627,204</u>
Total undiscounted liabilities	<u>276,408,188</u>	<u>276,408,188</u>	-	<u>276,408,188</u>
Total liquidity gap	<u>206,641,199</u>	<u>206,641,199</u>	-	<u>206,641,199</u>
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
Other 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	<u>92,472,794</u>	<u>92,472,794</u>	-	<u>92,472,794</u>
Total undiscounted assets	<u>417,110,790</u>	<u>417,110,790</u>	-	<u>417,110,790</u>
Financial liabilities				
Insurance contract liabilities	161,333,656	161,333,656	-	161,333,656
Trade and other payables	66,532,632	66,532,632	-	66,532,632
Borrowing	14,649,408	14,649,408	-	14,649,408
Lease liability	<u>1,728,240</u>	<u>1,728,240</u>	-	<u>1,728,240</u>
Total undiscounted liabilities	<u>244,243,936</u>	<u>244,243,936</u>	-	<u>244,243,936</u>
Total liquidity gap	<u>172,866,854</u>	<u>172,866,854</u>	-	<u>172,866,854</u>

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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.

	10% change in exchange rate GH¢	31-Dec-24 Amount GH¢	Scenario 1 10% increase GH¢	Scenario 2 10% decrease GH¢
2024				
Pre-tax profit/(loss)	8,320,562	83,205,619	91,526,181	74,885,057
Shareholders' equity	67,037,900	670,378,999	737,416,899	603,341,099
		31-Dec-23	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
2023	10% change in exchange rate GH¢	Amount GH¢	10% increase GH¢	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

Assuming no management actions, a series of such rises would increase pre-tax profit for **2024** by **GH¢8,320,562** (2023: GH¢2,284,481), while a series of such falls would decrease pre-tax profit for **2024** by **GH¢8,320,562** (2023: GH¢2,284,481). Also, a series of such rises would increase the shareholders' equity by **GH¢67,037,900** (2023: GH¢47,848,301), whilst a series of such falls would decrease shareholders' equity by **GH¢67,037,900** (2023: GH¢47,848,301).

The following significant exchange rates were applied during the year:

	2024 GH¢ Selling	2024 GH¢ Buying	2023 GH¢ Selling	2023 GH¢ Buying
US Dollar	14.7074	14.6927	8.5803	8.5717
Euro	15.2217	15.2065	10.3178	10.3058
GB Pound	18.4107	18.3908	9.1502	9.1412

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4. New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year

4.1 Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures titled Supplier Finance Arrangements

The group has adopted the amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures titled Supplier Finance Arrangements for the first time in the current year.

The amendments add a disclosure objective to IAS 7 stating that an entity is required to disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enables users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows. In addition, IFRS 7 is amended to add supplier finance arrangements as an example within the requirements to disclose information about an entity's exposure to concentration of liquidity risk.

The amendments contain specific transition provisions for the first annual reporting period in which the group applies the amendments. Under the transitional provisions an entity is not required to disclose:

- comparative information for any reporting periods presented before the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments.
- the information otherwise required by IAS 7:44H(b)(ii)–(iii) as at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments.

In the current year, the group has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the IASB that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2024. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The group has adopted the amendments to IAS 1, published in January 2020, for the first time in the current year.

The amendments affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements— Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The group has adopted the amendments to IAS 1, published in November 2022, for the first time in the current year.

The amendments specify that only covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the end of the reporting period affect the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date (and therefore must be considered in assessing the classification of the liability as current or non-current). Such covenants affect whether the right exists at the end of the reporting period, even if compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting date (e.g. a covenant based on the entity's financial position at the reporting date that is assessed for compliance only after the reporting date).

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements— Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (continued)

The IASB also specifies that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date is not affected if an entity only has to comply with a covenant after the reporting period. However, if the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with covenants within twelve months after the reporting period, an entity discloses information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk of the liabilities becoming repayable within twelve months after the reporting period. This would include information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them), the carrying amount of related liabilities and facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity may have difficulties complying with the covenants.

Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases—Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The group has adopted the amendments to IFRS 16 for the first time in the current year.

The amendments to IFRS 16 add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers to be accounted for as a sale. The amendments require the seller-lessee to determine 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' such that the seller-lessee does not recognise a gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee, after the commencement date.

The amendments do not affect the gain or loss recognised by the seller-lessee relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. Without these new requirements, a seller-lessee may have recognised a gain on the right of use it retains solely because of a remeasurement of the lease liability (for example, following a lease modification or change in the lease term) applying the general requirements in IFRS 16. This could have been particularly the case in a leaseback that includes variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate.

As part of the amendments, the IASB amended an Illustrative Example in IFRS 16 and added a new example to illustrate the subsequent measurement of a right-of-use asset and lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction with variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate. The illustrative examples also clarify that the liability that arises from a sale and leaseback transaction that qualifies as a sale applying IFRS 15 is a lease liability.

A seller-lessee applies the amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application, which is defined as the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applied IFRS 16.

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 (and (in some cases) have not yet been adopted by the (relevant body)):

Amendments to IAS 21
IFRS 18

IFRS 19

Lack of Exchangeability
Presentation and Disclosures in Financial
Statements
Subsidiaries without Public Accountability:
Disclosures

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

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates titled Lack of Exchangeability

The amendments specify how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable, and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

The amendments state that a currency is exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations.

An entity assesses whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date and for a specified purpose. If an entity is able to obtain no more than an insignificant amount of the other currency at the measurement date for the specified purpose, the currency is not exchangeable into the other currency.

The assessment of whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency depends on an entity's ability to obtain the other currency and not on its intention or decision to do so.

When a currency is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at that date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions.

The amendments do not specify how an entity estimates the spot exchange rate to meet that objective. An entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique. Examples of an observable exchange rate include:

- a spot exchange rate for a purpose other than that for which an entity assesses exchangeability.
- the first exchange rate at which an entity is able to obtain the other currency for the specified purpose after exchangeability of the currency is restored (first subsequent exchange rate).

An entity using another estimation technique may use any observable exchange rate—including rates from exchange transactions in markets or exchange mechanisms that do not create enforceable rights and obligations—and adjust that rate, as necessary, to meet the objective as set out above.

When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, the entity is required to disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments add a new appendix as an integral part of IAS 21. The appendix includes application guidance on the requirements introduced by the amendments. The amendments also add new Illustrative Examples accompanying IAS 21, which illustrate how an entity might apply some of the requirements in hypothetical situations based on the limited facts presented.

In addition, the IASB made consequential amendments to IFRS 1 to align with and refer to the revised IAS 21 for assessing exchangeability.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, with earlier application permitted. An entity is not permitted to apply the amendments retrospectively. Instead, an entity is required to apply the specific transition provisions included in the amendments.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

The directors of the company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the group's consolidated financial statements in future periods.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. In addition, some IAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to IAS 8 and IFRS 7. Furthermore, the IASB has made minor amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33 Earnings per Share.

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss
- provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements
- improve aggregation and disaggregation.

An entity is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. The amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33, as well as the revised IAS 8 and IFRS 7, become effective when an entity applies IFRS 18. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions.

The directors of the company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the group's consolidated financial statements in future periods.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

IFRS 19 permits an eligible subsidiary to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in its financial statements.

A subsidiary is eligible for the reduced disclosures if it does not have public accountability and its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

IFRS 19 is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it.

An entity is only permitted to apply IFRS 19 if, at the end of the reporting period:

- it is a subsidiary (this includes an intermediate parent)
- it does not have public accountability, and
- its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

A subsidiary has public accountability if:

- its debt or equity instruments are traded in a public market, or it is in the process of issuing such instruments for trading in a public market (a domestic or foreign stock exchange or an over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets), or
- it holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders as one of its primary businesses (for example, banks, credit unions, insurance entities, securities brokers/dealers, mutual funds and investment banks often meet this second criterion).

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

Eligible entities can apply IFRS 19 in their consolidated, separate or individual financial statements. An eligible intermediate parent that does not apply IFRS 19 in its consolidated financial statement may do so in its separate financial statements.

The new standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier application permitted. If an entity elects to apply IFRS 19 for a reporting period earlier than the reporting period in which it first applies IFRS 18, it is required to apply a modified set of disclosure requirements set out in an appendix to IFRS 19. If an entity elects to apply IFRS 19 for an annual reporting period before it applied the amendments to IAS 21, it is not required to apply the disclosure requirements in IFRS 19 with regard to Lack of Exchangeability.

The directors of the company do not anticipate that IFRS 19 will be applied for purposes of the consolidated financial statements of the group.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

2024	Motor GH¢	Fire GH¢	Accident GH¢	Marine &Aviation GH¢	Bonds GH¢	Engineering GH¢	Total GH¢
Insurance Revenue	144,578,273	226,798,260	47,132,359	29,937,832	102,163,806	8,872,662	559,483,192
Insurance Service Expense	(56,015,776)	(56,747,626)	(13,640,392)	(3,996,377)	(813,736)	(10,218,295)	(141,432,202)
Insurance Service Results before reinsurance contracts held	88,562,497	170,050,634	33,491,967	25,941,455	101,350,070	(1,345,633)	418,050,990
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	(9,183,814)	(113,242,814)	(14,556,818)	(7,418,225)	(1,880,522)	8,565,921	(137,716,272)
Insurance Service Results	79,378,683	56,807,820	18,935,149	18,523,230	99,469,548	7,220,288	280,334,718
Finance expense from Insurance	(2,826,266)	1,568,814	(323,942)	(2,308,790)	(3,299)	74,040	(3,819,442)
Finance Income from Reinsurance	235,249	148,193	110,707	22,236	8,385	(19,621)	505,149
Net insurance financial result	(2,591,017)	1,717,007	(213,235)	(2,286,554)	5,086	54,419	(3,314,293)
Net Insurance Result	76,787,666	58,524,827	18,721,914	16,236,676	99,474,634	7,274,707	277,020,425

SIC Insurance PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

5a. Segment information – continued

Class of business

2023	Motor GH¢	Fire GH¢	Accident GH¢	Marine & Aviation GH¢	Bonds GH¢	Engineering GH¢	Total GH¢
Insurance Revenue	127,376,369	128,411,066	30,991,334	23,443,381	53,860,059	9,108,629	373,190,838
Insurance Service Expense	<u>(76,227,927)</u>	<u>(22,226,184)</u>	<u>(11,012,313)</u>	<u>(6,044,264)</u>	<u>(101,368)</u>	<u>(897,104)</u>	<u>(116,509,160)</u>
Insurance Service Results before reinsurance contracts held	51,148,442	106,184,882	19,979,021	17,399,117	53,758,691	8,211,525	256,681,678
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	<u>(248,101)</u>	<u>(84,391,178)</u>	<u>(4,565,260)</u>	<u>(10,482,484)</u>	<u>(1,428,099)</u>	<u>(4,610,040)</u>	<u>(105,725,162)</u>
Insurance Service Results	50,900,341	21,793,704	15,413,761	6,916,633	52,330,592	3,601,485	150,956,516
Finance expense from Insurance	<u>(1,747,525)</u>	<u>(789,344)</u>	<u>(480,755)</u>	<u>(1,103,949)</u>	<u>(86,706)</u>	<u>(250,348)</u>	<u>(4,458,627)</u>
Finance Income from Reinsurance	<u>138,776</u>	<u>265,590</u>	<u>81,367</u>	<u>74,295</u>	<u>1,778</u>	<u>15,280</u>	<u>577,086</u>
Net insurance financial result	<u>(1,608,749)</u>	<u>(523,754)</u>	<u>(399,388)</u>	<u>(1,029,654)</u>	<u>(84,928)</u>	<u>(235,068)</u>	<u>(3,881,541)</u>
Net Insurance Result	<u>49,291,592</u>	<u>21,269,950</u>	<u>15,014,373</u>	<u>5,886,979</u>	<u>52,245,664</u>	<u>3,366,417</u>	<u>147,074,975</u>

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6. Insurance revenue

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

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Marine and Aviation	29,937,832	23,443,381	29,937,832	23,443,381
Bonds	102,163,806	53,860,059	102,163,806	53,860,059
Engineering	8,872,662	9,108,629	8,872,662	9,108,629
Fire	226,798,260	128,411,066	226,798,260	128,411,066
Motor	144,578,273	127,376,369	144,578,273	127,376,369
Accident	47,132,359	30,991,334	47,132,359	30,991,334
Total	<u>559,483,192</u>	<u>373,190,838</u>	<u>559,483,192</u>	<u>373,190,838</u>

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

7. Insurances service expenses

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

Group and Company

2024	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	Incurred claims and insurance contracts expenses	Insurance acquisition cash flows	Total insurance service expense
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Marine and Aviation	592,847	885,630	(606,603)	871,874	3,124,503	3,996,377
Bonds	103,876	(59,796)	-	44,080	769,656	813,736
Engineering	1,440,585	7,385,156	-	8,825,741	1,392,554	10,218,295
Fire	16,671,541	19,129,243	-	35,800,784	20,946,842	56,747,626
Motor	38,433,224	(9,683,058)	-	28,750,166	27,265,610	56,015,776
Accident	11,803,339	(3,929,657)	-	7,873,682	5,766,710	13,640,392
Total	69,045,412	13,727,518	(606,603)	82,166,327	59,265,875	141,432,202

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	Incurred claims and insurance contracts expenses	Insurance acquisition cash flows expenses	Total Insurance service expenses
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Fire	10,279,966	(2,930,124)	-	7,349,842	13,049,649	20,399,491
Motor	30,825,583	15,379,321	-	46,204,904	18,539,485	64,744,389
Accident	6,213,558	(674,239)	-	5,539,319	4,096,279	9,635,598
Marine and Aviation	4,964,204	(2,766,800)	606,603	2,804,007	2,543,363	5,347,370
Bonds	(34,931)	(556,865)	-	(591,796)	840,246	248,450
Engineering	617,540	(1,157,711)	-	(540,171)	1,571,525	1,031,354
	52,865,920	7,293,582	606,603	60,766,105	40,640,547	101,406,652
Other provisions	15,102,507	-	-	15,102,507	-	15,102,507
Total	67,968,427	7,293,582	606,603	75,868,612	40,640,547	116,509,159

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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

Amounts relating to the changes in the remaining coverage						
	Claims Recovered	Changes that relate to past service-adjustments to incurred claims	Movement in loss recovery component-adjustment to reinsurance ARC (PAA)	Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	Contracts measured under the PAA	Total Net expenses/ income
2024	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Aviation and Marine	1,017,744	11,961,521	(200,233)	12,779,031	(20,197,256)	(7,418,225)
Bonds	(129,665)	65,500	-	(64,165)	(1,816,357)	(1,880,522)
Engineering	928,552	9,639,716	-	10,568,268	(2,002,347)	8,565,921
Fire	1,764,604	16,352,054	-	18,116,658	(131,359,472)	(113,242,814)
Motor	(2,224,344)	2,820,297	-	595,952	(9,779,766)	(9,183,814)
Accident	315,084	3,671,154	-	3,986,239	(18,543,057)	(14,556,818)
Total	1,671,975	44,510,241	(200,233)	45,981,983	(183,698,254)	(137,716,272)

	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
2023	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Fire	(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)

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

9. Finance expense from insurance contracts issued

Group and Company

2024	Interest accreted	Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	Total insurance finance expenses recognised in P&L
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Aviation and Marine	(2,915,144)	606,354	(2,308,790)
Bonds	(3,299)	-	(3,299)
Engineering	68,264	5,777	74,040
Fire	1,070,347	498,467	1,568,814
Motor	(4,301,585)	1,475,319	(2,826,266)
Accident	(611,804)	287,863	(323,942)
Total	<u>(6,693,222)</u>	<u>2,873,780</u>	<u>(3,819,442)</u>

2023	Interest accreted	Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	Total insurance finance expenses recognised in P&L
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Fire	(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	<u>(4,853,843)</u>	<u>395,216</u>	<u>(4,458,627)</u>

10. Finance income from reinsurance contracts held

Group and Company

2024	Interest accreted	Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	Change of risk of non-performance of reinsurer	Total reinsurance finance income recognised in P&L
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Aviation and Marine	22,139	-	96	22,236
Bonds	8,384	-	1	8,385
Engineering	(19,697)	-	76	(19,621)
Fire	185,655	(38,733)	1,270	148,193
Motor	262,804	(27,821)	266	235,249
Accident	123,508	(12,977)	176	110,707
Total	<u>582,794</u>	<u>(79,530)</u>	<u>1,886</u>	<u>505,149</u>

2023	Interest accreted	Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	Change of risk of non-performance of reinsurer	Total reinsurance finance income recognised in P&L
	GH¢	GH¢		GH¢
Fire	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	<u>580,262</u>	<u>(3,175)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>577,087</u>

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

11. Brokerage and advisory fees

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Asset management fees	9,722,947	8,186,971	-	-
Commission on equity trading	528,217	-	-	-
Commission of fixed income securities trading	1,159,815	-	-	-
Brokerage fees	444,888	2,149,417	-	-
	<u>11,855,867</u>	<u>10,336,388</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

12 Other operating expenses

Profit is stated after charging:

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Directors' emoluments	1,121,948	1,074,469	902,860	804,140
Staff cost	106,449,460	93,283,793	99,009,657	84,346,299
Depreciation	10,964,453	8,925,572	10,748,858	8,716,473
Lease amortisation	1,990,907	1,704,468	1,699,551	1,413,113
Software amortisation	68,521	81,542	13,070	13,070
Audit fees	443,863	350,760	270,000	230,000

13. Other income

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Rental income	1,081,218	973,972	1,081,218	973,972
Sale of stickers	5,312,400	4,999,573	5,312,400	4,999,573
Net medical income	4,227,496	3,602,017	4,227,496	3,602,017
Profit on disposal of PPE	-	73,000	-	73,000
Profit on disposal of investment property	1,798,424	-	1,798,424	-
Revaluation gain- investment property	3,766,361	-	3,766,361	-
Gain on lease remeasurement	-	281,184	-	281,184
Sundry income	11,984,360	7,439,193	9,848,706	5,867,429
Modification gain	3,335,310	-	3,335,310	-
Gain on exchange	-	7,140	-	-
	<u>31,505,569</u>	<u>17,376,079</u>	<u>29,369,915</u>	<u>15,797,175</u>

14. Investment income

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Dividend	2,180,769	2,350,148	2,180,769	2,350,148
Interest on fixed deposits	11,775,943	3,669,038	10,909,248	3,669,038
Interest on treasury bills	21,353,060	24,398,892	21,353,060	24,398,892
Statutory investments	896,510	348,447	896,510	348,447
Other investment income	70,477	1,762,012	70,477	85,604
	<u>36,276,759</u>	<u>32,528,537</u>	<u>35,410,064</u>	<u>30,852,129</u>

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

15. Finance cost

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Interest on borrowings	1,767,685	1,910,181	1,767,685	1,910,181
Finance lease	<u>438,746</u>	<u>550,668</u>	<u>438,746</u>	<u>504,036</u>
	<u>2,206,431</u>	<u>2,460,849</u>	<u>2,206,431</u>	<u>2,414,217</u>

16. Impairment loss

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Impairment on financial assets -DDEP	-	6,199,749	-	6,299,101
Impairment on trade and other receivables	26,595,308	162,642	26,595,308	-
Impairment on investment – SIC FSL	<u>7,484,262</u>	<u>7,484,262</u>	<u>7,484,262</u>	<u>7,484,262</u>
	<u>34,079,570</u>	<u>13,846,653</u>	<u>34,079,570</u>	<u>13,783,363</u>

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

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

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

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

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

The company falls under category C.

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

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

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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-24
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	298,564,776
Modification gain	<u>3,335,301</u>
Fair value as at 31 December	<u>301,900,077</u>

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	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Profit attributable to the group's equity Holders	53,413,669	12,812,982	54,516,129	15,060,342
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	<u>195,645,000</u>	<u>195,645,000</u>	<u>195,645,000</u>	<u>195,645,000</u>
Basic earnings per share	<u>0.2730</u>	<u>0.0655</u>	<u>0.2786</u>	<u>0.0770</u>

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

18. Taxation - Group

(a) Current tax

	At 1-Jan GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Payment during the year GH¢	At 31-Dec GH¢
Income tax				
Up to 2022	5,147,584	-	-	5,147,584
2023	5,080,053	-	-	5,080,053
2024	-	<u>33,310,369</u>	<u>(19,089,766)</u>	<u>14,220,603</u>
	<u>10,227,637</u>	<u>33,310,369</u>	<u>(19,089,766)</u>	<u>24,448,240</u>

(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 2022	1,554,956	-	-	1,554,956
2023	(400,538)	-	-	(400,538)
2024	-	<u>4,231,876</u>	<u>(2,162,768)</u>	<u>2,069,108</u>
	<u>1,154,418</u>	<u>4,231,876</u>	<u>(2,162,768)</u>	<u>3,223,526</u>

Company

(a) Current tax

	At 1-Jan GH¢	Charge for the year GH¢	Payment during the year GH¢	At 31-Dec GH¢
Income tax				
Up to 2022	2,993,836	-	-	2,993,836
2023	5,082,632	-	-	5,082,632
2024	-	<u>33,079,508</u>	<u>(19,067,381)</u>	<u>14,012,127</u>
	<u>8,076,468</u>	<u>33,079,508</u>	<u>(19,067,381)</u>	<u>22,088,595</u>

(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 2022	294,092	-	-	294,092
2023	(412,395)	-	-	(412,395)
2024	-	<u>4,202,721</u>	<u>(2,162,768)</u>	<u>2,039,953</u>
	<u>(118,303)</u>	<u>4,202,721</u>	<u>(2,162,768)</u>	<u>1,921,650</u>

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(c) Income tax

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Corporate tax	33,310,368	15,139,900	33,079,508	15,048,523
Deferred tax	<u>(7,750,294)</u>	<u>(6,370,060)</u>	<u>(7,743,946)</u>	<u>(6,356,443)</u>
	<u>25,560,074</u>	<u>8,769,840</u>	<u>25,335,562</u>	<u>8,692,080</u>

(d) Deferred tax

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Balance at 1 January	61,421,198	46,941,697	61,611,481	47,118,363
Charge to P&L	(7,750,294)	(6,370,060)	(7,743,946)	(6,356,443)
Charge to OCI	<u>42,536,574</u>	<u>20,849,561</u>	<u>42,536,574</u>	<u>20,849,561</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>96,207,478</u>	<u>61,421,198</u>	<u>96,404,109</u>	<u>61,611,481</u>

SIC Insurance PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

18 Taxation – continued

(d) Deferred tax Group

Deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the following:

31 December 2024	Net at 1/1/24 GH¢	Recognised in profit/loss GH¢	Recognised in OCI GH¢	Net at 31/12/24 GH¢	Deferred tax assets GH¢	Deferred tax liabilities GH¢
Accelerated depreciation	(1,899,185)	(4,949,113)	-	(6,848,298)	(6,848,298)	-
Property, plant & equipment	(190,283)	(6,348)	-	(196,631)	(196,631)	-
IBNR Provision	(6,361,454)	(1,442,285)	-	(7,803,739)	(7,803,739)	-
Risk adjustment	(904,233)	(18,201)	-	(922,434)	(922,434)	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	(5,796,105)	999,888	-	(4,796,217)	(4,796,217)	-
Right-of-Use Asset	(228,469)	409,306	-	180,837	-	180,837
Impairment on investment	(12,311,915)	-	-	(12,311,915)	(12,311,915)	-
Investment property (revaluation gain)	15,396,432	(2,743,541)	-	12,652,891	-	12,652,891
Revaluation surplus	31,218,247	-	40,647,417	71,865,664	-	71,865,664
Fair valuation (Fair value reserves)	44,501,215	-	559,105	45,060,320	-	45,060,320
Other reserves	(2,003,052)	-	1,330,052	(673,000)	(673,000)	-
Net tax liabilities (assets)	61,421,198	(7,750,294)	42,536,574	96,207,478	(33,552,234)	129,759,712

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

18 Taxation – continued

Company

Deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the following:

31 December 2024	Net at 1/1/24 GH¢	Recognised in profit/loss GH¢	Recognised in OCI GH¢	Net at 31/12/24 GH¢	Deferred tax assets GH¢	Deferred tax liabilities GH¢
Accelerated depreciation	(1,899,185)	(4,949,113)		(6,848,298)	(6,848,298)	
IBNR provision	(6,361,454)	(1,442,285)		(7,803,739)	(7,803,739)	
Risk adjustment	(904,233)	(18,201)		(922,434)	(922,434)	
Employee benefit obligation	(5,796,105)	999,888		(4,796,217)	(4,796,217)	
Right-of-Use Asset	(228,470)	409,306		180,836		180,836
Impairment on investment	(12,311,915)	-		(12,311,915)	(12,311,915)	
Investment property (revaluation gain)	15,396,433	(2,743,541)		12,652,892		12,652,892
Revaluation surplus	31,218,247	-	40,647,417	71,865,664		71,865,664
Fair valuation (fair value reserves)	44,501,215	-	559,105	45,060,320		45,060,320
Other reserves	<u>(2,003,052)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,330,052</u>	<u>(673,000)</u>	<u>(673,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net tax liabilities (assets)	<u>61,611,481</u>	<u>(7,743,946)</u>	<u>42,536,574</u>	<u>96,404,109</u>	<u>(33,355,603)</u>	<u>129,759,712</u>

SIC Insurance PLC

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For the year ended 31 December 2024

18 Taxation - continued

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)	-
Intangible asset	(3,668,694)	(2,692,760)	-	(6,361,454)	(6,361,454)	-
IBNR Provision	-	(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 2024

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 (available for sale 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)	<u>47,118,363</u>	<u>(6,356,443)</u>	<u>20,849,561</u>	<u>61,611,481</u>	<u>(29,504,414)</u>	<u>91,115,895</u>

SIC Insurance PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

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19. Property, plant, and equipment

Group

31 December 2024	Leasehold buildings	Leasehold land	Freehold buildings	Computers	Capital Work in progress	Other machinery & equipment	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Balance as at 1 January.	139,713,025	4,380,314	20,003,482	3,657,189	3,282,034	29,770,375	200,806,419
Additions for the year	724,000	-	127,530	1,193,617	-	12,475,329	14,520,476
Derecognition	(780,750)	(840,000)	-	-	-	-	(1,620,750)
Revaluation Gain on PPE	143,886,526	3,800,700	17,078,223	-	-	-	164,765,449
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(427,500)	(427,500)
Balance as at 31 December	<u>283,542,801</u>	<u>7,341,014</u>	<u>37,209,235</u>	<u>4,850,806</u>	<u>3,282,034</u>	<u>41,818,204</u>	<u>378,044,094</u>
Accumulated Depreciation							
Balance as at 1 January	28,249,136	658,799	828,973	3,066,962	-	22,336,917	55,140,787
Charge for the year	5,116,034	136,243	196,934	583,682	-	4,931,560	10,964,453
Derecognition	(72,006)	(57,030)	-	-	-	-	(129,036)
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(427,500)	(427,500)
Balance as at 31 December	<u>33,293,164</u>	<u>738,012</u>	<u>1,025,907</u>	<u>3,650,644</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,840,977</u>	<u>65,548,704</u>
Net book value	<u>250,249,637</u>	<u>6,603,002</u>	<u>36,183,328</u>	<u>1,200,162</u>	<u>3,282,034</u>	<u>14,977,227</u>	<u>312,495,390</u>

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

19. Property, plant, and equipment – continued

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	<u>139,713,025</u>	<u>4,380,314</u>	<u>20,003,482</u>	<u>3,657,189</u>	<u>3,282,034</u>	<u>29,770,375</u>	<u>200,806,419</u>
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	<u>28,249,136</u>	<u>658,799</u>	<u>828,973</u>	<u>3,066,962</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,336,917</u>	<u>55,140,787</u>
Net book value	<u>111,463,889</u>	<u>3,721,515</u>	<u>19,174,509</u>	<u>590,227</u>	<u>3,282,034</u>	<u>7,433,458</u>	<u>145,665,632</u>

SIC Insurance PLC

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19. Property, plant, and equipment – continued Company

2024	Leasehold buildings GH¢	Leasehold land GH¢	Freehold buildings GH¢	Computers GH¢	Capital Work in progress GH¢	Other machinery & equipment GH¢	Total GH¢
Balance as at 1 st Jan.	139,713,025	4,380,314	20,003,482	3,247,516	3,282,034	27,605,047	198,231,418
Additions for the year	724,000	-	127,530	1,179,048	-	12,435,333	14,465,911
Derecognition	(780,750)	(840,000)	-	-	-	-	(1,620,750)
Revaluation Gain on PPE	143,886,526	3,800,700	17,078,223	-	-	-	164,765,449
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(427,500)	(427,500)
Balance as at 31 Dec	<u>283,542,801</u>	<u>7,341,014</u>	<u>37,209,235</u>	<u>4,426,564</u>	<u>3,282,034</u>	<u>39,612,880</u>	<u>375,414,528</u>
Accumulated Depreciation							
Balance as at 1 st Jan.	28,249,136	658,799	828,973	2,721,175	-	20,695,379	53,153,462
Charge for the year	5,116,034	136,243	196,934	544,983	-	4,754,664	10,748,858
Derecognition	(72,006)	(57,031)	-	-	-	-	(129,037)
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(427,500)	(427,500)
Balance as at 31 Dec	<u>33,293,164</u>	<u>738,011</u>	<u>1,025,907</u>	<u>3,266,158</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,022,543</u>	<u>63,345,783</u>
Net book value	<u>250,249,637</u>	<u>6,603,003</u>	<u>36,183,328</u>	<u>1,160,406</u>	<u>3,282,034</u>	<u>14,590,337</u>	<u>312,068,745</u>

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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	<u>139,713,025</u>	<u>4,380,314</u>	<u>20,003,482</u>	<u>3,247,516</u>	<u>3,282,034</u>	<u>27,605,047</u>	<u>198,231,418</u>
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	-	2,506,113	8,716,474
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	(8,464)	(8,464)
Disposal	(255,600)	-	-	-	-	(223,012)	(478,612)
Balance as at 31 December	<u>28,249,136</u>	<u>658,799</u>	<u>828,973</u>	<u>2,721,175</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,695,379</u>	<u>53,153,462</u>
Net book value	<u>111,463,889</u>	<u>3,721,515</u>	<u>19,174,509</u>	<u>526,341</u>	<u>3,282,034</u>	<u>6,909,671</u>	<u>145,077,956</u>

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

20. Intangible asset

Computer software Cost	Group		Company	
	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	2,872,399	2,872,399	1,802,843	1,802,843
Additions	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	<u>2,872,399</u>	<u>2,872,399</u>	<u>1,802,843</u>	<u>1,802,843</u>
Amortisation				
Balance as at 1 January	2,732,365	2,650,823	1,776,703	1,763,633
Charge for the year	<u>68,521</u>	<u>81,542</u>	<u>13,070</u>	<u>13,070</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>2,800,886</u>	<u>2,732,365</u>	<u>1,789,773</u>	<u>1,776,703</u>
Net book value	<u>71,513</u>	<u>140,034</u>	<u>13,070</u>	<u>26,140</u>

21. Investment properties Group and Company

	Leasehold properties GH¢	Freehold land & buildings GH¢	2024 Total GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	53,689,056	11,756,000	65,445,056
Disposal	(1,336,043)	-	(1,336,043)
Revaluation	-	3,766,361	3,766,361
Balance as at 31 December	<u>52,353,013</u>	<u>15,522,361</u>	<u>67,875,374</u>
	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	<u>53,689,056</u>	<u>11,756,000</u>	<u>65,445,056</u>

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

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22. Right of use assets

Cost	Group		Company	
	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	12,485,895	9,051,027	11,029,112	7,594,244
Additions	<u>2,295,029</u>	<u>3,434,868</u>	<u>2,295,029</u>	<u>3,434,868</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>14,780,924</u>	<u>12,485,895</u>	<u>13,324,141</u>	<u>11,029,112</u>
Amortisation				
Balance as at 1 January	7,303,919	5,599,451	6,138,496	4,725,383
Charge for the year	<u>1,990,907</u>	<u>1,704,468</u>	<u>1,699,551</u>	<u>1,413,113</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>9,294,826</u>	<u>7,303,919</u>	<u>7,838,047</u>	<u>6,138,496</u>
Net book value	<u>5,486,098</u>	<u>5,181,976</u>	<u>5,486,094</u>	<u>4,890,616</u>

23. Lease liabilities

Cost	Group		Company	
	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	6,517,653	4,459,907	5,804,497	3,464,448
Additions/adjustment	<u>1,763,178</u>	<u>4,186,321</u>	<u>1,763,178</u>	<u>4,186,321</u>
Remeasurement	537,044		537,044	-
Interest expense	438,746	550,668	438,746	504,036
Repayment of principal	(3,313,086)	(1,362,521)	(3,313,086)	(1,362,521)
Exchange loss on lease liabilities	(462,437)	840,669	(462,437)	456,450
Write off	<u>(718,349)</u>	<u>(2,157,391)</u>	<u>(5,193)</u>	<u>(1,444,237)</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>4,762,749</u>	<u>6,517,653</u>	<u>4,762,749</u>	<u>5,804,497</u>
Breakdown				
Current	627,204	1,728,240	627,204	1,728,240
Non-current	<u>4,135,545</u>	<u>4,789,413</u>	<u>4,135,545</u>	<u>4,076,257</u>
	<u>4,762,749</u>	<u>6,517,653</u>	<u>4,762,749</u>	<u>5,804,497</u>

24. Equity investments

	Group		Company	
	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Equity shares	242,486,165	219,124,353	242,437,318	219,076,995
Mutual fund	<u>277,240</u>	<u>208,600</u>	<u>277,240</u>	<u>208,600</u>
	<u>242,763,405</u>	<u>219,332,953</u>	<u>242,714,558</u>	<u>219,285,595</u>
	Group		Company	
	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Equity securities:				
Listed	11,305,555	8,307,805	11,256,708	8,260,447
Unlisted	<u>231,180,610</u>	<u>210,816,548</u>	<u>231,180,610</u>	<u>210,816,548</u>
Total equity investments	<u>242,486,165</u>	<u>219,124,353</u>	<u>242,437,318</u>	<u>219,076,995</u>

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

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24. Equity investments - continued

The listed equity securities were valued using the stock market prices. The unlisted equity securities were valued by Brighton and Walton Advisors. The market comparable approach was used in the determination of the values of the unlisted equities.

The fair valuation of the unlisted equities was based on the 31 December 2023 financial statements of investee companies as their 2024 financial statements were unavailable. These investee companies are Ghana International Bank, WAICA Reinsurance PLC, Broll Ghana Limited, Accra City Hotel Limited and African Reinsurance Corporation.

In performing the valuation, consideration was given to events after 31 December 2024.

a. Financial instruments classification summary

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

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Equity investment (Note 24)	<u>242,486,165</u>	<u>219,124,353</u>	<u>242,437,318</u>	<u>219,076,995</u>

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

25. Investment in subsidiary

	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢
Balance as at 1 January	12,878,526	12,878,526
Additions during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	<u>12,878,526</u>	<u>12,878,526</u>

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 2024

25. Investment in subsidiary - continued

Summary of the subsidiary's financial statements as at 31 December 2024 is as shown in the table below:

SIC Financial Services Limited

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Non-current assets	485,090	992,928
Current assets	<u>49,567,213</u>	<u>46,741,701</u>
Total assets	<u>50,052,303</u>	<u>47,734,629</u>
Non-current liabilities	(196,632)	522,873
Current liabilities	44,248,133	40,109,985
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	20,111,349	21,542,608
Non-controlling interests	<u>(14,110,547)</u>	<u>(14,440,837)</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>50,052,303</u>	<u>47,734,629</u>
	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Revenue	11,855,867	10,336,388
Other income	2,135,654	2,623,077
Investment income	866,695	632,235
Operating expenses	(15,707,008)	(15,652,611)
Finance cost	-	(46,632)
Impairment loss	-	(63,290)
National Stabilization Levy	(29,155)	-
Income tax	<u>(224,512)</u>	<u>(76,530)</u>
Profit/(Loss) for the year	<u>(1,102,459)</u>	<u>(2,247,363)</u>
Other Comprehensive Income		
Net change in fair value through OCI	1,490	-
Total comprehensive income	<u>(1,100,969)</u>	<u>(2,247,363)</u>
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	(771,722)	(1,573,155)
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interests	<u>(330,737)</u>	<u>(674,208)</u>
Profit/(Loss) for the year	<u>(1,102,459)</u>	<u>(2,247,363)</u>
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	1,043	-
Other comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	447	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	<u>1,490</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	<u>(770,679)</u>	<u>(1,573,155)</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to the non-controlling interests	<u>(330,290)</u>	<u>(674,208)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(1,100,969)</u>	<u>(2,247,363)</u>

SIC Insurance PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

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26. Investment in associate

	Group		Company	
	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Balance at 1 January	45,061,727	39,596,747	45,061,727	39,596,747
Share of associate loss	<u>(45,061,727)</u>	<u>5,464,980</u>	<u>(45,061,727)</u>	<u>5,464,980</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>45,061,727</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>45,061,727</u>

The associate company is:

	Nature of business	Number of shares	% Interest held
SIC Life Insurance LTD	Life assurance	2,000,000,000	20

As at reporting date (2024) the group's share of loss of the associate exceeded its investment by **GHS 16,487,013**. 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.

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Profit or loss after tax	(307,743,698)	27,324,897
Post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	<u>(307,743,698)</u>	<u>27,324,897</u>

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

27. Investments at amortised cost

	Group		Company	
	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Ghana Gov't treasury bills	194,238,670	152,827,600	190,766,803	152,827,600
Bank time deposits	<u>121,340,032</u>	<u>31,429,346</u>	<u>111,133,274</u>	<u>44,951,420</u>
	<u>315,578,702</u>	<u>184,256,946</u>	<u>301,900,077</u>	<u>197,779,020</u>

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 **GHS 8,420,117** (2023: GHS 7,523,606). 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 GHS 5,000,000.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

28. Receivables

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Accrued income and prepayments	389,786	774,047	-	678,289
Staff debtors	1,486,539	2,406,539	1,486,539	2,406,539
Sundry debtors	46,022,894	79,049,487	16,538,429	27,205,602
Net reinsurance prepaid (Note 28a)	74,364	(4,750,514)	74,364	(4,750,514)
Rent debtors	2,558,847	1,724,335	2,558,847	1,724,335
Impairment	<u>(1,117,367)</u>	<u>(1,117,367)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	49,415,063	78,086,527	20,658,179	27,264,251

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

28a. Net reinsurance prepaid

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Receivables arising from reinsurance contracts:				
Reinsurance premium prepaid	81,936	156,467	81,936	156,467
Less reinsurance commissions	<u>(7,572)</u>	<u>(4,906,981)</u>	<u>(7,572)</u>	<u>(4,906,981)</u>
Net reinsurance prepaid	74,364	(4,750,514)	74,364	(4,750,514)
Current portion	<u>74,364</u>	<u>(4,750,514)</u>	<u>74,364</u>	<u>(4,750,514)</u>

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	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Medical Stores	2,748,883	667,030	2,748,883	667,030
Stationery and printing stock	939,741	804,348	939,741	804,348
Computer stationery Stock	<u>300,913</u>	<u>421,086</u>	<u>300,913</u>	<u>421,086</u>
	3,989,537	1,892,464	3,989,537	1,892,464

30. Cash and bank balances

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Cash and bank balances	122,951,980	92,472,794	117,011,448	83,917,972

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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:

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Issued and fully paid for cash	200	200
Transfer from retained earnings	42,600	42,600
Transfer from Revaluation reserve	<u>24,957,200</u>	<u>24,957,200</u>
	<u>25,000,000</u>	<u>25,000,000</u>

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

32a. Revaluation reserve

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

	Group		Company	
	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Balance at 1 January	124,207,929	125,895,388	124,207,929	125,895,388
Revaluation gains/(loss)	163,982,480	(1,022,403)	163,982,480	(1,022,403)
Derecognition of asset	(708,744)	-	(708,744)	-
Deferred tax effect	<u>(40,647,417)</u>	<u>(665,056)</u>	<u>(40,647,417)</u>	<u>(665,056)</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>246,834,248</u>	<u>124,207,929</u>	<u>246,834,248</u>	<u>124,207,929</u>

32b. Retained earnings

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

33. Contingency reserve

	Group		Company	
	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Balance at 1 January	71,595,781	60,400,056	71,595,781	60,400,056
Transfer from retained earnings	<u>16,784,496</u>	<u>11,195,725</u>	<u>16,784,496</u>	<u>11,195,725</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>88,380,277</u>	<u>71,595,781</u>	<u>88,380,277</u>	<u>71,595,781</u>

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.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

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34. Fair value reserve

	Group		Company	
	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Balance at 1 January	152,492,978	80,473,263	156,812,317	84,792,602
Fair valuation gain	23,430,454	93,212,258	23,428,964	93,212,258
Deferred tax effect	(559,105)	(21,192,543)	(559,105)	(21,192,543)
Change in fair value through OCI	(447)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December	<u>175,363,880</u>	<u>152,492,978</u>	<u>179,682,176</u>	<u>156,812,317</u>

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

35. Other reserves

	Group		Company	
	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Balance at 1 January	(7,004,168)	(3,904,376)	(7,004,168)	(3,904,376)
Actuarial Movement on Employee benefit	4,312,167	(4,107,830)	4,312,167	(4,107,830)
Deferred tax charge to OCI	(1,330,052)	1,008,038	(1,330,052)	1,008,038
	<u>(4,022,053)</u>	<u>(7,004,168)</u>	<u>(4,022,053)</u>	<u>(7,004,168)</u>

36. Non-controlling interest

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Balance at 1 January	14,440,837	15,115,045
Change in fair value through OCI	447	-
Addition	(330,737)	(674,208)
Balance at 31 December	<u>14,110,547</u>	<u>14,440,837</u>

37. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
Deferred Income	263,700	-	263,700	-
Sundry creditors	<u>119,341,241</u>	<u>66,532,632</u>	<u>79,896,953</u>	<u>30,685,856</u>
	<u>119,604,941</u>	<u>66,532,632</u>	<u>80,160,653</u>	<u>30,685,856</u>

38. Borrowings

	Group		Company	
	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
At 1 January	14,649,408	14,464,282	14,649,408	14,464,282
Repayment	(14,649,408)	(5,781,623)	(14,649,408)	(5,781,623)
Revaluation loss	-	5,966,749	-	5,966,749
	<u>-</u>	<u>14,649,408</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,649,408</u>

The company's loan facility of GBP 2,000,000 with Ghana International Bank at interest rate 6.5%pa has been paid off.

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39. Customer advanced payment for contracts

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Insurance premium prepaid	23,418,568	80,942,026	23,418,568	80,942,026
Less insurance commissions	(1,674,709)	(4,615,424)	(1,674,709)	(4,615,424)
	<u>21,743,859</u>	<u>76,326,602</u>	<u>21,743,859</u>	<u>76,326,602</u>

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

40. 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:

2024	Group		Company	
	Reinsurance contracts assets	Insurance contracts liabilities	Reinsurance contracts assets	Insurance contracts liabilities
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Marine and Aviation	2,800,471	9,870,923	2,800,471	9,870,923
Bonds	14,349	2,505,920	14,349	2,505,920
Engineering	332,413	2,204,486	332,413	2,204,486
Fire	(10,281,634)	49,912,070	(10,281,634)	49,912,070
Motor	1,625,091	77,780,119	1,625,091	77,780,119
Accident	<u>612,952</u>	<u>13,902,525</u>	<u>612,952</u>	<u>13,902,525</u>
Total	<u>(4,896,358)</u>	<u>156,176,043</u>	<u>(4,896,358)</u>	<u>156,176,043</u>

2023	Group		Company	
	Reinsurance contracts assets	Insurance contracts liabilities	Reinsurance contracts assets	Insurance contracts liabilities
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	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	<u>16,177</u>	<u>(2,865,138)</u>	<u>16,177</u>	<u>(2,865,138)</u>
Total	<u>62,294,523</u>	<u>(161,333,656)</u>	<u>62,294,523</u>	<u>(161,333,656)</u>

SIC Insurance PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

41. 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

	Remaining Coverage Component Excluding Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Incurred Claim Component	TOTAL
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
2024				
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	100,160,444	606,603	60,566,609	161,333,656
Opening Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities opening balance	100,160,444	606,603	60,566,609	161,333,656
Insurance revenue	(559,483,192)	-	-	(559,483,192)
Insurance service expenses	59,265,875	(606,603)	82,772,930	141,432,202
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	(606,153)	69,045,412	68,439,259
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	13,727,518	13,727,518
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	(450)	-	(450)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	59,265,875	-	-	59,265,875
Investment components	-	-	-	-
Net income or expense from insurance contracts held	(500,217,317)	(606,603)	82,772,930	(418,050,990)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	3,819,442	3,819,442
Foreign Currency Movements	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(500,217,317)	(606,603)	86,592,372	(414,231,548)
Cash flow	-	-	-	-
Premiums received	552,912,002	-	-	552,912,002
Claims and other expenses paid	-	-	(88,165,121)	(88,165,121)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(55,672,947)	-	-	(55,672,947)
Total cash flows	497,239,055	-	(88,165,121)	409,073,934
Other movements	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	97,182,183	-	58,993,860	156,176,043
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	97,182,183	-	58,993,860	156,176,043
Closing Insurance Contract Assets	-	-	-	-
Net insurance contract (asset)/liabilities closing balance	97,182,183	-	58,993,860	156,176,043

SIC Insurance PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

41. Insurance contract liabilities(continued)

Group and Company	Liability for remaining coverage			Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Liability for incurred claims	
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Total		Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
2023						
Opening liabilities	96,012,575	-	96,012,575	39,805,261	2,913,991	42,719,252
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI						
Insurance revenue – contracts under full retrospective	(373,190,838)	-	(373,190,838)	-	-	-
Insurance service expenses						
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-	-	52,865,920	-	52,865,920
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	-	6,820,629	472,953	7,293,582
Losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts	-	606,603	606,603	-	-	-
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	<u>40,640,547</u>		<u>40,640,547</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	40,640,547	606,603	41,247,150	59,686,549	472,953	60,159,502
Insurance service result	(332,550,291)	606,603	(331,943,688)	59,686,549	472,953	60,159,502
Insurance finance expenses recognised in profit and loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,730,129</u>	<u>728,498</u>	<u>4,458,627</u>
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	<u>(332,550,291)</u>	<u>606,603</u>	<u>(331,943,688)</u>	<u>63,416,678</u>	<u>1,201,451</u>	<u>64,618,129</u>
Cash flows						
Premiums received	374,541,977	-	374,541,977	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(37,843,817)	-	(37,843,817)	-	-	-
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid		-		(46,770,772)	-	(46,770,772)
Total cash flows	<u>336,698,160</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>336,698,160</u>	<u>(46,770,772)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(46,770,772)</u>
Closing liabilities	<u>100,160,444</u>	<u>606,603</u>	<u>100,767,047</u>	<u>56,451,167</u>	<u>4,115,442</u>	<u>60,566,609</u>

SIC Insurance PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

42. Reinsurance contract assets

Group and Company

2024	Asset for remaining coverage		Asset for incurred claims	TOTAL
	Excluding Loss Recovery Component	Loss Recovery Component	Component	
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
Opening Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(4,858,724)	-	2,783,097	(2,075,627)
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	59,821,167	200,233	4,348,750	64,370,150
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) opening balance	54,962,443	200,233	7,131,847	62,294,523
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(183,698,254)	-	-	(183,698,254)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	-	(200,233)	46,182,216	45,981,983
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	(189,917)	90,692,457	90,502,540
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	(44,510,241)	(44,510,241)
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments	-	(10,316)	-	-
Reinsurance investment components	-	-	-	-
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(183,698,254)	(200,233)	46,182,216	(137,716,272)
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	505,149	505,149
Foreign Currency Movements	-	-	-	-
Total changes in the statement of comprehensive income	(183,698,254)	(200,233)	46,687,365	(137,211,123)
Cash flows	-	-	-	-
Premiums paid	161,125,404	-	-	161,125,404
Amounts received	(48,592,599)	-	(42,512,563)	(91,105,163)
Total cash flows	112,532,804	-	(42,512,563)	70,020,241
Other movements	-	-	-	-
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	(16,203,007)	-	11,306,649	(4,896,358)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Liabilities	(18,746,012)	-	4,937,224	(13,808,789)
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	2,543,005	-	6,369,425	8,912,430
Net reinsurance contract assets / (liabilities) closing balance	(16,203,007)	-	11,306,649	(4,896,358)

SIC Insurance PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

42. Reinsurance contract assets (continued)

Group and Company

2023

	Assets for remaining coverage			Assets for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss recovery component GH¢	Loss recovery component GH¢	Total GH¢	Estimates of present value of future cash flows GH¢	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk GH¢	Total GH¢
Opening assets	3,182,649	-	3,182,649	5,559,674	413,174	5,972,848
Opening liabilities	(3,546,145)	-	(3,546,145)	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(363,496)	-	(363,496)	5,559,674	413,174	5,972,848
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
Reinsurance finance income recognised in profit and loss			-	473,794	103,293	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
Cash flows						
Premiums paid	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)
Total cash flows	187,593,023	-	187,593,023	(10,813,093)	-	(10,813,093)
Net closing balance	54,962,443	200,233	55,162,676	6,633,335	498,512	7,131,847
Closing assets	59,821,167	200,233	60,021,400	6,633,335	498,512	7,131,847
Closing liabilities	(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

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

43. Employee benefits obligation

Group and Company

a. Breakdown of employee benefit obligation

	2024	2024	
	Retirement Benefit Scheme	Post-Employment Medical Benefit	Total
Actuarial Liability			
Active Members	1,047,390	3,617,646	4,665,036
Retired Members	-	14,519,833	14,519,833
Total Actual Liability	<u>1,047,390</u>	<u>18,137,479</u>	<u>19,184,869</u>

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

SIC Insurance PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

43. Employee benefits obligation (continued)

b. Other reserves

As at December 2024

	January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024			January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023		
	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	26.74%	26.74%	26.74%	16.00%	16.00%	16.00%
Assumed rate of salary increase	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Assumed rate of inflation	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
Assume rate of medical	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Present value of obligation, 1st January	<u>1,477,203</u>	<u>21,707,216</u>	<u>23,184,420</u>	<u>783,197</u>	<u>17,149,732</u>	<u>17,932,929</u>
Current Service Cost	166,497	458,598	625,095	94,517	344,368	438,885
Interest Expenses (Income)	254,068	3,250,121	3,504,189	154,160	3,219,263	3,373,423
Past Service cost and gain and losses on settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>420,565</u>	<u>3,708,719</u>	<u>4,129,284</u>	<u>248,677</u>	<u>3,563,631</u>	<u>3,812,308</u>
Remeasurements:						
Actuarial gain/loss from change in financial assumptions	(834,548)	(13,440,987)	(14,275,535)	570,868	3,368,092	3,938,960
Experience actuarial gain/loss	95,725	9,867,644	9,963,368	72,718	96,153	168,871
Change in asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in interest expense.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>(738,824)</u>	<u>(3,573,343)</u>	<u>(4,312,167)</u>	<u>643,586</u>	<u>3,464,245</u>	<u>4,107,831</u>

SIC Insurance PLC

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

43. Employee benefits obligation (continued)

b. Other reserves - continued

	January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024			January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023		
	Retirement Benefit Scheme GH¢	Post- Employment Medical Benefit scheme GH¢	Combined Scheme GH¢	Retirement Benefit Scheme GH¢	Post- Employment Medical Benefit scheme GH¢	Combined Scheme GH¢
Payments from plan						
Benefit paid	(111,555)	(3,705,113)	(3,816,668)	(198,257)	(2,470,391)	(2,668,648)
Present value of obligation, 31st December	<u>1,047,389</u>	<u>18,137,479</u>	<u>19,184,869</u>	<u>1,477,203</u>	<u>21,707,216</u>	<u>23,184,420</u>
Present value of obligation	1,047,389	18,137,479	19,184,869	1,477,203	21,707,216	23,184,420
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability (assets) recognized in balance sheet	<u>1,047,389</u>	<u>18,137,479</u>	<u>19,184,869</u>	<u>1,477,203</u>	<u>21,707,216</u>	<u>23,184,420</u>
Current service cost	166,497	458,598	625,095	94,517	344,368	438,885
Net interest cost/income	<u>254,068</u>	<u>3,250,121</u>	<u>3,504,189</u>	<u>154,160</u>	<u>3,219,263</u>	<u>3,373,423</u>
Expense (income) recognized in the income statement	<u>420,565</u>	<u>3,708,719</u>	<u>4,129,284</u>	<u>248,677</u>	<u>3,563,631</u>	<u>3,812,308</u>
Remeasurements						
Net actuarial (gain) loss recognized in year	(738,824)	(3,573,343)	(4,312,167)	643,586	3,464,245	4,107,831
Expense (income) recognized in the other comprehensive income	<u>(738,824)</u>	<u>(3,573,343)</u>	<u>(4,312,167)</u>	<u>643,586</u>	<u>3,464,245</u>	<u>4,107,831</u>

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

43. Employee benefits obligation (continued)

b. Other reserves - continued

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢	GH¢
On 1 January	(7,004,168)	(3,904,376)	(7,004,168)	(3,904,376)
Deferred tax	(1,330,052)	1,008,038	(1,330,052)	1,008,038
Actuarial loss	<u>4,312,167</u>	<u>(4,107,830)</u>	<u>4,312,167</u>	<u>(4,107,830)</u>
	<u>(4,022,053)</u>	<u>(7,004,168)</u>	<u>(4,022,053)</u>	<u>(7,004,168)</u>

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

43. 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, 2024 can be summarized as follows:

31-Dec-2024								
	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	1,047,389	1,177,655	940,026	926,181	1,193,072	1,047,389	1,047,389	1,052,288
Post-Employment Medical	18,137,479	20,170,664	16,494,788	18,137,479	18,137,479	15,984,799	20,788,718	18,525,194
Total	19,184,869	21,348,319	17,434,814	19,063,660	19,330,551	17,032,188	21,836,107	19,577,482
Percentage		11.30%	-9.10%	-0.60%	0.80%	-11.20%	13.80%	2.00%

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	23,184,420	28,149,246	19,613,103	22,946,410	23,489,014	19,301,491	28,534,007	23,946,540
Percentage		21.40%	-15.40%	-1.00%	1.30%	-16.70%	23.10%	3.30%

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

44. Financial assets classification and measurement

Instrument	Carrying amount as at 31 Dec. 2024 GH¢	Classification	Fair value as at 31 Dec. 2024 GH¢	Fair value change GH¢
Investment at amortised cost	315,578,702	Amortised cost	315,578,702	-
Trade and other receivables	49,415,063	Amortised cost	49,415,063	-
Reinsurance contract assets	(4,896,358)	Amortised cost	(4,896,358)	-
Cash and bank balance	122,951,980	Amortised cost	122,951,980	-

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).

45. 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.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

46. 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:

	2024	2023
	GH¢	GH¢
a. The following transactions were carried out with related parties;		
i) Social Security & National Insurance Trust		
Premium income	1,823,761	1,891,464
Claims paid	11,579	98,998
ii) Ghana Reinsurance Company Limited		
Premium income	32,373	31,945
Claims paid	-	-
iii) SIC Life Insurance LTD		
Premium income	1,174,359	420,943
Claims paid	164,516	71,239
iv) Ghana Commercial Bank Limited		
Premium income	4,702,366	3,997,626
Claims paid	602,572	571,596
v) Ghana Cocoa Board		
Premium income	38,658	32,761
Claims paid	1,844	9,245
vi) SIC FSL		
Staff provident fund contribution deposited with SIC FSL	4,103,569	4,564,080

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Transactions with directors

Non- Executive Directors' emoluments for 2024 are as follows

Name	Bi-monthly allowance GH¢	Sitting allowance GH¢	No. of meetings attended		Total GH¢
			Board	Committee	
Dr. Rauf Audu	5,040	3,500	4	1	67,200
Mr. Kwabena Osei-Bonsu	3,380	2,800	11	13	135,348
Mr. Daniel Ofori	3,380	2,800	9	6	68,460
Mr. Christian Tetteh Sottie	3,380	2,800	10	5	104,716
Mrs. Pamela Djamson-Tettey	3,380	2,800	10	8	95,760
Mr. Nicholas Oteng	3,380	2,800	11	9	108,916
Dr. Aguriba Abugri	3,380	2,800	11	4	93,660
Hon. John Osei-Frimpong	3,380	2,800	10	8	88,060
Mrs. Christina Sutherland	3,380	2,800	10	9	87,960
Dr. Kingsley Agyemang	3,380	2,800	9	3	52,780
Total					902,860

NOTES:

1.The Board Chairman was present during the inauguration meeting of the Audit Committee.

2.The total amount include the undermentioned:

- 2.1 Interviews chaired by Mrs. Pamela Djamson-Tettey.
- 2.2 Meeting with some stakeholders.
- 2.3 Payments for Board Retreat, Ad hoc meetings and Directors' Workshops.

3.Dr. Kingsley Agyemang waived his fees and allowances effective 15th July, 2024.

Year end balances arising from transactions with related party are as follows;

	2024 GH¢	2023 GH¢
The compensation of executive and management staff is shown below;		
Salaries and other benefits	5,502,974	3,797,562
Employers SSF	373,686	203,391
Employers PF	250,313	148,211

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 197.65% (2023: 303.04%) and 69% (2023: 72%) respectively which were within the minimum requirements per the regulations.

Notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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.

49. Shareholders' information

(a) Directors' shareholding as at 31 December 2024

Name of Director	Number of shares held	% Shares held
Mr. Daniel Ofori	11,570,515	5.91
PSL/Agyeman Kingsley	<u>7,514,649</u>	<u>3.84</u>
	<u>19,085,164</u>	<u>9.75</u>

(b) Analysis of shareholding as at 31st December 2024.

Range of shareholding	No. of Shareholders	Shares holdings	% of Shareholders	% Holding
1 – 1000	8,796	4,150,084	74.42	2.12
1001 – 5000	2,179	5,454,835	18.43	2.79
5000 – 10000	416	3,396,815	3.52	1.74
10001 and others	429	<u>182,643,266</u>	<u>3.63</u>	<u>93.35</u>
	<u>11,820</u>	<u>195,645,000</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

(c) List of the twenty largest shareholders as at 31 December 2024

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 PRESTIGE CAPITAL LIMITED	2,720,505	1.39%
9 SIC-FSL/SIC LIFE SECURITIES TRADING A/C	2,662,200	1.36%
10 ANIM-ADDO, KOJO	2,198,770	1.12%
11 CM FUND LIMITED	2,128,180	1.09%
12 EDC/TEACHERS EQUITY FUND	2,066,700	1.06%
13 GHANA COMMERCIAL BANK LTD	2,000,000	1.02%
14 SIC EMPLOYEE SHARE OWNERSHIP PLAN	1,835,416	0.94%
15 GHANA REINSURANCE COMPANY LTD GENERAL BUSINESS	1,661,912	0.85%
16 SCGN/CITIBANK KUWAIT INV AUTHORITY	1,303,900	0.67%
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	766,673	0.39%
20 MAINSTREAM REINSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED	<u>517,332</u>	<u>0.26%</u>
	166,634,066	85.17%
OTHERS	<u>29,010,934</u>	<u>14.83%</u>
TOTAL	<u>195,645,000</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

